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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XIII

MADRAS

PART I

REPORT

BY

G T BOAG, MA

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras



MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1922

GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE FOUR PARTS.

VOLUME XIII.—PART I

THE REPORT

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER	
I Distribution and movement of the population	7
II Population of cities, towns and villages	34
III Birth-place	46
IV Religion	57
V Age	67
VI Sex	86
VII Civil condition	101
VIII Literacy	113
IX Language	134
X Infirmities	142
XI Caste, tribe, race or nationality	152
XII Part I—Occupation	163
Part II—Industries and industrial occupations (by Mr C W E Cotton, CIE, ICS)	183

LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

Maps

- 1 The Madras Presidency
- 2 The Madras Presidency showing the density of the population per square mile by districts in 1921
- 3 The Madras Presidency showing variation in density of the population per square mile between 1911 and 1921
- 4 The Agency division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921
- 5 The East Coast North division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921
- 6 The Deccan division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks in 1921
- 7 The East Coast Central division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921
- 8 The East Coast South division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921
- 9 The West Coast division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks in 1921
- 10 The Madras Presidency showing variation in population between 1911 and 1921
- 11 The Agency division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions
- 12 The East Coast North division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions
- 13 The Deccan division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks
- 14 The East Coast Central division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions
- 15 The East Coast South division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions
- 16 The West Coast division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks
- 17 The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of Hindus
- 18 Do do Muslims
- 19 Do do Christian

Placed at the beginning of the report

Maps—cont.		Page
20. The Madras Presidency showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population in 1921	...	...
21. The Madras Presidency showing the number of literates in every 1 000 of the male population of each district	...	...
22. The Madras Presidency showing the number of literates in every 10,000 of the female population of each district	...	...
23. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of insane in each district	...	...
24. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of deaf-mutes in each district	...	...
25. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of blindness in each district	...	...
26. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of leprosy in each district	...	...
27. Madras city showing the density of the population per acre by divisions	...	36
28. Madras city showing the density of the population per acre by ward	...	37
29. Trichinopoly city showing the density of the population per acre by wards	...	37
30. Madras city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by divisions	...	91
31. Madras city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by ward	...	92
32. Trichinopoly city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by wards	...	93

Placed at the beginning of the report.

Diagrams

1. Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division, 1911-1920	...	12
2. Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death-rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920	...	16
3. Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921	...	19
4. Diagram showing the variation since 1871 per 1,000 of the population in each natural division	...	23
5. Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per 1,000 of the population in the Agency and East Coast North divisions	...	23
6. Diagram showing the proportion per mille of the population of each district living in urban areas and villages	...	24
7. Variation in population of cities since 1871	...	40
8. Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 males	...	67
9. Do. do. by 100,000 females	...	67
10. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1901 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses 1871 1921, 1881 1921, 1891 1921 1901 1921 1911 1921	...	70
11. Sex and age distribution of the population of cities, towns and villages compared with that of the population of the Presidency	...	73
12. Sex proportion in districts per 1 000 persons in 1921	...	87
13. Sex proportion in cities per 1,000 persons in 1921	...	90
14. Proportions of married, married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age-group, 1921	...	103
15. Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division	...	114
16. Number per mille aged five years and over of each main religion who are literate	...	118
17. Diagram showing the number of insane per 100 000 persons at each age-period	...	144
18. Diagram showing the number of deaf-mutes per 100 000 persons of each age-period	...	144
19. Diagram showing the number of blind per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	145
20. Diagram showing the number of lepers per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	146
21. Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation	...	166
22. Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural divisions	...	174

VOLUME XIII —PART II

THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TABLES

The Imperial Tables

TABLE	PAGE
I Area, houses and population	1
II Variation in population since 1891	3
III Towns and villages classified by population	5
IV Towns classified by population with variation since 1871	7
V Towns arranged territorially with population by religion	17
VI Religion	27
VII Age, sex and civil condition—	
Part I—Provincial Summary, Districts and States	31
„ II—Cities	57
VIII Education by religion and age—	
Part I—Provincial Summary, Districts and States	61
„ II—Cities	73
IX Education by caste, tribe or race	75
X Language	79
XI Birth place—	
Part I—Districts and States	85
„ II—Cities	95
XII Infirmities—	
Part I—Distribution by age	101
„ II—Distribution by districts and States	103
XII A Infirmities by selected castes, tribes and races	105
XIII Part I—Caste, tribe, race or nationality	109
„ II—Territorial distribution of principal castes, etc	118
XIV Civil condition by age for selected castes	125
XV Territorial distribution of the Christian population by race and denomination	127
XVI European and allied races and Anglo Indians by age—	
Part I—Districts and States	133
„ II—Cities	136
XVII Occupation	139
XVIII Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only	237
XIX Subsidiary occupations of actual workers who returned a non agricultural occupation as their principal occupation	249
XX Occupation by religion (<i>Not compiled for the Madras Presidency</i>)	
XXI Occupation by selected castes, tribes or races	253
XXII Industrial statistics—	
Part I—Provincial Summary	261
„ II—Distribution by districts	287
„ III—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers	305
„ IV—Caste or race and birth place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation	313
V—Caste or race and birth place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working	323
„ VI—Details of power employed for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water and electricity	329
„ VII—Number of looms in use in textile establishments	335

The Provincial Tables

I Area and population of taluks and divisions	347
II Population of taluks and divisions by religion and education	313

Maps—cont.		Page
20. The Madras Presidency showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population in 1921	...	...
21. The Madras Presidency showing the number of literates in every 1,000 of the male population of each district	...	...
22. The Madras Presidency showing the number of literates in every 10,000 of the female population of each district	...	...
23. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of insane in each district	...	...
24. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of deaf-mutes in each district	...	...
25. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of blindness in each district	...	...
26. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of leprosy in each district	...	...
27. Madras city showing the density of the population per acre by divisions	...	36
28. Madras city showing the density of the population per acre by wards	...	37
29. Trichinopoly city showing the density of the population per acre by wards	...	37
30. Madras city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by divisions	...	91
31. Madras city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by wards	...	92
32. Trichinopoly city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by wards	...	92
<i>Diagrams.</i>		
1. Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division, 1911-1920	...	12
2. Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920.	...	16
3. Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921	...	19
4. Diagram showing the variation since 1871 per 1,000 of the population in each natural division	...	23
5. Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per 1,000 of the population in the Agency and East Coast North divisions	...	23
6. Diagram showing the proportion per mille of the population of each district living in urban areas and villages	...	34
7. Variation in population of cities since 1871	...	40
8. Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 males	...	67
9. Do. do. by 100,000 females	...	67
10. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses 1871-1891, 1891-1901, 1901-1921	...	70
11. Sex and age distribution of the population of cities, towns and villages compared with that of the population of the Presidency	...	73
12. Sex proportion in districts per 1,000 persons in 1921	...	87
13. Sex proportion in cities per 1,000 persons in 1921	...	90
14. Proportion of unmarried married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age-group, 1921	...	102
15. Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division	...	114
16. Number per mille aged five years and over of each main religion who are literate	...	118
17. Diagram showing the number of insane per 100,000 persons at each age-period	...	141
18. Diagram showing the number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	141
19. Diagram showing the number of blind per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	143
20. Diagram showing the number of lepers per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	146
21. Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupations	...	160
22. Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural divisions	...	174

Placed at the beginning of the report

VOLUME XIII—PART II

THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TABLES

The Imperial Tables

TABLE	PAGE
I Area, houses and population	1
II Variation in population since 1891	3
III Towns and villages classified by population	5
IV Towns classified by population with variation since 1871	7
V Towns arranged territorially with population by religion	17
VI Religion	27
VII Age, sex and civil condition—	
Part I—Provincial Summary, Districts and States	31
„ II—Cities	57
VIII Education by religion and age—	
Part I—Provincial Summary, Districts and States	61
„ II—Cities	73
IX Education by caste, tribe or race	75
X Language	79
XI Birth place—	
Part I—Districts and States	85
„ II—Cities	95
XII Infirmities—	
Part I—Distribution by age	101
„ II—Distribution by districts and States	103
XII A Infirmities by selected castes, tribes and races	105
XIII Part I—Caste, tribe, race or nationality	109
„ II—Territorial distribution of principal castes, etc	118
XIV Civil condition by age for selected castes	125
XV Territorial distribution of the Christian population by race and denomination	127
XVI European and allied races and Anglo Indians by age—	
Part I—Districts and States	133
„ II—Cities	136
XVII Occupation	139
XVIII Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only	237
XIX Subsidiary occupations of actual workers who returned a non agricultural occupation as their principal occupation	249
XX Occupation by religion (<i>Not complete for the Madras Presidency</i>)	
XXI Occupation by selected castes, tribes or races	253
XXII Industrial statistics—	
Part I—Provincial Summary	261
„ II—Distribution by districts	287
„ III—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers	305
„ IV—Caste or race and birth place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation	313
„ V—Caste or race and birth place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working	323
„ VI—Details of power employed for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water and electricity	329
„ VII—Number of looms in use in textile establishments	335

The Provincial Tables

I Area and population of taluks and divisions	347
II Population of taluks and divisions by religion and education	349

VOLUME XIII.—PART III.

THE PROVINCIAL TABLES

TABLES	PAGE
I. Area and population of taluks and divisions	1
II. Variation in the population of taluks and divisions since 1881	7
III. Population of taluks and divisions by religion and education	15
IV. Population of taluks, municipalities and towns by age and sex	23

VOLUME XIII —PART IV

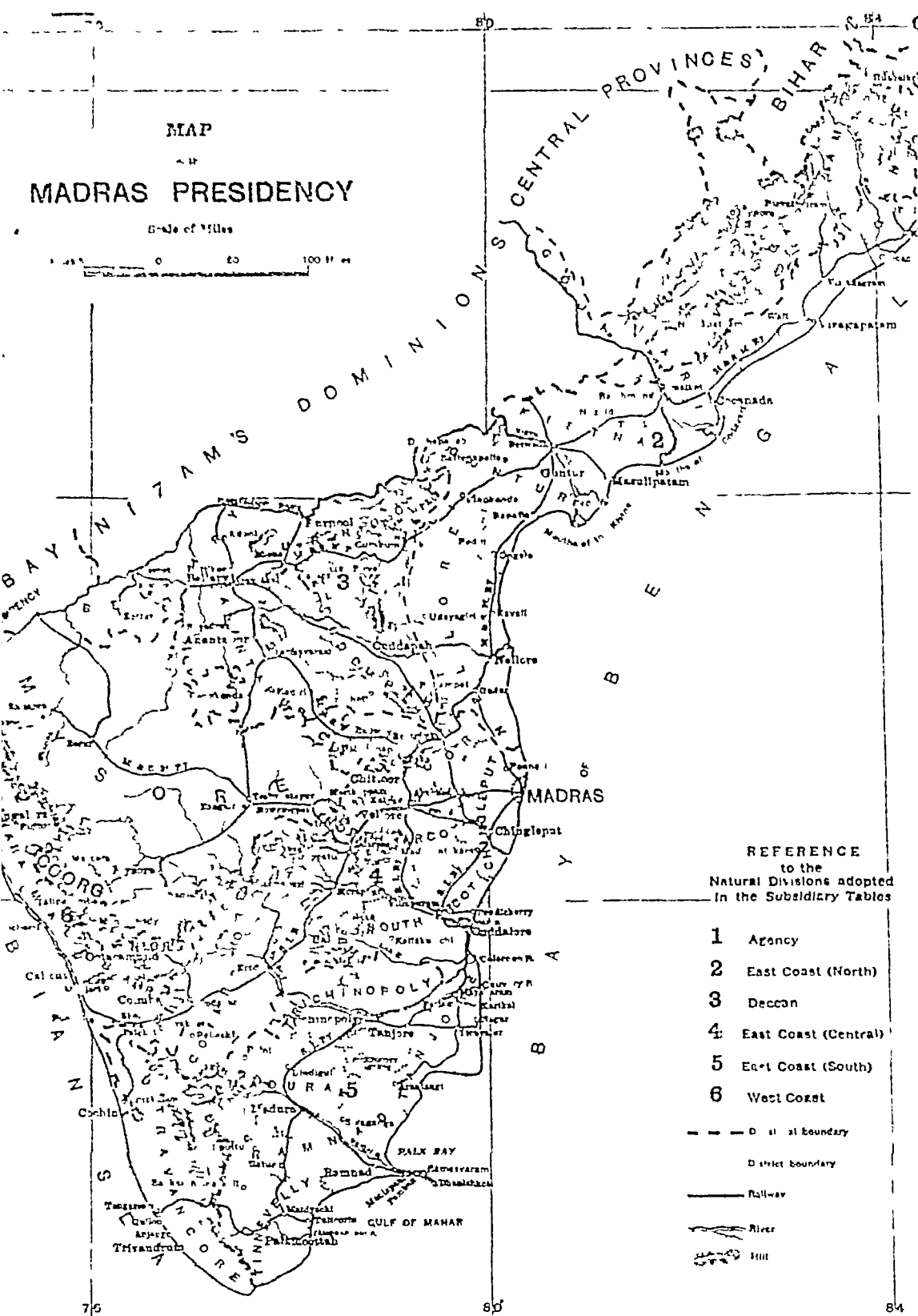
THE ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Enumeration	1
II. Abstraction and tabulation	8
III. Finance	16

MAP MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale of Miles

0 20 100 Miles



REFERENCE
to the
Natural Divisions adopted
in the Subsidiary Tables

- 1 Agency
- 2 East Coast (North)
- 3 Deccan
- 4 East Coast (Central)
- 5 East Coast (South)
- 6 West Coast

--- District boundary

--- District boundary

--- Railway

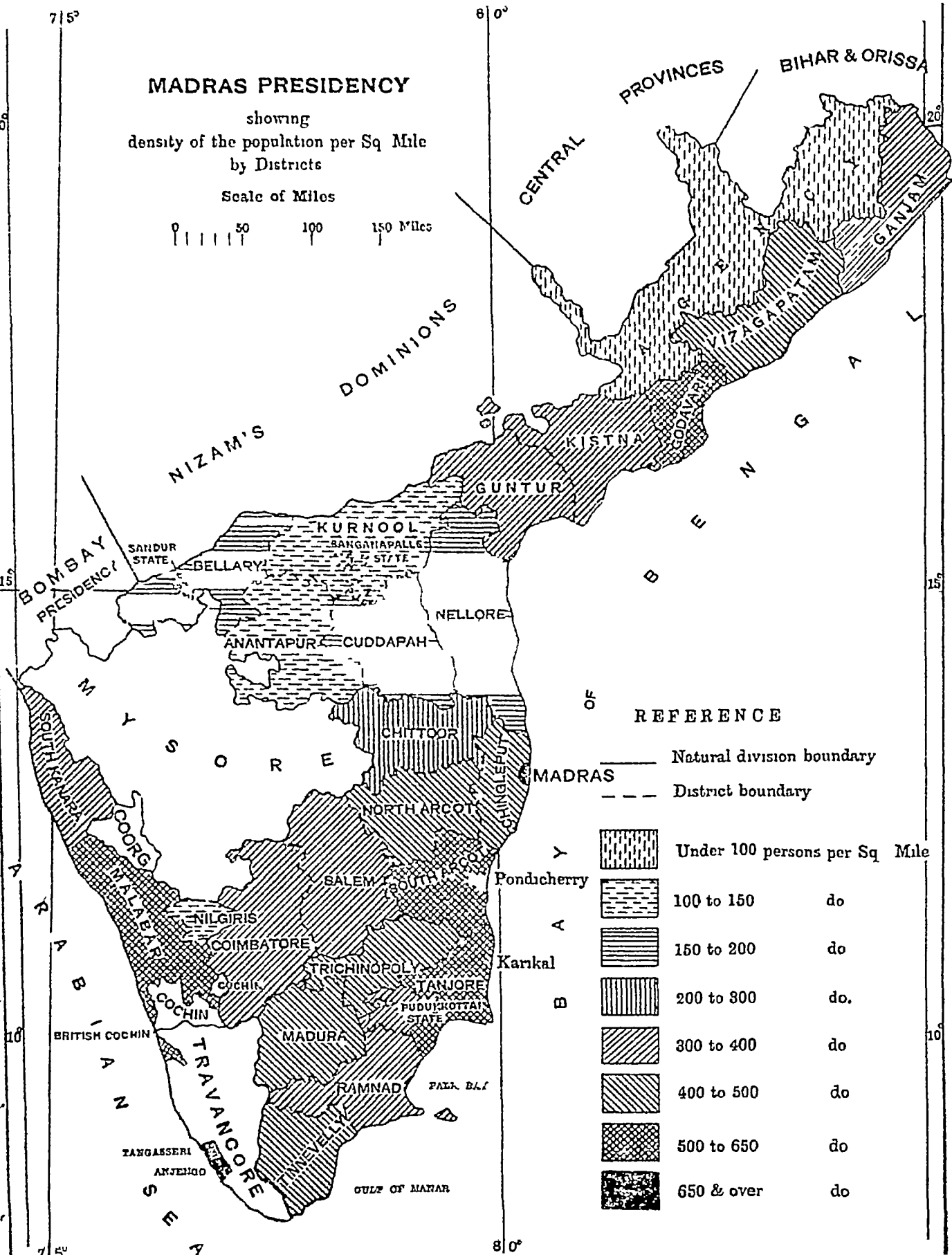
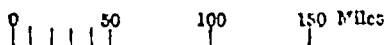
--- River

--- Hill

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
density of the population per Sq Mile
by Districts

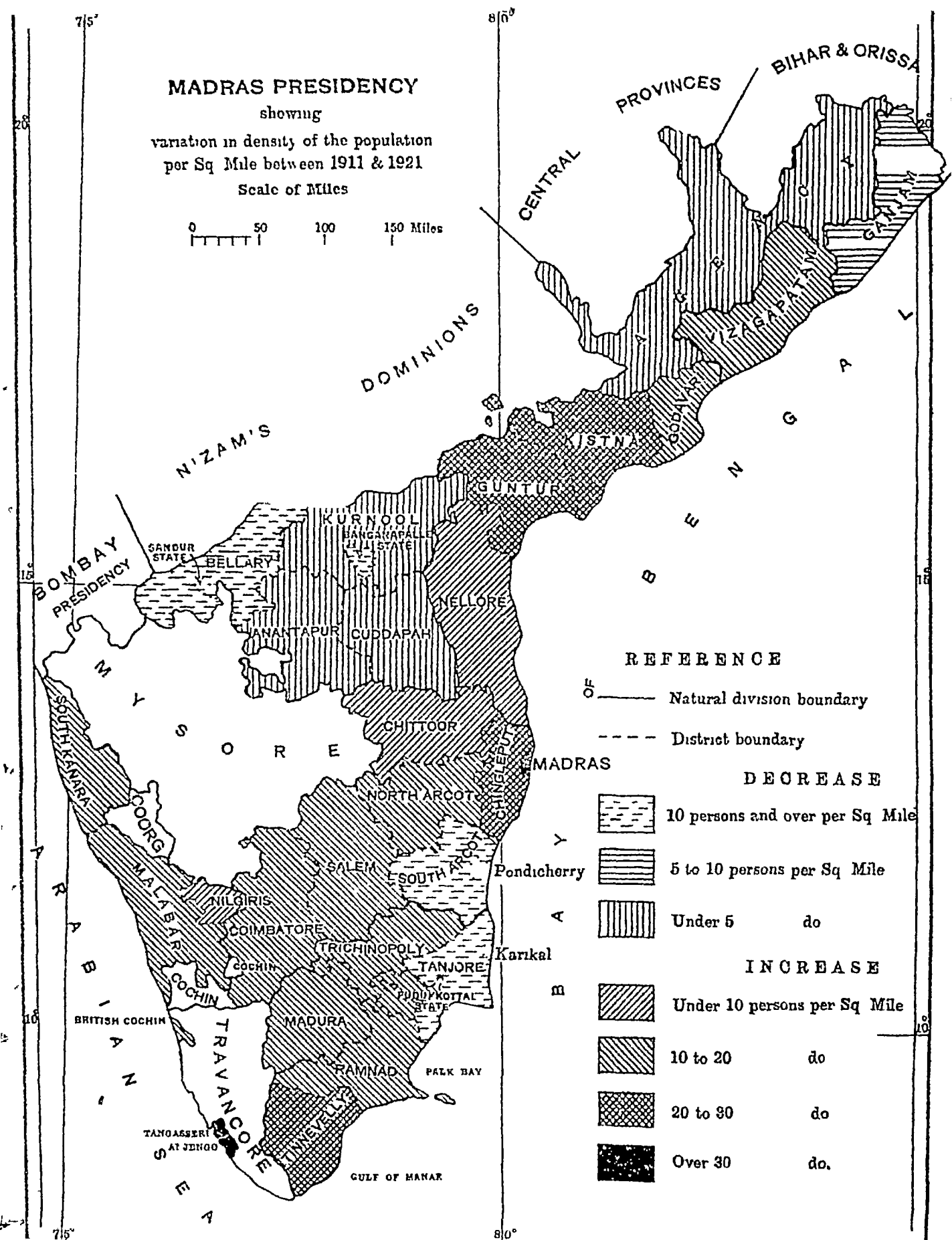
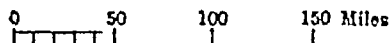
Scale of Miles



MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
variation in density of the population
per Sq Mile between 1911 & 1921

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- Natural division boundary
- - - District boundary

DECREASE

- 10 persons and over per Sq Mile
- 5 to 10 persons per Sq Mile
- Under 5 do

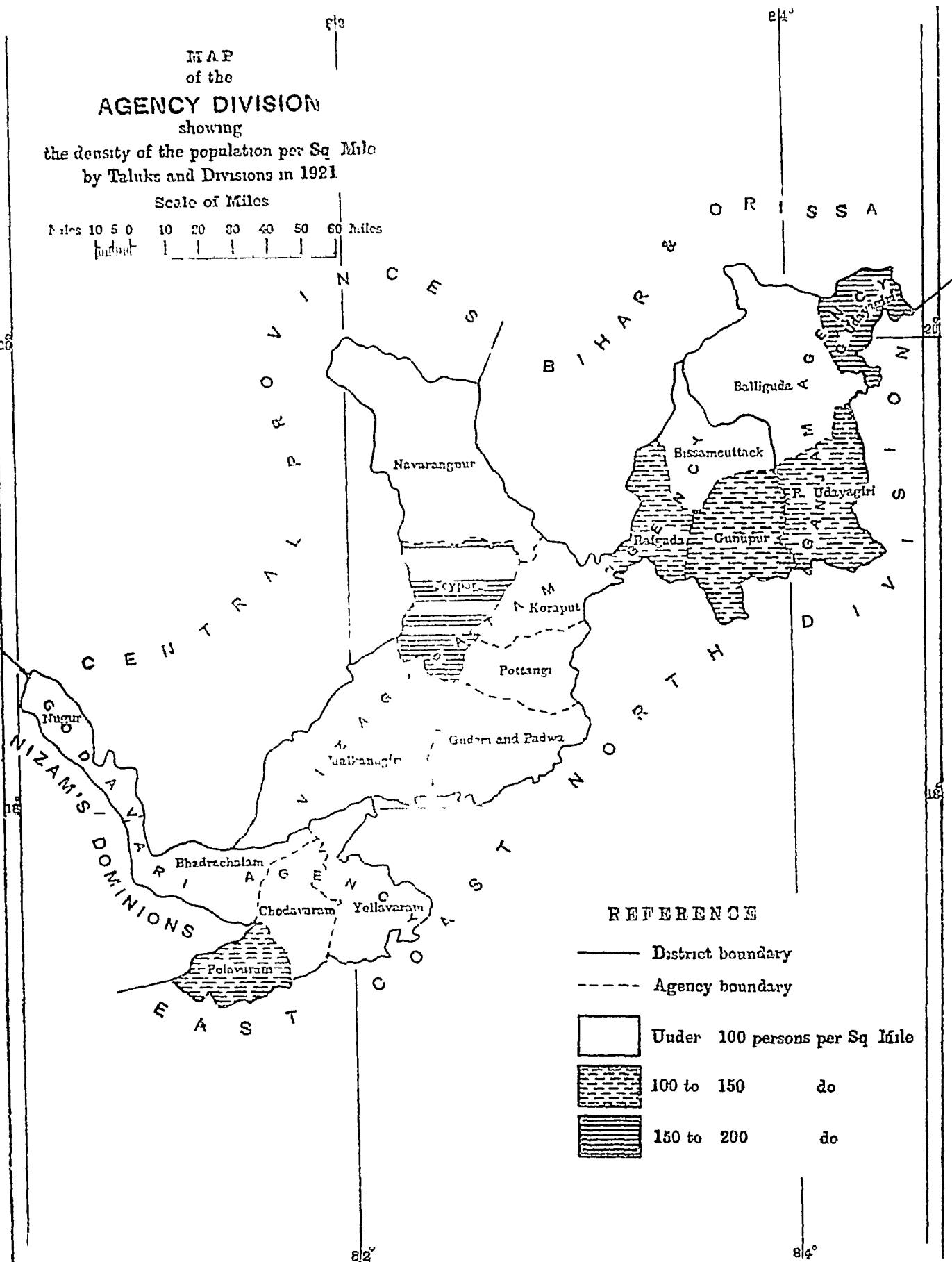
INCREASE

- Under 10 persons per Sq Mile
- 10 to 20 do
- 20 to 30 do
- Over 30 do.

MAP
of the
AGENCY DIVISION
showing
the density of the population per Sq Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles



REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Agency boundary
- Under 100 persons per Sq Mile
- 100 to 150 do
- 150 to 200 do

MAP of the EAST COAST NORTH DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

NIZAM'S
DIVISION
DOMINIONS
OF
NIZAM
CENTRAL COAST
DIVISION

Parvatipuram
Bobbili
Gajapati nagaram
Srungavareddy
Golconda
Elmhurst
Vizagapatam
Pithapuram
Oganada
Ramachandrapuram
Amalapuram
Narasapur
Ellore
Yernagudem
Tannukur
Bhimavaram
Guntur
Palnad
Vinukonda
Darsi
Podili
Ongole
Kandukur
Udayagiri
Kavali
Atmakur
Kovur
Nellore
Gudur
Venkatagiri
Polur

REFERENCE

— District boundary
- - - Taluk boundary

	100 to 150 persons per Sq Mile
	150 to 200 do
	200 to 300 do
	300 to 400 do
	400 to 500 do
	500 to 650 do
	650 to 1000 do

716°

718°

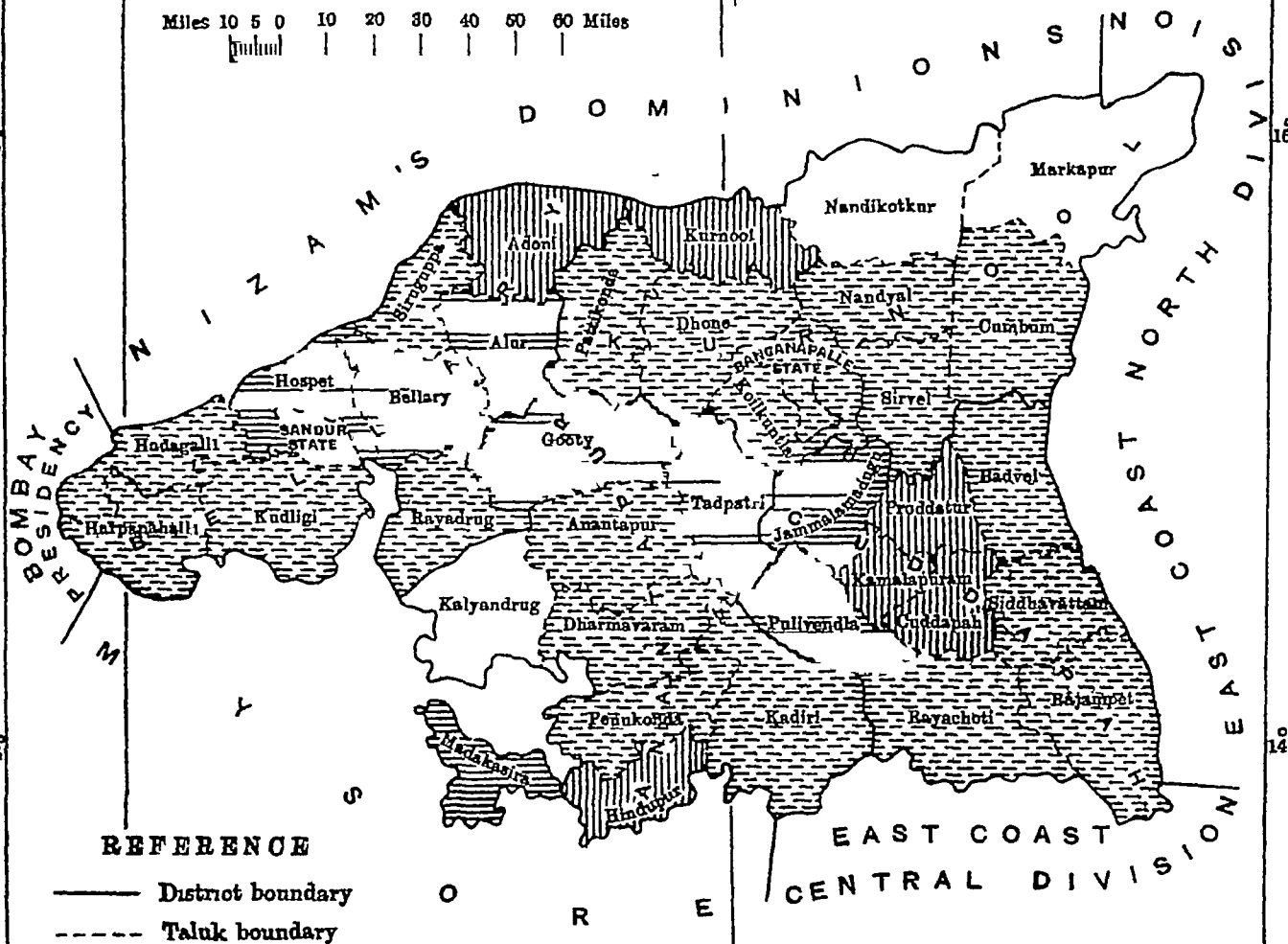
MAP
of the

DECCAN DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Taluks in 1921

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles



REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk boundary

	Under 100 persons per Sq. Mile
	100 to 150 do
	150 to 200 do
	200 to 300 do

716°

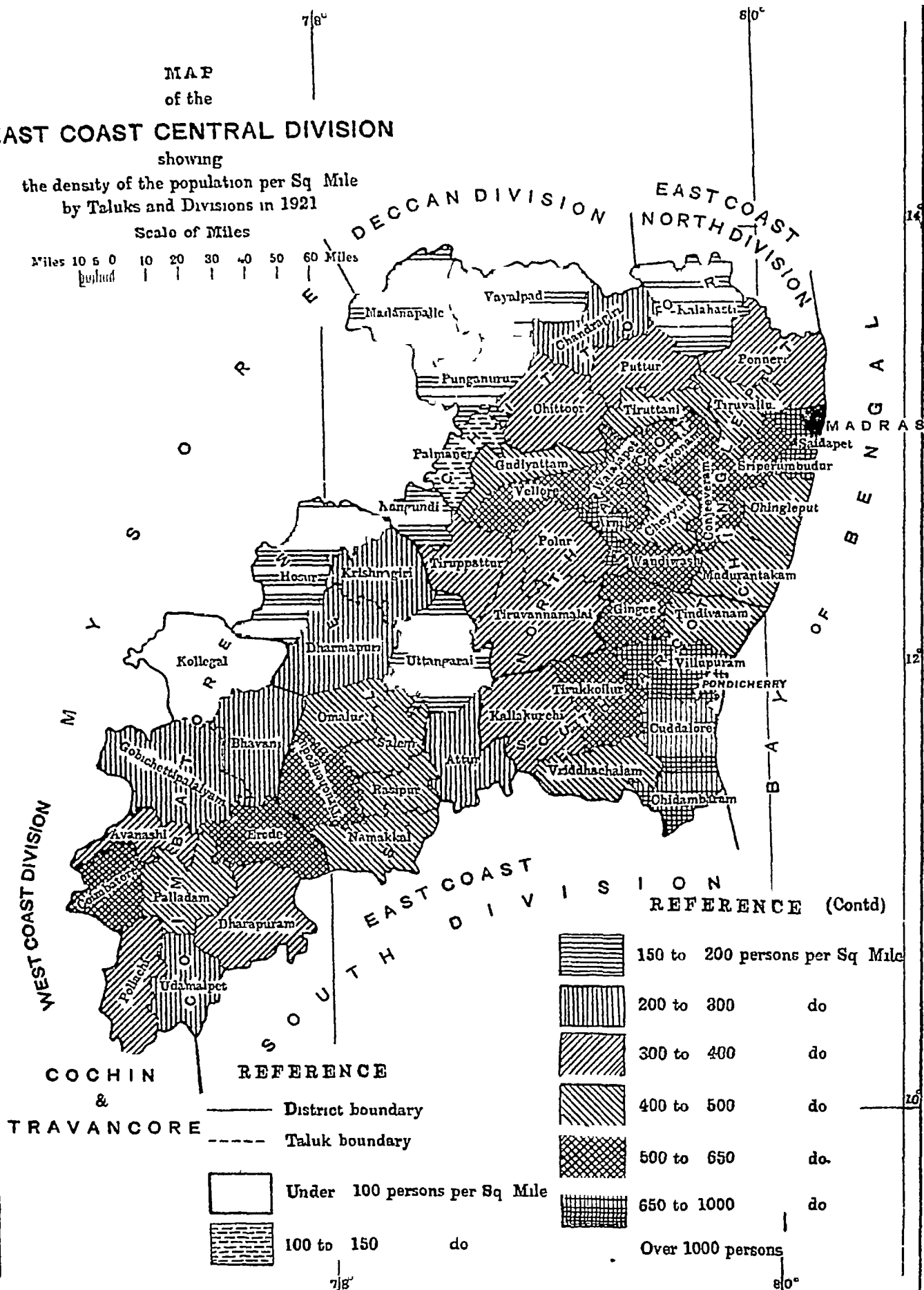
718°

MAP of the EAST COAST CENTRAL DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

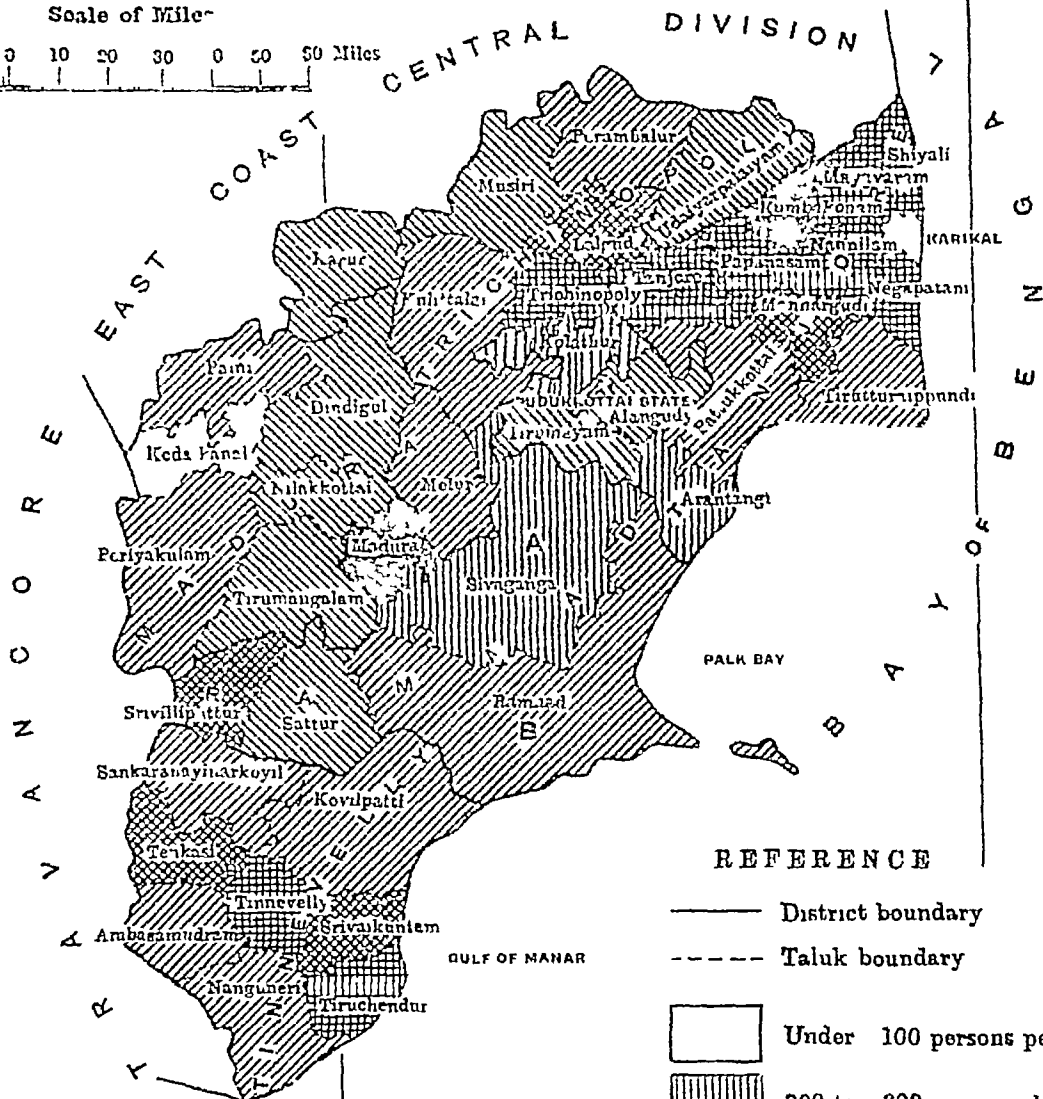
Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles










showing
the density of the population per Sq Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 0 20 50 Miles



———— District boundary
 - - - - - Taluk boundary

	Under 100 persons per Sq Mile
	200 to 300 do
	300 to 400 do
	400 to 500 do
	500 to 650 do.
	650 to 1000 do
	Over 1000 do

B „ Aruppukkottai, Mundukulattur
Paramagudi & Tiruvadanalai

MAP of the WEST COAST DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq Mile
by Taluks in 1921

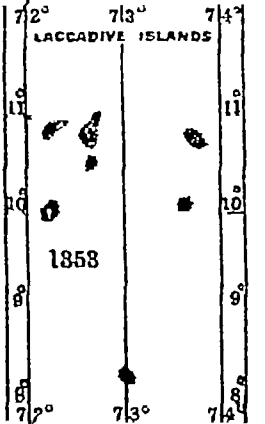
Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles



Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles



REFERENCE

—	District boundary
- - -	Taluk boundary
[White box]	Under 100 persons per Sq Mile
[Diagonal lines \]	100 to 150 do
[Diagonal lines /]	150 to 200 do
[Vertical lines]	200 to 300 do
[Horizontal lines]	300 to 400 do
[Cross-hatch]	400 to 500 do
[Dense cross-hatch]	500 to 650 do
[Grid]	650 to 1000 do
[Solid black]	Over 1000 do

BRITISH COCHIN

Tangasseri
Anjengo

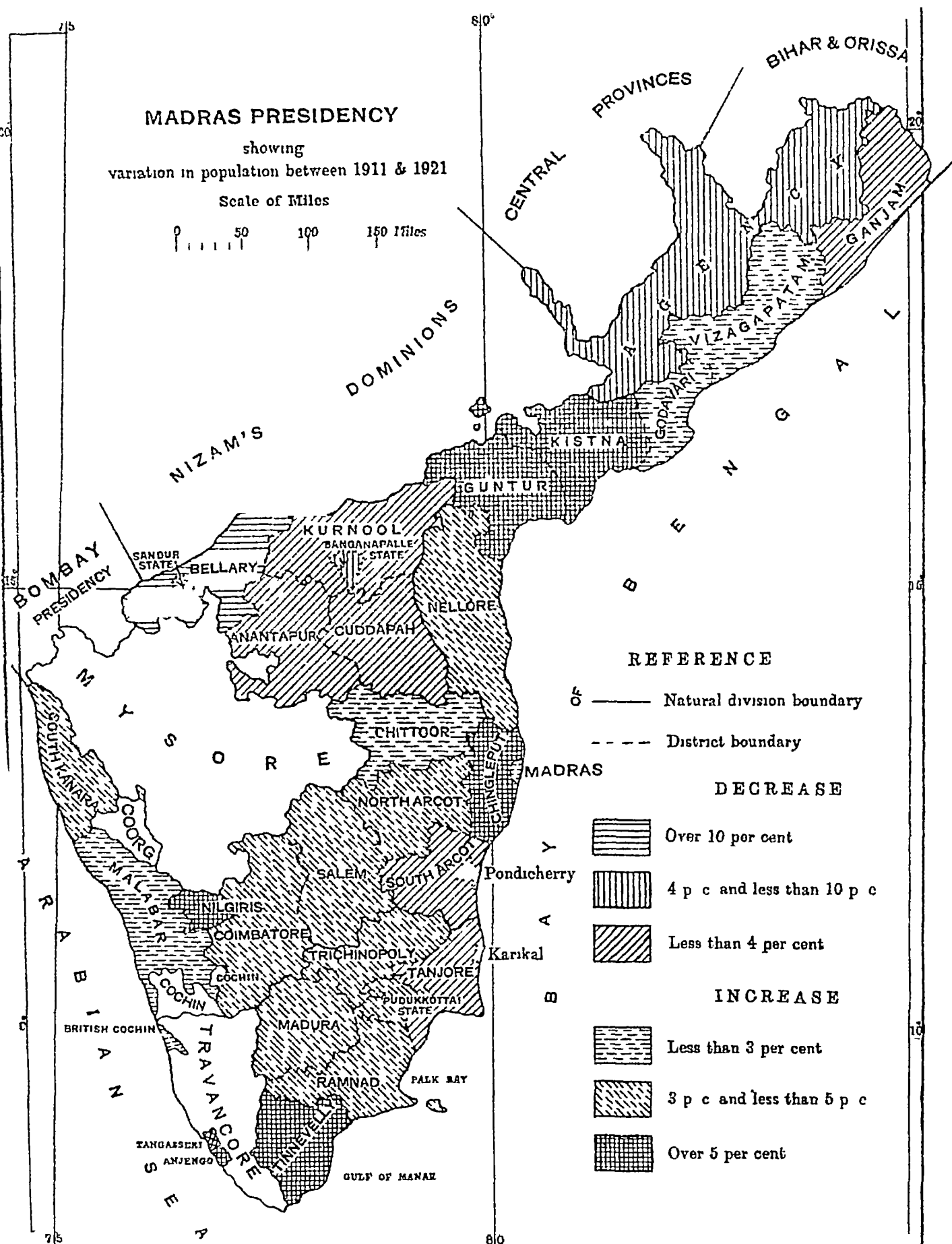
EAST COAST DIVISION
CENTRAL DIVISION

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
variation in population between 1911 & 1921

Scale of Miles

0 50 100 150 Miles

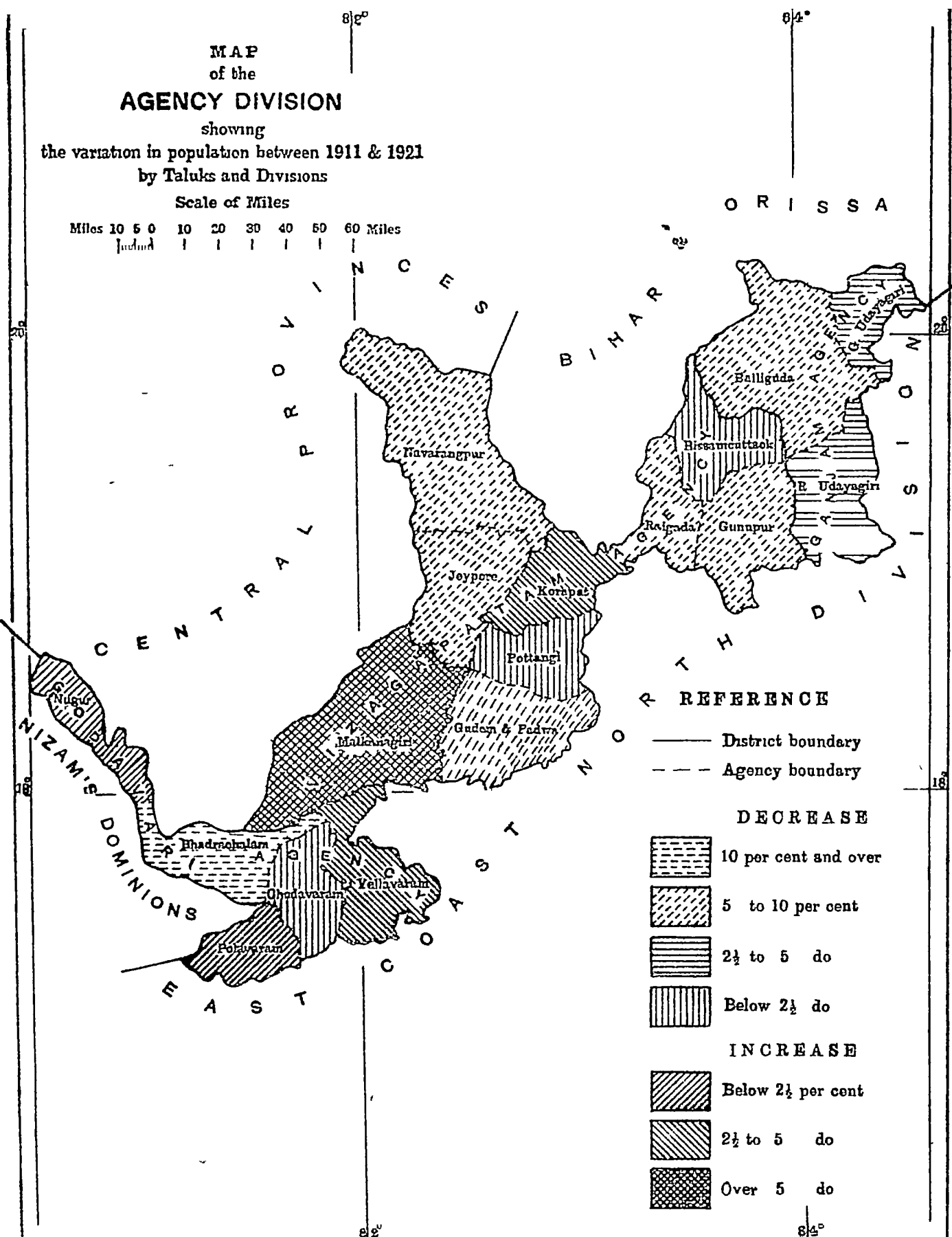


MAP of the AGENCY DIVISION

showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

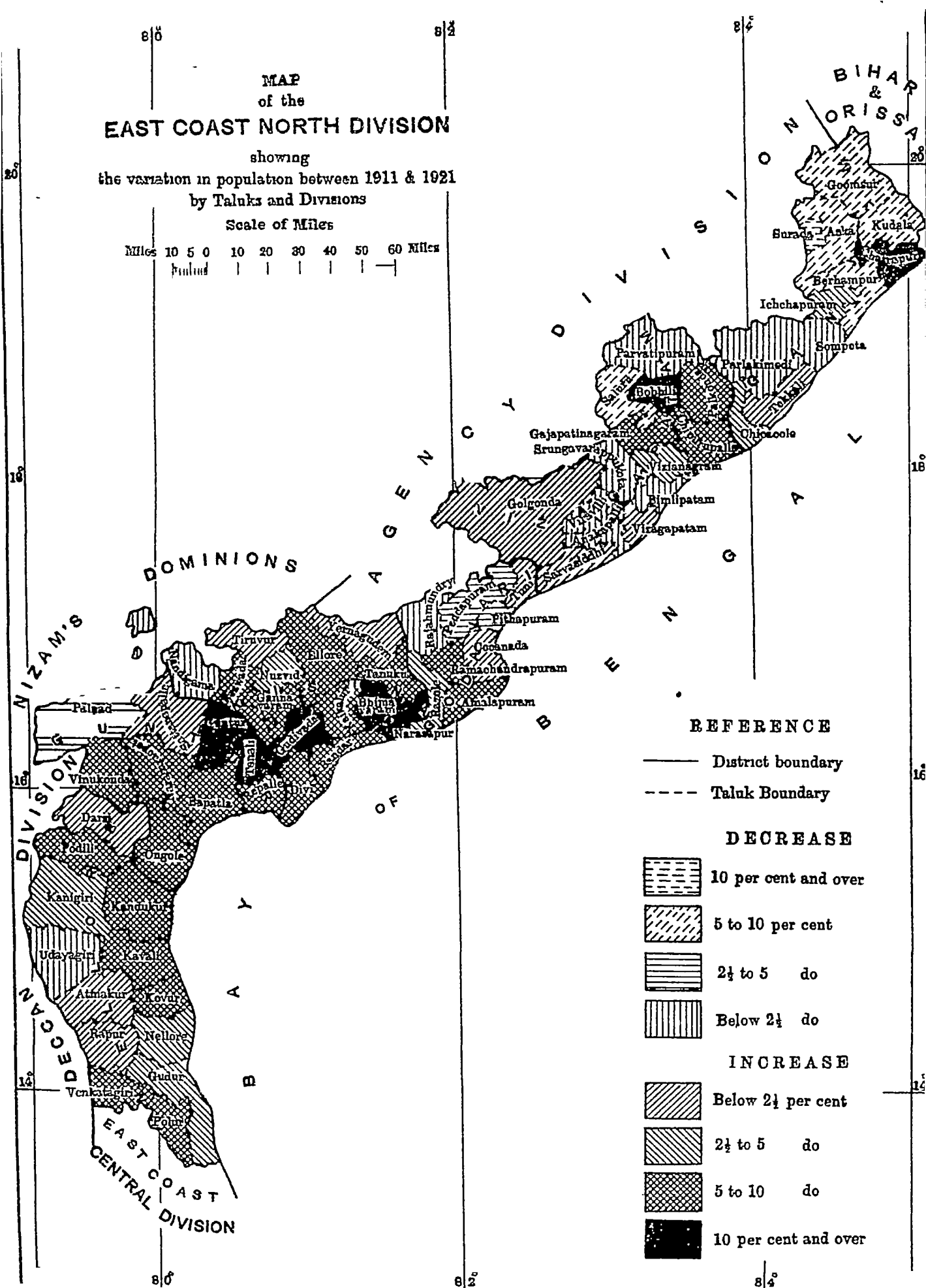


MAP of the EAST COAST NORTH DIVISION

showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles
Indian



REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk Boundary

DECREASE

- 10 per cent and over
- 5 to 10 per cent
- 2½ to 5 do
- Below 2½ do

INCREASE

- Below 2½ per cent
- 2½ to 5 do
- 5 to 10 do
- 10 per cent and over

DECEMBER 1941

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1941

1941

1941

1941



1941

1941

1941

1941

1941

1941

1941

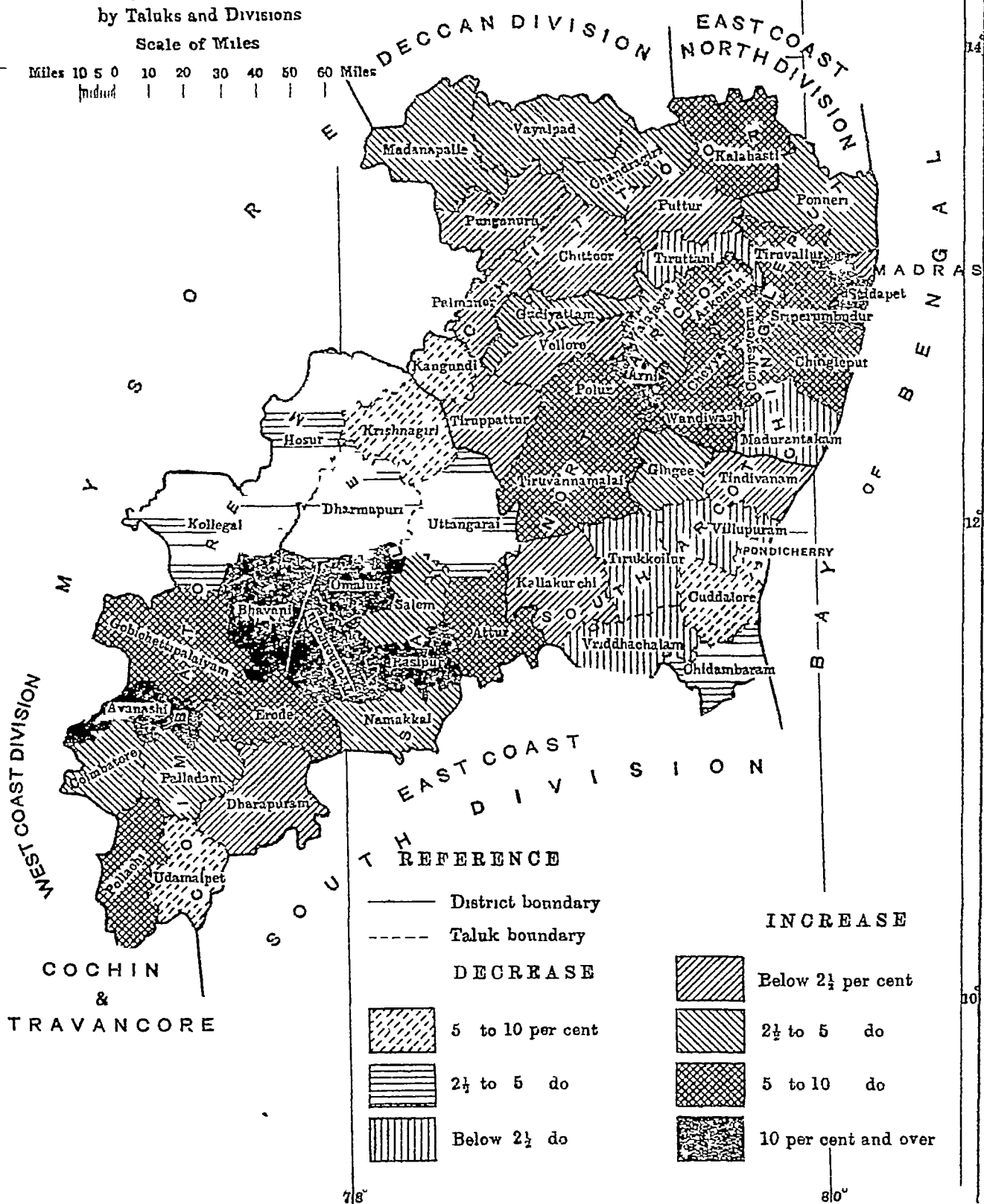
1941

1941

MAP
of the
EAST COAST CENTRAL DIVISION
showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles
Indiud



7/8

8/0°

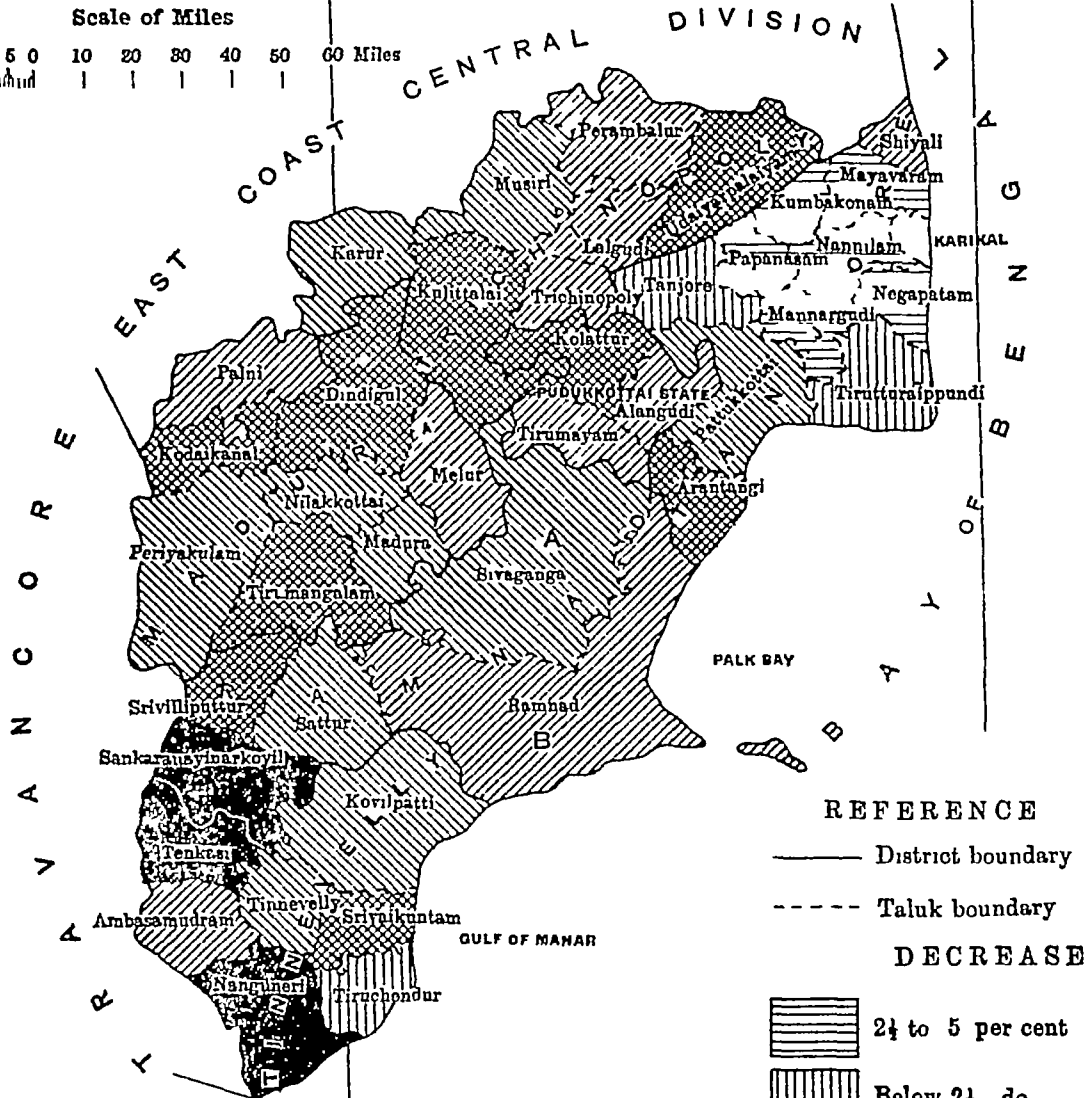
MAP
of the

EAST COAST SOUTH DIVISION

showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles
Indian



REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk boundary

DECREASE

- 2½ to 5 per cent
- Below 2½ do

INCREASE

- Below 2½ per cent
- 2½ to 5 do
- 5 to 10 do
- 10 per cent and over

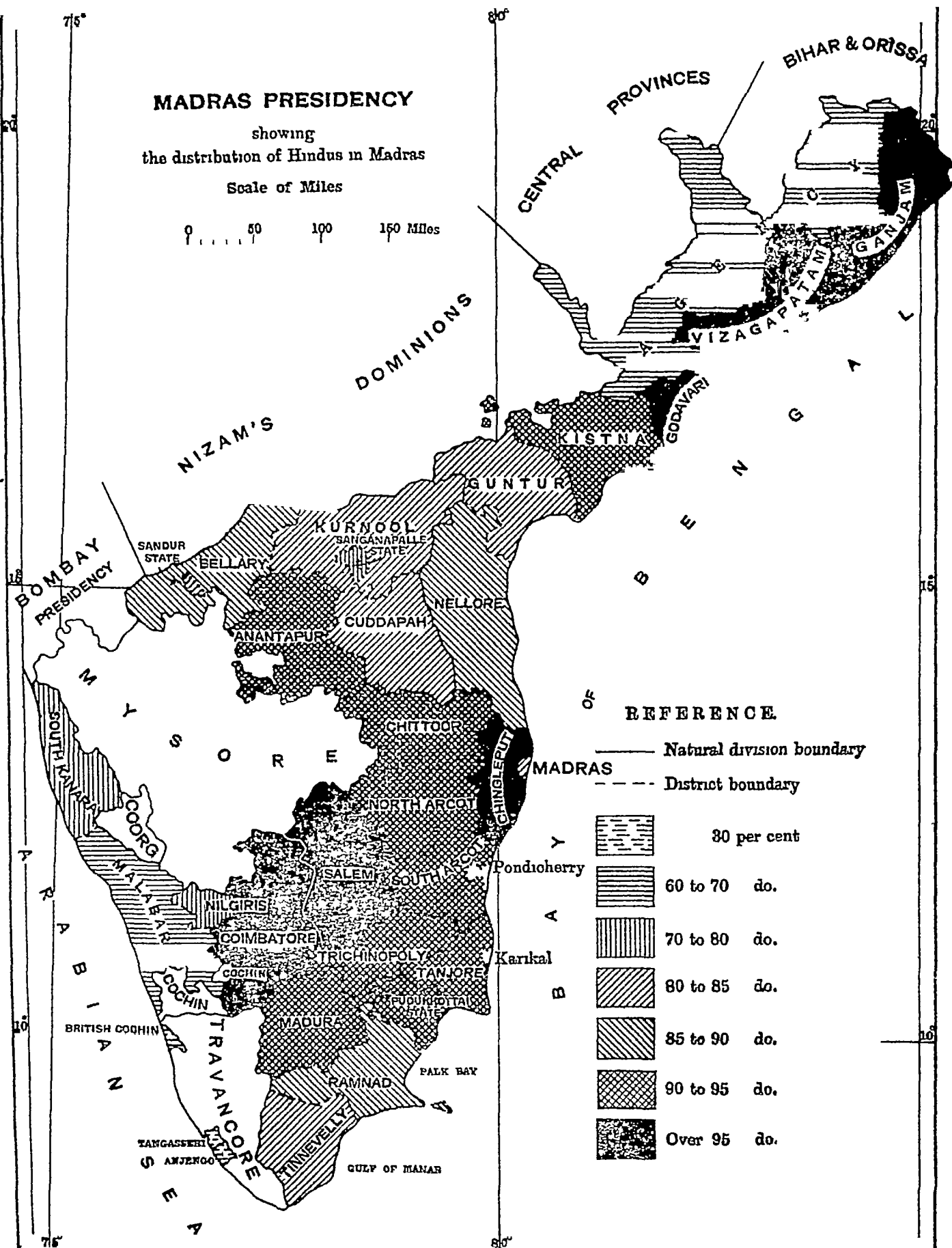
- A Includes Tiruppattur
- B " Aruppukkottai, Mudukulattur
Paramagudi & Tiruvadanai

7/8°

8/0°

MADRAS PRESIDENCY showing the distribution of Hindus in Madras Scale of Miles

0 50 100 150 Miles



MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the distribution of Musalmans in Madras

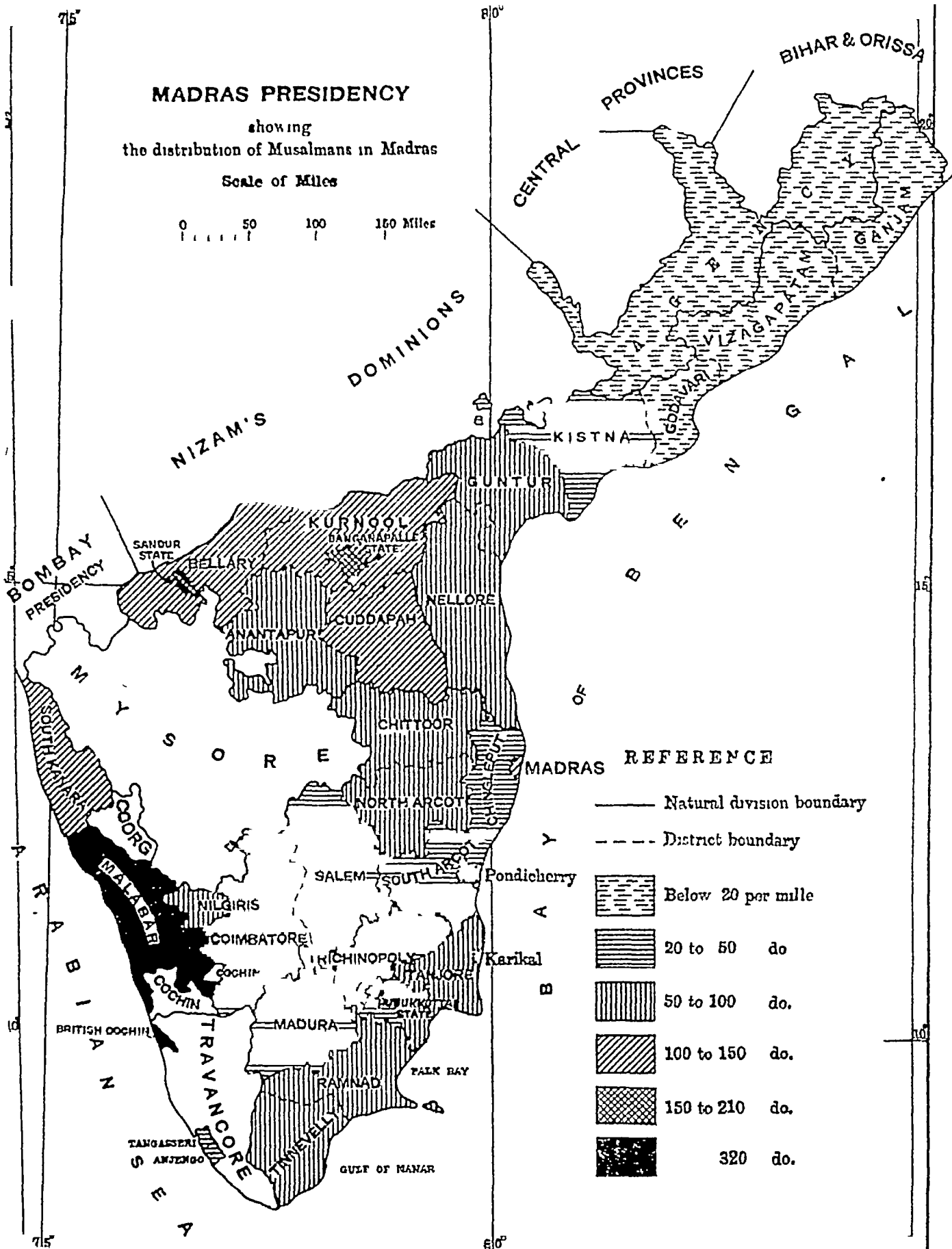
Scale of Miles

0 50 100 150 Miles

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

CENTRAL PROVINCES

BIHAR & ORISSA



REFERENCE

—— Natural division boundary

--- District boundary

Below 20 per mille

20 to 50 do

50 to 100 do.

100 to 150 do.

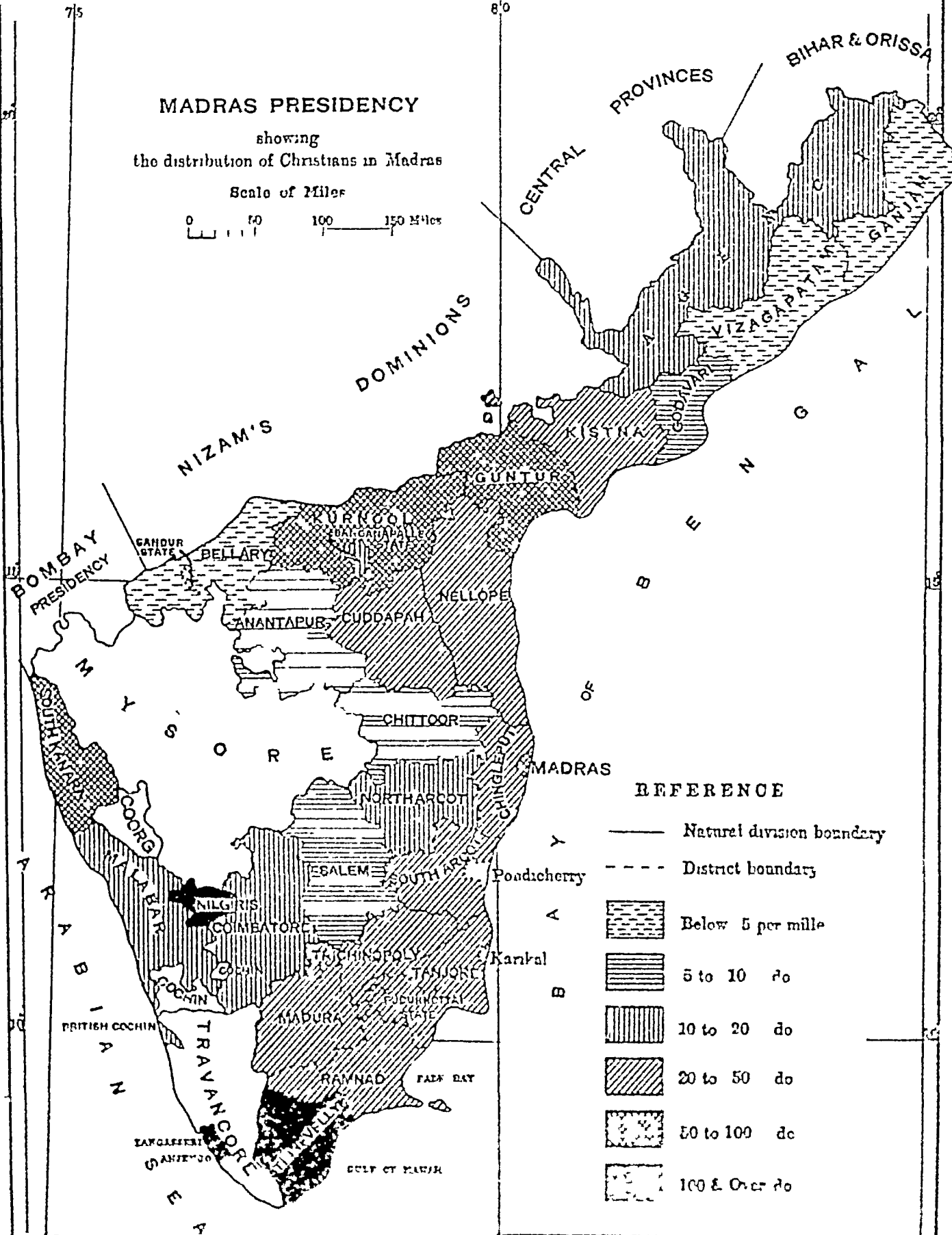
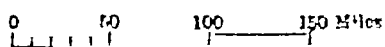
150 to 210 do.

320 do.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the distribution of Christians in Madras

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- Natural division boundary
- - - District boundary
- Below 5 per mille
- 5 to 10 do
- 10 to 20 do
- 20 to 50 do
- 50 to 100 do
- 100 & Over do

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the proportion of Sexes in the actual population
in 1921

Scale of Miles

0 50 100 150 Miles

DOMINIONS

NIZAM'S

CENTRAL PROVINCES

BIHAR & ORISSA

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

DANDUR STATE

BELLARY

KURNOOL

PANGHAPALLE

STATE

ANANTAPUR

CUDDAPAH

NELLORE

GUNTUR

KISTNA

GODAVARI

WIZAGAPATAN

GAJAPATI

CHITTOOR

OF

REFERENCE

— Natural division boundary
- - - District boundary

	Below 950 Females to 1000 Males
	950 to 980 do
	980 to 1000 do
	1000 to 1025 do
	1025 to 1050 do
	1050 to 1100 do
	1100 & over do

Pondicherry

Karikal

BRITISH COCHIN

TRAVANCORE

TANDILLY

S. ANJINGO

COCHIN

COIMBATORE

NILGIRIS

TRICHINOPOLY

SALEM

SOUTH ARCOT

NORTH ARCOT

CHITTOOR

CHINGLEPUT

MADRAS

RAJAHMUNDRY

RAJAHMUNDRY

RAJAHMUNDRY

RAJAHMUNDRY

RAJAHMUNDRY

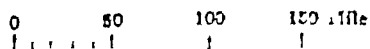
RAJAHMUNDRY

RAJAHMUNDRY

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the number of literates in every 1000
of the male population of each District

Scale of Miles

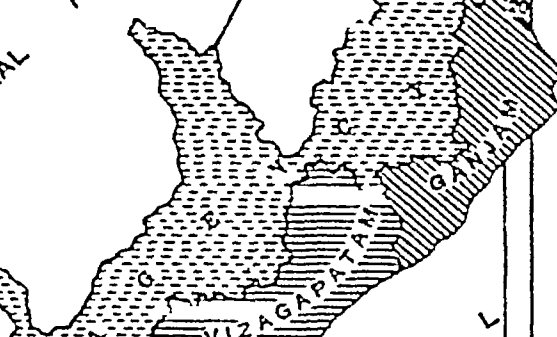


NIZAM'S
DOMINIONS

CENTRAL
PROVINCES

BIHAR & ORISSA

VIZAGAPATAM



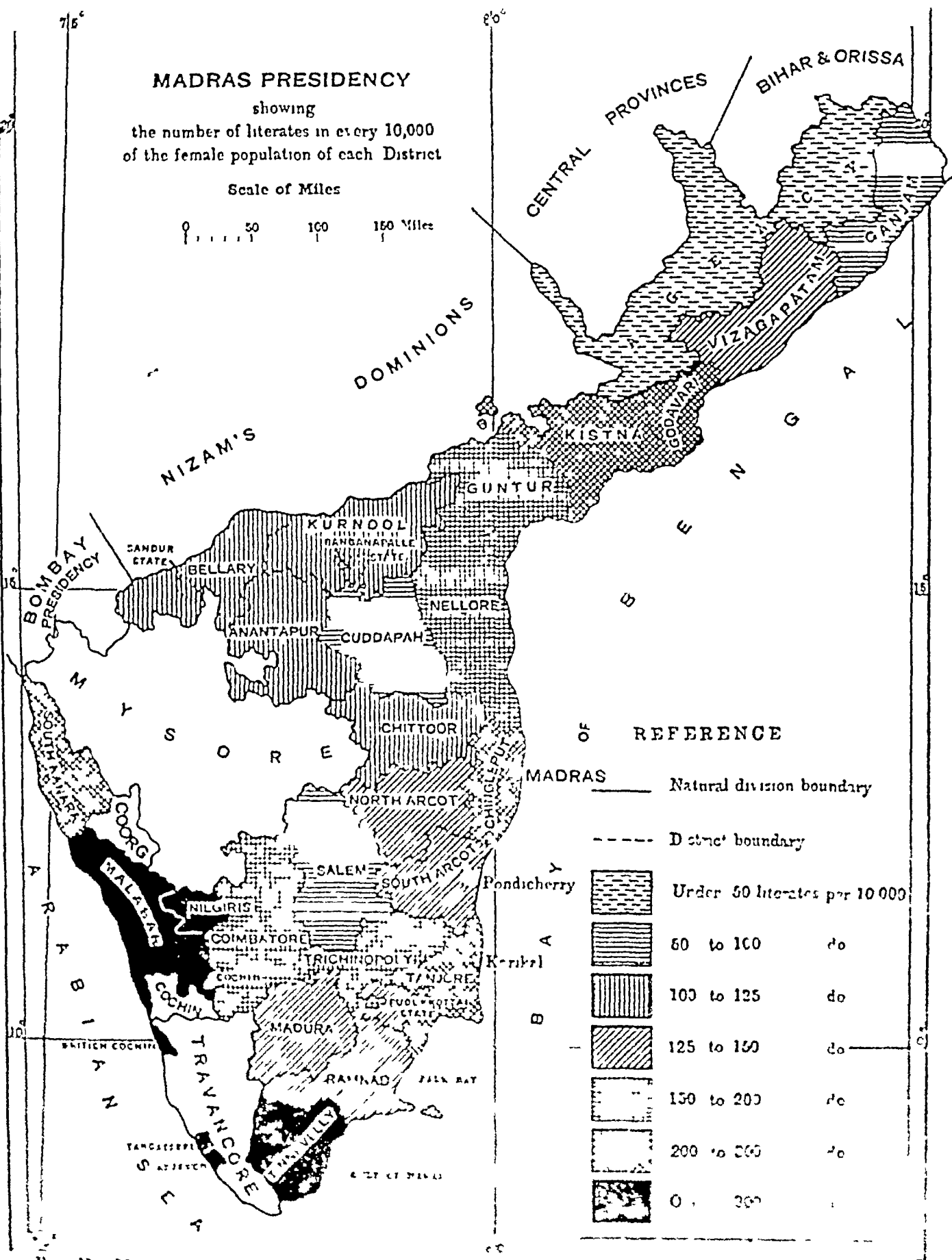
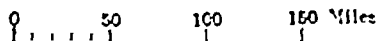
REFERENCE

Natural division boundary

District boundary

	Under 30 literates per 1000
	80 to 100 do
	100 to 112 do
	112 to 125 do
	125 to 150 do
	150 to 200 do
	200 to 250 do
	Over 250 do

showing
the number of literates in every 10,000
of the female population of each District

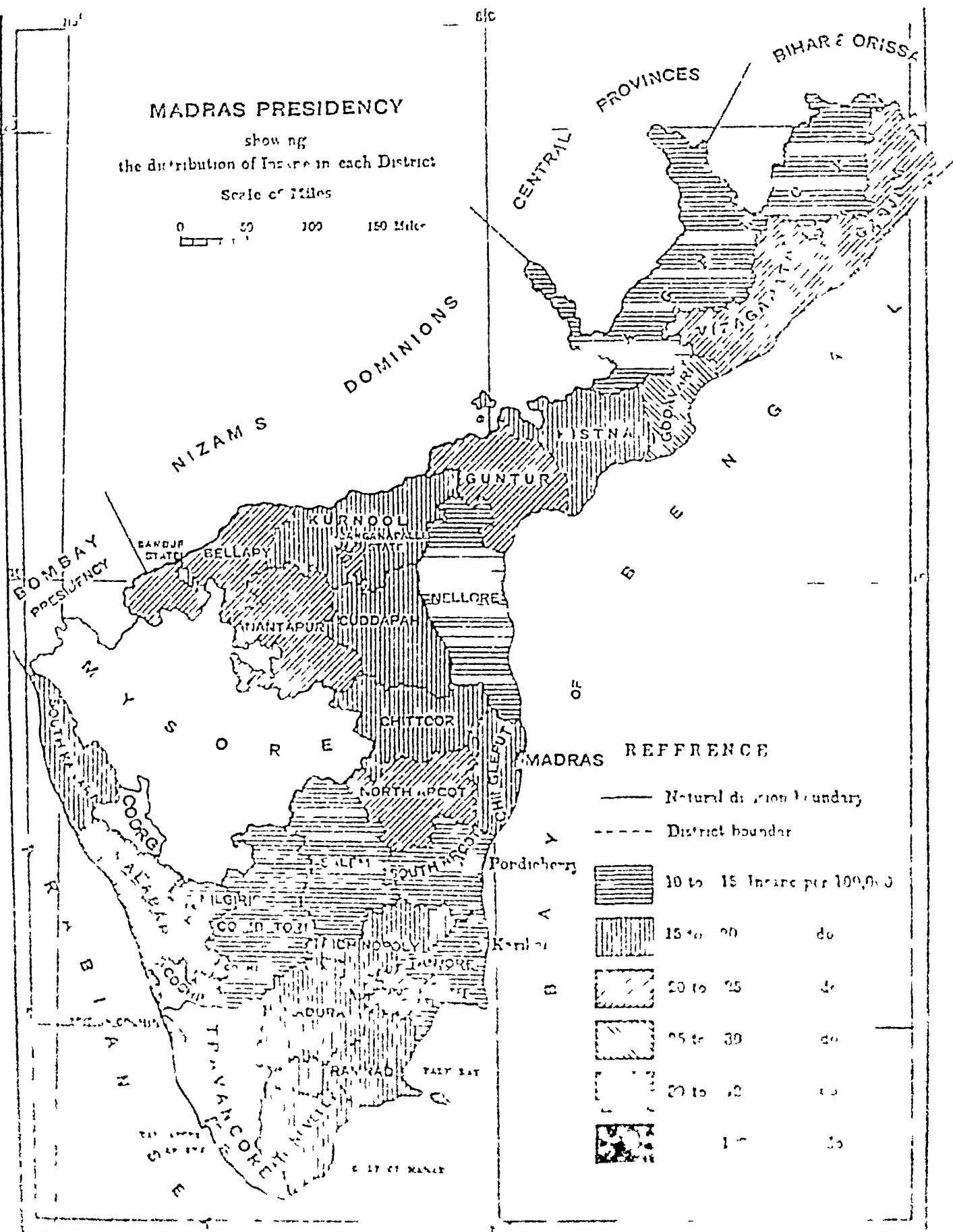


MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the distribution of Insane in each District

Scale of Miles

0 50 100 150 Miles

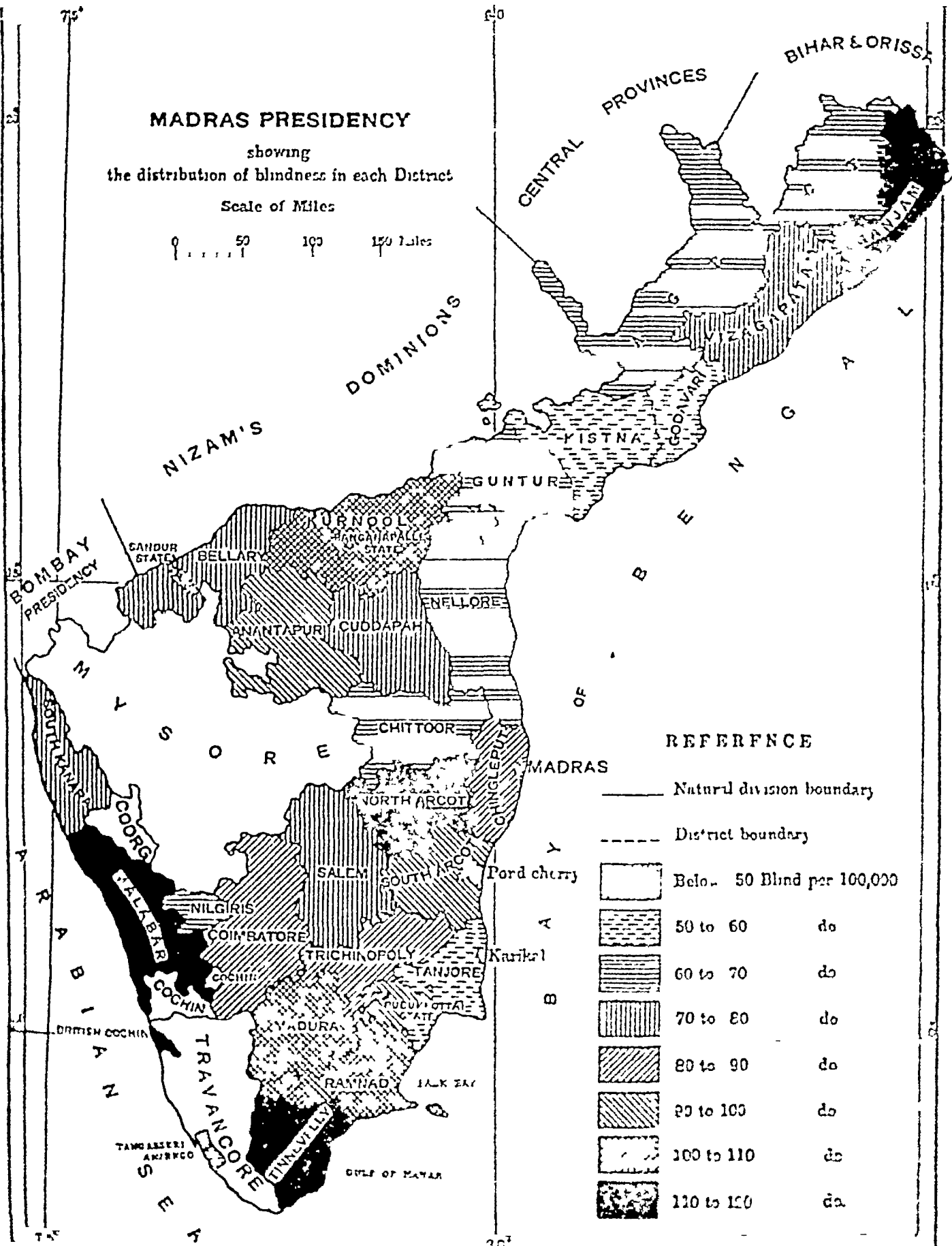


MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the distribution of blindness in each District

Scale of Miles

0 50 100 150 Miles



REFERENCE

— Natural division boundary

- - - District boundary

Below 50 Blind per 100,000

50 to 60 do

60 to 70 do

70 to 80 do

80 to 90 do

90 to 100 do

100 to 110 do

110 to 120 do

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

M A D R A S .

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME VIII PROVINCIAL SERIES, PART I

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

INTRODUCTION

THE first attempt to number the people of Madras appears to have been made in the year 1822, when the population of the Presidency was returned as a little less than 12½ millions. But these figures, while they included the population of North Kanara, which now forms part of the Bombay Presidency, omitted the population of Kunnool which was still an independent State.

2 In the year 1836-37, there was another enumeration of the population within the same territorial limits, when it was found that in fifteen years the population had increased by not more than half a million, and in several districts the return showed an actual decrease. This was ascribed to serious outbreaks of cholera, which occurred between the years 1818 and 1827 and culminated in the year 1833-34 in a most deadly epidemic. A terrible famine had just preceded this outbreak and it was estimated that in the Guntūr district alone more than half the people perished from famine and disease.

3 In the year 1849, the Government of India desired the Local Government to introduce the practice of making an enumeration of the population every five years. The first of these quinquennial returns was made during the official year 1851-52, and the practice was continued regularly until 1871-72 when the quinquennial census was merged in the first imperial census. These early enumerations were carried out through the agency of the village officials, and in the large towns it is probable that the quinquennial enumerations were a matter of estimate rather than of actual computation, for until the imperial census of 1871 no arrangements were made for the appointment of special enumerators to take

in this manner and the enumerators work had been checked and tested by the district officials on the 15th of November 1871 the census papers in every town and village were finally corrected and a special enumeration was made of travellers and of persons not present in any house.

5 The agency employed in villages were the village officers working under the supervision of the superior revenue officers of the district. In municipal towns the arrangements were entrusted to the municipal commissioners. In some of the larger villages and towns extra enumerators had to be employed and they were paid for their trouble. In fact a sum of Rs. 33 000 was paid out to enumerators.

6. The information collected on the schedule was first a description of each house whether terraced, tiled or thatched then for each individual the following particulars were recorded Age, religion, caste race or country of birth, occupation, and whether able to read and write. For persons below the age of 20 information was also collected as to whether they were attending school or college or were under private tuition and a column was provided for a note to be made against all blind, deaf, dumb insane, idiots and lepers. The result of the census was a return of the population at just over 81½ millions or an increase of about 4½ millions over the returns obtained at the quinquennial census of 1866-67.

7 The second imperial census was held after an interval of 9½ years on the 17th February 1881. In preparation for this census a committee of experts was appointed by the Government of India to suggest the best system for taking the census and for publishing the results. The committee decided in the main to follow the lines of the 1871 census, to employ as a rule the same agency and to continue the practice of having a preliminary census extending over 15 days and a final census which was to be synchronous. Some modifications were made in the schedule, additional information being required as to (1) civil condition (2) birth-place (3) language. The result of this census was a decrease of population by nearly half a million in consequence of the great famine of 1877-78. This famine made its mark in every table compiled at this census. It "stained every column of the returns and compelled allusion on every page of the report. It was estimated that the loss by famine to the population of 1881 was about 8½ millions and it made a special mark on the age returns, for the children born in the year 1878-79 were appallingly few. Another feature of the 1881 census was that it cost about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05 000 spent on the census of 1871.

8 The next census was held on the 6th February 1891 when for the first time the States of Travancore and Cochin made their own arrangements to take the census and publish the results. About 150 000 persons were employed as enumerators in addition to officials many non-officials were employed, most of whom gave their services gratuitously as no official received any extra remuneration for the census work 99 per cent of the census officers employed were unpaid. It was only in hill and forest tracts that a considerable number of paid enumerators and supervisors were employed. The general procedure was the same as in 1871 and 1881. The preliminary record was written up from the beginning of January onwards. On previous occasions the final record had been made on the morning following the night to which the enumeration related. In 1891 however the final census was taken on the actual night the change did not give rise to any difficulty or inaccuracy. Special arrangements were made to publish the main results of the census as quickly as possible and the approximate total of the enumerated population of each district was known on the 18th March. These provisional results fell short of the finally tabulated figures by 15 600 or 0.04 per cent. The result of this census was an increase in the population since 1881 by 4 500 000 persons or 15.6 per cent.

9 The census of 1901 was chiefly remarkable for the introduction of the "slip" system of tabulating the results. This resulted in a great economy

reducing the expenditure to Rs 2,85,000 as compared with Rs 4,72,000 spent in 1891. The actual enumeration was taken in the same way as on former occasions. The final enumeration was held on the night of the 1st March, and the provisional totals, published on the 8th March, were only 0.024 per cent different from the results as finally tabulated. At this census the population was found to have risen by 7.2 per cent.

10 The census of 1911 was remarkable for one new feature, the introduction of a special return of all industrial establishments employing 20 persons and upwards. It cost about the same as that of 1901, and that it did not cost more was due to the fact that the slip system of tabulation used in 1901 was continued without the necessity for wasting time and money on experiments to find out the best way of working it. The population in the decade 1901-1911 rose by 8.3 per cent.

11 The sixth imperial census was taken on the 18th March 1921. Legal authority for the procedure involved was conveyed in the Census Act IV of 1920 and in rules framed by the Government of India and by the Local Government under that Act. The date was selected with reference partly to the state of the moon and partly to the occurrences of fairs and festivals. It is desirable to have moonlight to enable the enumerators to get about, and it is desirable to avoid as far as possible large fairs and festivals which are bound to upset the normal distribution of the population. The Government of India first wished the census to be taken about the time of the full moon in February, but they agreed to postpone it to March when the Madras Government pointed out that if held in February it would coincide with the Mahamagham Festival at Kumbakonam—a festival held only once in twelve years which attracts upwards of half a million people to a town whose normal population is under 60,000.

12 The Administrative Volume of this Report gives a detailed account of the machinery by which the census was taken and the results compiled. It is unnecessary to do more here than to give a brief sketch of the proceedings. Existing administrative divisions such as the village or town are used as far as possible. The first process in the census operations is to get a complete list of all the houses in each village and town. This was easily prepared by the village or municipal officers, who, of course, are familiar with all the local conditions. Since each enumerator is expected to visit every house for which he is responsible in the course of the census night, it is unwise to allot too many houses to each man. Experience has proved that from 25 to 30 houses is about as much as one enumerator will undertake, except in towns where the houses lie close together and where it is usually possible to get a better class of enumerator. Accordingly in villages from 25 to 30 houses were grouped together to form an enumerator's block. Blocks were grouped into circles, each circle contained, as a rule, about 20 blocks and was entrusted to the care of a supervisor, circles again were grouped to form charges, and each charge, which was usually identical with a revenue inspector's firka, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. Municipalities and other large towns were each constituted a charge, with the municipal chairman or some other local official as charge superintendent. A tahsildar was generally responsible for all arrangements in his taluk and was not expected to have any specific charge to look after. Supervisors and charge superintendents were as far as possible selected from Government officials of all departments. In many cases, however, officials ran short and non-official supervisors were appointed, and reports from the districts testify that in almost every case the non-officials did their work no less willingly and no less efficiently than the officials. Altogether 1,536 charge superintendents, 17,399 supervisors and 354,128 enumerators were employed. Almost all these officers were unpaid. It was only enumerators who were required to go far from their homes, for example, the enumerators who were sent from village to village through the Agency or persons who were sent to specially unhealthy places like the Attapadi valley in Malabar district, who were paid for their services. Other census officers were paid their out-of-pocket expenses as they submitted their claims.

13 While this preliminary work of preparing the house lists and forming census divisions was going on in the districts the Government Press was busy printing the forms required for the enumeration. As soon as the house lists were completed each tahsildar was required to consolidate the information for his taluk and submit it to the Superintendent's office. On receipt of this information orders were given to the Press as to the number of forms to be sent to each taluk.

14 The actual census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary census which started about the end of January and the final census was taken on the night of 18th March. In certain places it is impossible to carry out the final census at night. For example throughout the district of Malabar the final census was taken on the morning following the night to which it related. So also in certain hilly tracts in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In this case the census to all intents and purposes is synchronous the only difference being that the enumerator goes on his rounds on the following morning instead of on the actual night. There is another class of place for example the greater part of the Agency division, the remoter Chenchu gudams in the Nallamalai hills the Laccodive and Amundivi Islands and certain hill villages in Malabar and South Kanara, where owing to the illiterate condition of the inhabitants and to the difficulty of moving from place to place, it is impossible to get an adequate number of enumerators to visit each house on any one day or night. The best that can be done in such tracts is to make a record of the normal inhabitants, which may of course differ slightly from the numbers actually present on a stated night. A typical example may be quoted from the Agency division, where an enumerator is appointed for two months and is given a certain number of villages to visit within that period. He visits each of these villages, and at each house in each village he writes up the census record for all people normally resident. By these means we get a return of the *de jure* population though we may not get a perfectly accurate statement of the population present on the census night.

15 Special arrangements have also to be made for the enumeration of travellers by railway by boat or by road and of large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals. At previous censuses it was the practice for the railway administration to undertake the census of their own employees, of all persons living on railway premises, and of travellers by train. In 1921 however under the orders of the Government of India the railway census was brought within the scope of the ordinary district census administration. Each railway station (except very large stations or colonies which were made charges) was constituted a circle and, as a rule the station master or assistant station master was both supervisor and enumerator. By this means the railway employees had the advantage of the same training in the census procedure as was given to other supervisors and enumerators. The result of the change is everywhere reported to have been satisfactory. Travellers by road are enumerated by the police and toll-gate attendants. Travellers by boat are enumerated at fixed points on rivers or canals generally by Public Works Department subordinates specially posted for the occasion.

16 On the morning after the census each supervisor was instructed to gather his enumerators and to see that each enumerator compiled an abstract for the population with which he dealt. From these enumerators' abstracts, each supervisor compiled an abstract for his circle which he sent off by the quickest possible method to the taluk office. There the tahsildar compiled an abstract for his taluk which, as soon as it was completed, he despatched to the Collector's office, where the abstract for the district was worked out. As soon as the Collector had completed his district abstract he wired the result to Madras and also to the Census Commissioner at Simla. The first of these telegrams reached Madras on Monday 21st March and the last on the night of 23rd March so that it was possible to publish the provisional results on the 24th March. The results so published differed from the finally tabulated results by less than 0.01 per cent.

17 As soon as possible the enumeration schedules were despatched to central offices, where the tabulation was to be made. The slip system introduced to India in 1901 and continued in 1911 was again adopted on this occasion. Nine offices were organized, one at Berhampur for the Oriyā and Telugu schedules of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam, two other Telugu offices were located in Madras, there was a Kanarese office at Bellary, a Malayālam office at Malappuram, two Tamil offices in Tanjore, one Tamil office and one office, partly Tamil and partly English, in Madras. Each of the offices was placed in charge of a deputy superintendent, an officer borrowed in most cases from the Revenue Department. An office was organized in a certain number of sections according to the amount of work entrusted to it. The largest number of sections in any office was eleven and the smallest was four. Each section consisted of one supervisor, three checkers and from 20 to 25 clerks. The maximum number of men employed in these offices was 2,468.

18 The work to be done fell into three stages — (1) Abstraction or copying of details from enumeration schedules on to the slips, (2) Tabulation or successive sortings of the slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. The copying of the slips was started in most offices on 11th April 1921, and was finished in all offices by the first week in July. The earliest date on which the sorting began in any office was 25th May 1921. The compilation proceeded as far as possible *pari passu* with sorting. The first Imperial tables were prepared and sent to the Press on 15th October 1921, and the last was sent on 9th May 1922.

19 The tabulation and compilation had to be done in considerably more detail than on previous occasions, the Local Self-Government Department required certain statistics for municipalities tabulated by wards, the age tables were required separately for taluks and towns, and the Government also required the caste statistics to be tabulated by taluks and towns. The multiplication of compilation sheets and registers necessitated by the demand for these additional details inevitably prolonged the work beyond the period occupied in 1911-12. But by the end of July 1922 when the census office closed, all the tables had been finally approved, all except one chapter of this report had been written, sent to the Press, and passed in proof, and all volumes of village statistics had long been completed.

20 Two accounts are maintained for expenditure on account of the census, the departmental account shows everything paid out in connexion with the work, while in the treasury account certain abatements are admitted such as salaries, which must in any case be paid whether the men are employed on a census or on some other work. From April 1920 to the end of July 1922 the departmental accounts show an expenditure of four lakhs eighty-two thousand rupees, while the treasury account shows eighty-eight thousand rupees less. Adding the estimated cost of printing this report and other charges which have still to be met, and deducting recoveries from municipalities, from the sale of paper, furniture and calculating machines, the total cost of the census may be put down at five lakhs fifteen thousand rupees on departmental account, or four lakhs twenty-seven thousand rupees on treasury account. This works out at about Rs 12-1-0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with about Rs 6-4-0 in 1911. The census of England and Wales in 1911 cost £5-8-8 per 1,000 of the population.

21 The cost of the 1921 census was inevitably greater than that of the census of 1911. The heaviest item of expenditure is the maintenance of the large abstraction offices, of which the establishment in 1921 cost about two and a half lakhs as against one lakh and sixty thousand rupees in 1911. Salaries have almost doubled in the decade and so has the cost of printing and paper.

22 Acknowledgments are due to many who have helped both in the enumeration and in the preparation of this report. To Collectors and other district officers, the task of enumeration comes as a troublesome addition to an already

full day's work. Yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that census matters invariably received prompt and careful attention and any success which attended the enumeration is to be attributed to the admirable arrangements made by Collec-

X A. Dandapani Ayyar
T. J. Abbott Kajulu.
Muhammad Taj-ud-din Sahib.
R. Sivaram Varada Ayyangar
J. H. Menon.
T. P. Kunhiraman.
B. Ananda Baliga
K. S. D. Mahantay
P. V. Subba Rao.

tors and their assistants. The superintendents of the abstraction offices had special difficulties to face. An officer in control of 200 men must always have an anxious time but on this occasion the anxiety was increased by the fact that in every one of these census offices there were at times murmurs and threats of a strike, while in Madras, Berhampur and Bellary the threats were actu-

ally carried out and the clerks refused to work under the conditions laid down. The superintendents in every case were firm, and in due course the clerks saw that their efforts were vain, and sought for re-employment. Apart from these special difficulties the superintendents managed their offices with energy and skill. To Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar's experience of no less than two previous censuses I am especially indebted his suggestions for improving details of the work in the abstraction offices and his assistance in the final compilation of the tables were of outstanding value. Much credit is due to Mr. T. P. Kunhiraman and his subordinates at Malappuram for the part they played. The census office was located in the empty barracks and work was in full swing when the Mappilla rebellion broke out. Malappuram was in the very centre of the disturbed area and for more than a week was cut off by the rebels. Many of the supervisors and clerks were naturally anxious about their relatives and wanted to go home so the office had to be closed. Then when the troops made their way through to Malappuram of course they required the barracks and the census office was moved to the travellers bungalow. With all these difficulties to face Mr. Kunhiraman was able to reopen his office after an interval of ten days and on the re-opening day there were only three absentees. Of many others who did good work space permits me to mention only Mr. S. Shanmukham Pillai another veteran of 1911 who kept the accounts and managed the office.

23. The maps and one of the diagrams which illustrate this report were prepared in the Madras Survey Office and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from successive Directors of Survey both in the preparation and printing of the maps and also in the loan of a draftsman to plot the diagrams.

24. Finally my heaviest debt is to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Green and Mr. Marsh of the Government Press and to their staff from whom at every stage I have received all possible consideration and help. The census involves an enormous mass of work for the Press. Forms are required by the million for the enumeration, and by the thousand for the abstraction offices and the printing of this report and tables demands the greatest care and accuracy. The Press replied to every request with unfailing courtesy and promptitude and to its resource and skill the present volumes bear eloquent testimony.

haunting apprehension of famine and from the epidemics which come in famines train. During the past decade these districts have all lost in population and Bellary especially has been very badly hit. The epidemic of influenza took greater toll in these districts than in other parts of the Presidency and in addition to the abnormal mortality from this cause Bellary and Anantapur were at the end of the decade visited by famine.

7 To the south of the Deccan we come to the East Coast Central division and here we first see the Tamil country where a more generous rainfall and greater fertility of soil coupled with the greater industry of the Tamil peasant give the country an air of much greater prosperity

8 Further south in the East Coast South division the prosperity is still more evident in the thickly populated deltas of the Cauvery and Tambraparni as well as in the rich cotton fields of Madurai and Tinnevely

9 But the wealthiest division of the Presidency is beyond doubt the West Coast where with an abundant rainfall nature produces from the soil sufficient wealth to support a teeming population with hardly any exertion on their part. A general summary giving the main statistical features of each of these divisions is given in Appendix I to this report.

10 The area and population of each district and State are given in Imperial Table I Provincial Table I at the end of Volume II gives the area and population of each taluk. At the end of this chapter are seven subsidiary tables in which the salient features of the statistics regarding the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a more convenient form.

11 By "population" is meant the people actually present within the area specified on the date of the census. Thus the population enumerated on Friday 18th March 1921 in the several areas into which the Presidency is divided includes the residents, both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions such as hospitals, jails, etc., persons on board the ships which were in the ports on the census night or which arrived from elsewhere within a period of fifteen days after the census and which could not prove that they had been enumerated at a previous port of call. It also includes vagrants, visitors and pilgrims gathered at fairs and festivals. Persons engaged in night work were, as a rule, counted as belonging to the population of the place from which they started in the evening or to which they returned the following morning, while travellers were included in the population of the place at which special arrangements were made to enumerate them. The above remarks apply to the greater part of the Presidency in which the census was synchronous. In the non-synchronous tracts such as the Agency and other inaccessible hill villages and in the Laccadive and Amindivi islands no attempt was made to ascertain the actual population present on the census night. All that was attempted in these places was to obtain a record of the normal or *de jure* population.

12. From the last column of Imperial Table III it is seen that the number of travellers enumerated in the whole Presidency was only 41,384 or less than one per mille of the total population and of these travellers it may safely be assumed that the majority were permanent residents of some part of the Presidency. Thus taking the population of the Presidency as a whole, the difference between the *de facto* and the *de jure* population is not sufficient to warrant the attempt which is made in some European countries to obtain the returns not only of the persons actually present in each area at the time of the census, but also of all the usual inhabitants of the area whether present or not persons who usually live in other places but who happened to be within the area on the census date being excluded.

13 The total number of persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency on the 18th March 1921 was 42,794,155. This is an increase of 928,995 over the number returned in March 1911 which corresponds to a decennial rate of increase of 2.2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase met with since the census of

1881, when the Presidency was suffering from the effects of the great famine of 1877-78, as shown by the following table

Population of each census since 1871

Year	Population			Variation since last census	Decennial variation per cent of population
	1871	1881	1891		
1871	21,67,576	18,81,000	18,81,000	-	-
1881	21,67,576	18,81,000	18,81,000	-	-
1891	21,67,576	18,81,000	18,81,000	-	-
1901	21,67,576	18,81,000	18,81,000	-	-
1911	21,67,576	18,81,000	18,81,000	-	-
1921	21,67,576	18,81,000	18,81,000	-	-

14. The population is distributed over the natural divisions as shown in the margin—the three East Coast divisions between them contain 77.1 per cent of the population, 10.5 per cent are in the West Coast districts, 8.6 per cent in the Deccan, and 3.5 per cent in the Agency. Fifty-two per cent of the population are found in the East Coast Central and South divisions which

Distribution by natural divisions

Division	Population	
	1891	1901
Agency	1,14,258	1,14,258
East Coast North	10,50,000	10,50,000
East Coast Central	11,00,000	11,00,000
East Coast South	10,50,000	10,50,000
West Coast	1,14,258	1,14,258

are preponderatingly Tamil—44 per cent are contained in the East Coast North and Deccan divisions which, except for parts of Ganjam which are Oriyā and the western taluks of Bellary which are mainly Kannarese, constitute the Telugu or Andhra country. Thus the Tamil country has a distinct numerical superiority over any other part of the Presidency.

15. Nine districts now contain a population over 2,000,000 each, as against only six in 1911. Trichinopoly district

Population of districts

District	Population
Malabar	2,000,000
Tanjore	2,000,000
South Arcot	2,000,000
Vizagapatam	2,000,000
Coimbatore	2,000,000
Hydrabad	2,000,000
Salem	2,000,000
North Arcot	2,000,000
Madras	2,000,000

he noticed that of these nine districts, no less than six belong to the Tamil country, two are Telugu, and one is Malayālam. Except the four Deccan districts, Madras, the Nilgiris and Anjengo, each of the other British districts has a population ranging between 1 and 2 millions. The average population of a British district is 1,567,370.

16. Of 244 taluks under British rule, 1 (Ponnāni in Malabar district) has a population over 500,000, 3 (2 in Malabar and 1 in Madras) have between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants, 17 number between 300,000 and 400,000, of which 3 are in Malabar, and 13 in the Tamil country, of 66 taluks with between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants each, 4 are on the West Coast, 16 are in the East Coast North division, and the rest in the East Coast Central and South divisions. Of the remaining taluks 98 have a population above 100,000 and 59 have less than 100,000 each. The average population of a taluk in British territory is 173,226.

Population of taluks

17. Before proceeding to investigate and discuss the density and movement of the population it is desirable to survey briefly the circumstances during the

Influences affecting the population

past decade which have exerted an influence favourable or the reverse on the population

19 The early years of the decade 1911-1921 were in the main favourable to cultivation and to the prosperity of the country. The monsoons on the whole were adequate and generally speaking crops matured satisfactorily. The annual rainfall was sufficient every year though in 1911 and 1913 the south west, and in 1911 and 1914 the north-east, monsoon gave less rain than the average. The quantity of rain in each year of the decade is shown in the statement below —

Rainfall in inches.

Year.	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).
Average of 45 years ending 1915	25.23	44.40	1.27	3.20
1911	22.84	14.12	0.64	2.00
1912	26.26	10.63	0.66	3.43
1913	21.27	17.18	0.65	4.10
1914	25.81	14.01	4.23	2.21
1915	25.63	18.64	0.17	2.13
1916	26.77	16.02	2.70	3.26
1917	29.23	16.12	3.23	0.12
1918	10.27	15.67	1.01	3.80
1919	25.70	18.06	3.63	3.79
1920	21.23	17.20	2.26	3.26
Average for the decade	24.23	18.00	2.11	2.73

Some damage was caused by floods in a few districts in 1911, 1912, 1918 and 1916 and cyclones did great havoc in the districts of Ganjam (1911 and 1914) Vizagapatam (1914) and South Arcot (1916). The year 1918-19 however was most unfavourable. The south west monsoon was a general failure being short in every district. On this account the area under cultivation at the end of this monsoon was everywhere below the average of the previous years but the deficiency was most striking in the Deccan, where dry cultivation was 78 per cent and wet cultivation 73 per cent below the average of the previous five years. The situation was rendered worse by the delay of the north-east monsoon. The area cropped fell from nearly 39 million acres in 1911 to a little over 36 millions in 1918-19 and of the area cropped unirrigated land yielded little or nothing. The following statement shows the area under each of the principal crops in each year of the decade —

Statement showing areas of principal food and commercial crops (in thousands of acres)

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Food crops—										
Wheat	10,236	10,844	10,878	10,876	11,320	11,223	11,523	10,488	11,646	11,004
Cereals	8,154	8,220	8,780	8,102	8,325	4,791	4,880	8,008	8,408	8,222
Oilseeds	2,884	2,806	2,278	2,682	3,072	8,41	2,800	2,080	3,243	3,012
Roots	2,448	2,000	2,488	2,422	2,329	2,800	2,423	2,366	2,479	2,441
Commercial crops—										
Cotton	847	624	808	861	823	779	823	661	861	723
Groundnut	1,229	1,480	1,806	1,808	1,126	1,704	1,412	1,001	1,144	1,070
Castor	578	844	818	652	841	848	688	805	478	881
Sugarcane	105	89	84	74	96	114	127	123	83	106
Others	2,974	2,888	2,887	2,067	2,000	2,126	1,700	2,123	2,229	2,123
Indigo	90	67	64	72	223	480	624	144	101	118
Tobacco	183	205	208	227	216	208	203	226	228	201
Total	27,114	27,262	28,266	27,542	28,879	28,179	28,641	26,906	28,181	27,123
Total cultivated area	27,280	28,129	28,244	28,666	28,778	28,652	28,627	26,607	28,229	27,803

The past decade the monsoon

The tracts worst affected were the East Coast North and Deccan divisions and the districts of Chittoor and Salem. It was only in the Ganjam and Kistna districts, however, that famine relief had to be undertaken, and in Kistna district the distress was very slight and confined to part of one taluk. In Ganjam there was severe distress over more than 1,000 square miles and at the worst period, in October 1919, the number in receipt of daily relief was over 150,000.

19. The latter half of the decade was marked by a rise in prices due to the world shortage of food supplies consequent on the war. As always happens, the interval between the rise in prices and the rise in wages which inevitably followed, was marked by considerable distress among the labouring population. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains is illustrated clearly in the following statement:—

The rise in prices

Prices of staple food grains

(in terms of 100 pounds weight of 1911 as per 100 lbs.)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Chick-peas	Grams
Average of 15 years ending 1910	100	100	100	100
1911	98	100	100	100
1912	95	100	100	100
1913	74	100	100	100
1914	77	100	100	100
1915	82	100	100	100
1916	71	100	100	100
1917	75	100	100	100
1918	62	100	100	100
1919	47	100	100	100
1920	41	100	100	100
Average of 1911-1920	72	100	100	100

20. The public health of the decade follows the same course as the rainfall and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and up to 1917 conditions were generally favourable though in 1914 the death-rate was above the average owing to cholera which was prevalent in all parts of the Presidency except the Agency and the West Coast divisions. The mortality due to certain diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and plague are set out in a subsidiary statement at the end of Chapter V of this report, where also will be found a statement illustrating the birth and death rates of the various divisions of the Presidency. These rates for the Presidency as a whole are noted in the margin. The most striking feature of them is that, while in 1917, the birth-rate of the Presidency was 32.4 per mille and the death-rate was 26.2 per mille, in 1918 the birth-rate fell to 28.9 per mille, while the death-rate rose to 31.1 per mille. This sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. It is difficult to ascertain the

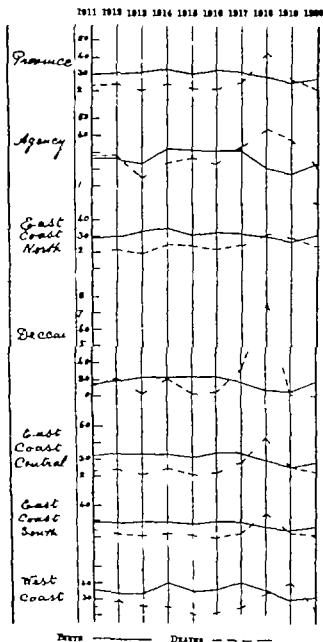
Public health

	Birth rate per mille	Death rate per mille
1911	30.4	23.1
1912	30.9	24.3
1913	32.2	21.4
1914	33.5	24.6
1915	31.2	22.0
1916	32.5	21.9
1917	32.4	26.2
1918	28.9	31.1
1919	26.5	27.2
1920	28.4	21.8

due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. It is difficult to ascertain the

exact number of deaths due to this cause most of the deaths from influenza were recorded as due to fever but there is no doubt that many of them were shown under the head of the "respiratory" diseases and so forth. The epidemic died down in the early months of 1919 but reappeared about the middle of the year when, however its ravages were neither so widespread nor so fatal as in the previous year. In spite of high prices which still continued everywhere there was a slight recovery in 1919 except in the West Coast division where a severe visitation of cholera and dysentery sent the death rate up even higher than it had been in 1918. The birth and death rates for each natural division are compared in the following diagram, which shows clearly what a disastrous year 1918 was, and how it affected the Deccan worse than any other part of the Presidency —

Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division.



21. The question has been asked why both the birth and death rates in

The vital statistics

Province	Birth rate	Death rate
Azamgarh	31.7	31.7
Bengal	31.1	31.1
Bihar and Orissa	31.2	31.2
Bombay	31.2	31.2
Burma	31.2	31.2
Central Provinces	31.2	31.2
Delhi	31.2	31.2
Madras	31.2	31.2
North-West Frontier Province	31.2	31.2
Punjab	31.2	31.2
United Provinces	31.2	31.2

Madras are lower than in any other part of India. The average birth and death rates per mille during the last decade in each of the principal provinces of India are given in the margin. It will be seen that the provinces in which the rates are highest are the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In 1911 the number of married women aged 15-40 to 100 women of all ages in these three provinces was 30, 11 and 30 against only 12 in Madras while the proportion of children to 100 females aged 15-40 in the three provinces was 160, 183 and 150 as compared with 165 in Madras. It appears thus that Madras contains a smaller proportion of married women of reproductive age, though its proportion of children to women of that age is slightly higher. Again the number of female deaths per thousand male deaths during age-periods 5-15 and 15-30 shows that the mortality of women before and at the child-bearing age is considerably higher in Madras than in any other province.

22. It does not appear that generally speaking, the registration of births and deaths in the various districts of Madras is badly defective. An attempt has been made to test the figures by taking the number of births in the year 1920, and deducting from them the reported number of deaths of infants below one year of age. The remainder is compared with the population returned at the census as less than one year old. In three districts (Agency, South Arcot and Nellore) the variation is over 20,000 (both sexes together). As regards the Agency the variation is explained by the fact that the registration of vital statistics is in force only in a very limited part of that division. As regards the district of Nellore the Sanitary Commissioner in his annual administration report has noticed the smallness of the returns and has pointed out that they must be incomplete, and a similar explanation must account for the big variation in South Arcot district and also for a smaller though still excessive deficiency in the vital statistics of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. But in spite of this there is such a reasonably close approximation of the population as deduced from the vital statistics to the population as ascertained by the census that the whole burden of the variation between the birth and death rates of Madras and those of other parts of India cannot fairly be laid on the incompleteness of the Madras vital statistics.

Accuracy of registration

23. Another possible explanation for the variation is the constant emigration from Madras of males at the reproductive ages. It is also possible that the universal custom in Madras of intermarriage of cousins may affect injuriously the reproductive powers of the people. Other things being equal a low death-rate is a natural consequence of a low birth-rate. Thus the lowness of the birth and death rates of Madras compared with the rates reported in certain other provinces of India, is mainly due to (1) the smaller proportion of married women at reproductive ages, (2) a great excess of deaths of women at these ages, (3) a constant flow of emigration on the part of males at these ages and (4) possibly in some measure to constant in-breeding.

Madras birth and death rates lower than those of other provinces

24. As we have seen, the census of 1921 has given an increase of 923,995, 494,150 males and 429,845 females, over that of 1911. The interval between the census was 8 days more than 10 years, the date in 1911 was March 10th and in 1921 March 18th. The statistics of birth and death are compiled by calendar years, but for all practical purposes this difference of dates may be ignored.

Variation between population according to vital statistics and population at census

The variation according to the vital statistics compares as shown in the margin with that arrived at by the census.

Increase according to	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Vital statistics --	2,000,440	1,063,524	918,512
Census --	222,968	494,180	478,545
Difference	1,078,451	569,384	460,007

The difference is considerable and exceeds that in any other province of India except the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The circumstances which have contributed to it are (1) the fact that vital statistics are not registered in all parts of the Presidency e.g., in most of the Agency (2) defective

registration of deaths during epidemics of influenza, cholera and plague (3) extensive emigration induced by bad seasons at the close of the decade. Subsidary table 5 gives the comparison for each district, and for the natural as well as the actual population. From it we see that about 869 000 or more than one-third of the difference is accounted for by emigration and in fact more than this number will be accounted for in this way when the returns of persons born in Madras and enumerated out of India are complete.

The influenza epidemic

25 We must now revert to the subject of influenza, and make an attempt to estimate its effect in different parts of the Presidency. The statement in the margin compares for each natural division the death-rate from fever in 1918 with the average death-rate of the five years 1913-1917.

Natural division	Average death-rate by fever from 1913-1917	Death-rate from fever in 1918	% Percentage increase
Madras Presidency...	74	224	302.7
Agency -- --	106	224	91.4
East Coast North --	12.9	20.7	160.0
Deccan --	8.7	20.6	236.9
East Coast Central.	42	109	259.8
East Coast South --	4.8	12.4	191.3
West Coast -- --	7.8	15.0	102.9

26 The increase in the actual number of deaths was about 600 000 which is the number quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1918 as a moderate estimate of the number of victims to influenza in the second half of that year. We see from these figures that the natural divisions which suffered worst were the Deccan the East Coast Central and the East Coast South. We shall have reason later when discussing the statistics by age sex and civil

condition to suggest that in point of fact the Agency division suffered just as much as the Deccan. This does not appear from the vital statistics, because registration is enforced only in a very small portion of the Agency division. In 16 out of the 27 districts of the Madras Presidency the death-rate from fever rose in the year 1918 by over 100 per cent. These 16 districts are—

Vizagapatam	116.6	Chingleput	372.0
Kistna	121.3	North Arcot	706.9
Guntur	105.0	Coimbatore	617.9
Ondrapah	240.9	South Arcot	118.4
Kernool	240.5	Tanjore	885.7
Bellary	1,323.5	Madras	253.3
Anantapur	1 410.0	Nilgiris	380.0
Madras	145.9	South Kanara	143.7

This shows clearly that the districts of Bellary and Anantapur were the worst affected. In Bellary the actual increase in the number of deaths from fever was nearly 55,000 while in Anantapur it was about 41 000. The only other district where there was an increase approximating to these figures is Vizagapatam where it was nearly 47,000.

27 The following statement shows that the epidemic of influenza was more fatal to females than to males.

	Deaths from fever		Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths in normal years
	Male	Females		
Madras	44,477	47,716	1,041	985
Hydrabad	19,074	20,277	1,064	1,055
Bombay	50,311	51,110	1,012	985
Calcutta	17,176	17,800	1,037	975
Rangoon	25,111	25,091	1,003	987
Batavia	27,625	21,670	1,110	926
Amoy	27,027	23,010	1,117	1,000
Yokohama	2,210	2,174	1,210	1,070
Shanghai	11,814	12,700	1,370	1,091
Singapore	21,471	24,457	1,137	1,090
Canton	21,178	21,700	1,025	1,028
South Africa	17,408	15,672	1,046	981
Taipei	11,400	12,000	1,133	1,073
Manila	12,174	12,600	1,037	947
Yokohama	1,221	1,000	1,001	965
Malacca	10,117	11,770	117	1,067

The statement given for each of the 13 districts in which we have seen that influenza was most severely felt, the number of deaths from fever in the year 1918 and the number of female deaths in that year per thousand male deaths as compared with the normal ratio of female to male deaths. It will be seen that in every case the proportion of female deaths is higher in 1918 than the average, and in some districts, for example, the Nigraes, Bellary, Madras, Tanjore and South Kanara the variation is very great.

28. It is commonly believed that the influenza epidemic was particularly fatal to persons in the prime of life and not so much so in the case of children and old persons. But this supposition is founded on fact may be seen from the following statement which compares the distribution of 1,000 deaths by certain age periods in the year 1918 with the average distribution of deaths over the 5-year period 1913-1917.

	0-10		10-20		20-30		40-50		50 and over	
	Average of 5 years 1913-1917		Average		Average		Average		Average	
	1913-1917	1918	1913-1917	1918	1913-1917	1918	1913-1917	1918	1913-1917	1918
Madras	451	204	71	116	111	252	77	45	250	200
Calcutta	511	200	71	111	100	317	92	114	300	229
Bombay	421	240	63	103	100	315	81	97	270	200
Rangoon	411	242	65	105	101	303	71	80	244	100
Amoy	417	200	70	104	102	270	78	92	207	181
South Africa	409	202	68	100	100	260	67	60	260	151
Manila	474	202	74	121	100	260	70	100	242	102
Nigraes	200	33	60	118	100	341	70	82	171	120
South Kanara	413	421	60	110	101	208	70	74	202	181
Average for the nine districts	442	205	70	111	101	294	70	87	232	181

It will be observed that in almost every district the great increase of deaths is at ages 10-20 and 20-30, that there is a comparatively slight excess at ages 10-50, and a comparative fall at the two extremos of life at ages 0-10 and 50 and over.

29. This great increase of deaths among persons at the prime of life naturally affected the birth-rate in the succeeding years. The accompanying statement shows that the birth-rate even in 1920 was still markedly below the average of the years 1913-1917.

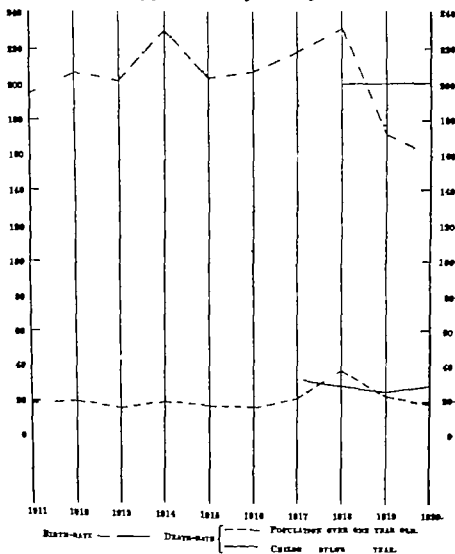
No. of divisions and districts	Mean birth-rate for the five years ending 1917	Birth-rate in			Ratio of infant mortality to total births.			
		1918	1919	1920.	Average 1918-1917	1918	1919.	1920.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Viceroyalty	23.5	23.9	27.5	31.9	157	212	179	126
Caucasus	27.0	23.0	22.3	27.2	152	106	127	108
Kurmel	21.4	21.4	22.6	27.9	175	275	182	184
Bellary	22.0	26.8	20.8	27.9	186	279	198	162
Amnisspur	22.7	24.4	26.6	22.4	125	200	198	150
North Ararat	24.9	23.2	27.3	27.0	179	212	195	180
Salon —	26.0	24.4	20.9	27.8	206	242	186	172
Nigritia	20.9	26.7	26.5	26.6	212	272	227	244
South Korea	27.2	26.6	21.7	22.1	175	204	205	198

On the other hand the last four columns of the statement throw a ray of light upon the gloomy prospect, for they show that in each of the districts for which particulars are given (except the Nigritia) there is a gratifying fall in the ratio of infant mortality.

Infant mortality

30 Subsidiary table 9 at the end of Chapter V differentiates the number of deaths during each year of the last decade by age-periods, and in the following diagram the death-rate per mille of children below the age of one year is compared

Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920



with the birth-rate and with the death-rate per mille of the population over the age of one year. While the mean average birth-rate is 30·7 per mille and the death-rate of persons who survive the first year of their life is 20·4 per mille, the number of children out of every thousand born who die in the first year of their life is no less than 202. In the first year of the decade the ratio of infantile mortality was 195 in every thousand births; the following year it rose to 206 and in 1914 after a slight fall to 202 in 1913 it reached the high figure of 229, in 1915 it fell again to 203 but rose in each of the following years to 207, 218 and 231. In 1919 and 1920 it fell to 171 and 159. The diagram shows that the "peaks" in the infantile mortality curve at years 1914 and 1918 are reflected by a very slight rise in 1914, and by a much steeper rise in 1918, the year of influenza, in the curve illustrating the death-rate in the population over one year of age.

31 The figures for the Presidency as a whole are serious enough especially when compared with the rate of infantile mortality in a country like Sweden where in the years 1896-1900 the death-rate at age 0-1 per 1,000 births was only 100·50, or the State of Massachusetts in America where in 1915 it was 102. There is however great variation between one district and another in this respect, and it comes as a shock to find that the districts which have the highest rate of infantile mortality are those which in other respects are generally considered among the most advanced, Madras, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Chingleput.

Deaths at age 0-1 per mille of births in

		1911	1914	1918	1920
Madras city	Males	320	321	372	290
	Females	298	304	349	275
Nilgiris	Males	220	255	270	254
	Females	231	248	277	235
Tanjore	Males	239	232	286	213
	Females	206	205	289	192
Tinnevely	Males	229	230	215	180
	Females	200	205	204	170
Chingleput	Males	217	238	295	202
	Females	204	218	282	185

The marginal statement shows the rate of infantile mortality for males and females in each of these districts in the years 1911, 1914, 1918 and 1920. The only consolatory feature in these figures is the fall in the death-rate at the close of the decade, though the Nilgiris cannot congratulate itself even on this small measure of improvement.

32 The returns for Madras city are especially bad. Even in the best conditions city life is less favourable to the survival of infants than life in the country. For instance, we have seen that in Sweden the rate of infantile mortality in the five years 1896-1900 was 100·50, during the same period in Stockholm it was 169. (It is, however, only fair to add that the present

century has seen a very great improvement in the health of all European cities (except those of Russia) and that even by 1912 the infant mortality rate of Stockholm had fallen to 82.) Again the infant mortality rate in the State of Massachusetts in 1915 was 102, in the city of Boston it was 104. But this does not excuse Madras for showing in 1920 male and female infant mortality rates of 290 and 275 when the rates for the Presidency are only 173 and 146.

33 The next factor affecting the population of the Presidency is emigration. This subject is considered in detail in Chapter III, here it is necessary only to state the main facts in the most summary form. The returns received from other provinces of India show that 917,000 persons, born in Madras, were enumerated in other provinces of India. Reports have also been received of another 814,000 persons born in Madras but enumerated in countries outside India. On the other hand the number of persons enumerated in Madras but born elsewhere is only 210,000, so that on the balance of emigration and immigration Madras has lost over 1½ millions of her natural population. And the actual figure is probably in excess of this, for complete returns have not been received from all foreign countries to which Madrasis emigrate.

Emigration

34 Thus summing up the conditions of the decade, we find that after a succession of comparatively favourable years the year 1918 was bad from the point of view of public health, from the point of view of failure of rain and consequent scarcity and from the point of view of prices. The influenza epidemic of this year is the dominating influence of the decade not only did it take a heavy toll of the people directly but by causing the death of persons, especially women, in the prime of life it has seriously affected the birth rate in subsequent years. Moreover scarcity combined with high prices led to extensive emigration. Thus it is not surprising that the census of 1921 gives results very little in advance of those of 1911 and that in some districts the population has gone back

Density of the population
reference to
statistics

35 At the beginning of the report are maps which show (1) the present density of the population in each district (2) the variation in density between 1911 and 1921 of the population in each district (3) for each taluk the present density per square mile (4) the variation in the population of each district and (5) the variation in the population of each taluk. Subsidiary table 1 compares the density of each natural division and district with the water-supply and crops. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population according to density and subsidiary table 3 shows the variation in relation to density since 1891. The mean density of the Presidency as a whole is 997 persons to the square mile. This is to be compared with 201 persons in 1911 269 in 1901 and 251 in 1891. But, as we have already seen, the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Presidency vary so much that there can be no uniformity in density throughout the Presidency. It will be convenient therefore to consider this subject (1) by natural divisions (2) by districts and (3) by taluks. But before entering on this discussion we may for a moment consider the density of Madras in comparison with that of other provinces and States in India and of a few foreign countries —

India	..	177	Mysore State	..	203
Assam	..	130	Travancore State	..	525
Bengal	..	579	The United Kingdom	..	482
Bihar and Orissa	..	310	England and Wales	..	649
Bombay	..	143	Scotland	..	161
Burma	..	37	The United States	..	82
Central Provinces	..	122	Egypt	..	1,043
Punjab	..	183	Natal	..	40
United Provinces	..	414	Japan	..	295
Baroda State	..	262	Ceylon	..	17
Hyderabad State	..	263			

Of the greater provinces of India Madras stands fourth to Bengal the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa in this respect. The density of Madras is almost identical with that of Japan.

Density
by natural
divisions

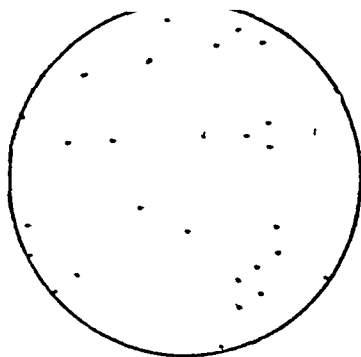
36. Of the natural divisions in Madras the least densely populated is, of course, the Agency which has only 75 persons to a square mile. Next comes the Deccan with 139 persons the East Coast North division has 345, and the East Coast Central division 355 while on the West Coast there are 415 and the East Coast South is the most densely populated division with 442 persons to the square mile. Another way of expressing the relative density of the divisions

Natural division	Proximity in yards
Madras Presidency	111
Agency	271
East Coast North	103
Deccan	139
East Coast Central	97
East Coast South	90
West Coast	63

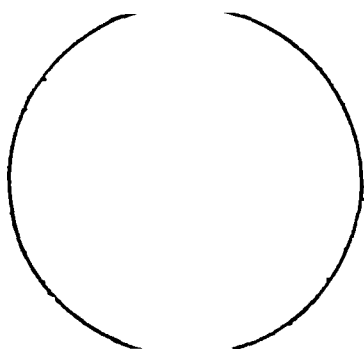
is by what is called the proximity of the population in yards i.e. the distance which would separate each individual, if the whole population were distributed at equal distances over the area. The marginal figures represent the relative positions of the divisions in this respect, and the accompanying diagrams illustrate the point graphically.

Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921
(Scale 2 inches to 1 mile)

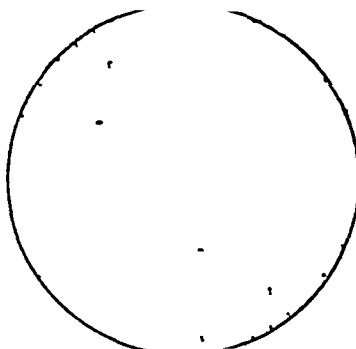
(Presidency)



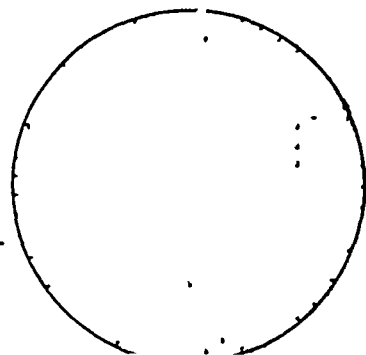
(Agency)



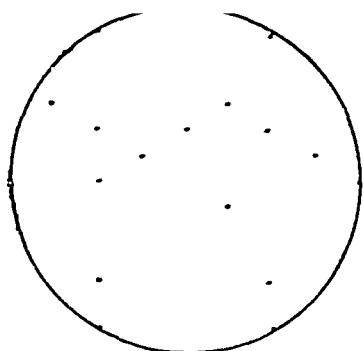
(East Coast North)



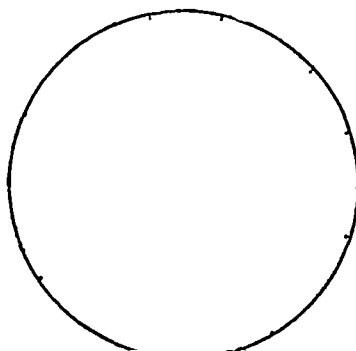
(Deccan)



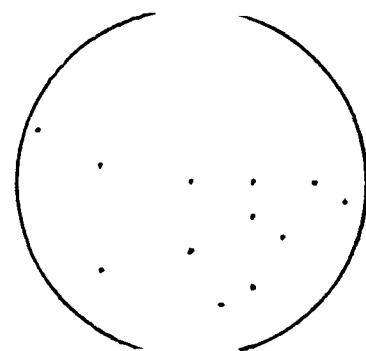
(East Coast Central)



(East Coast South)



(West Coast)



37 As we have already seen, the mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, has increased by 6 during the decade. The density of the Deccan division has fallen by 6 and that of the Agency division by 3, in the East Coast North and the East Coast Central divisions there has been an increase of 11 each, while in the East Coast South and West Coast divisions the increase is 13.

38 Turning to a consideration of the relative density of the districts and taluks in each natural division, and taking first the Agency division, we find that the density of the taluks varies from 22 persons per square mile in Malkangiri to 160 in Jeypore. There are only six taluks in the Agency where the density

exceeds 100 persons per square mile and in all of these (except Pōlavaram) there has been a loss of population during the decade. The taluk with the lowest density per square mile are Malkanagiri (22) Gūdem (30) Nugur (34) Chōdāvaram (40) and Yellavaram (41), and in three of these taluks there has been an increase of population, the increase in Malkanagiri being no less than 32·5 per cent. The Agency Commissioner reports that this large increase is due principally to emigration from *para* where *podu* cultivation* has been specially suppressed. In five taluks only there has been an increase of population, the loss in all the others is attributed to the epidemic of influenza, to the scarcity due to famine in 1918-19 and to the limitation of *podu* cultivation which has caused a certain amount of emigration.

The East Coast
North

39 The East Coast North division contains six districts, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam being the most densely populated. Ganjām and Kistna also contain more people per square mile than the average of the division, while the least densely populated districts are Guntūr and Nellore. The only district in which the population has decreased is Ganjām where it has fallen by nearly 2 per cent during the decade. This decrease in population is due to emigration on account of the famine which visited the district in 1918-19. For the same reason the district of Ganjām shows a decrease in density of 7 persons per square mile.

Taluk.		Persons to the square mile
Bāsechāndrapuram	—	861
Bāle	—	779
Cocanada	—	772
Tanuku	—	770
Yellu	—	747
Narasapur	—	722

40 The most densely populated taluks in this division are naturally those in the deltas of the Gōdāvari and the Kistna rivers in the districts of Gōdāvari Kistna and Guntūr

All these taluks show an increase of population, though in the case of Cocanada the increase is very small, only 0·8 per cent. In the case of the other taluks the increase varies from 4 per cent in Bāsele to 11·5 per cent in Narasapur. Next to the deltas the most thickly populated taluks are Palkonda, Vizagapatam and Visianagram, in each of which there are between 600 and 700 persons to the square mile. In these taluks there has been an increase of population during the decade ranging from 0·4 per cent in Vizagapatam to 5·9 per cent in Palkonda. The least densely populated taluks are in Nellore district where four taluks have less than 130 people to the square mile. In three of these taluks there has been an increase of population, but in Udayagiri the population has gone down by 1·3 per cent. Another sparsely populated taluk is that of Surādā in Ganjām where there are only 142 persons to the square mile and where there has been a fall in population of no less than 10 per cent. Generally speaking in this division it is in the most densely populated taluks that the increase of population is the greatest, and it is in those taluks which are more sparsely populated that the population has gone down. To this, of course there are exceptions, for example Bālelū taluk in Vizagapatam district which has a density of 813 persons per square mile and yet has lost no less than 7·4 per cent of its 1911 population. Similarly there are two taluks in Nellore district, i.e. Kavali and Pōlūru, which have a density of less than 200 persons per square mile and yet each has increased in population by nearly 10 per cent.

The Deccan

41 We come next to the Deccan division which as we have already seen, suffered worst from influenza and also felt severely the scarcity of the years 1918-19. There are in this division four districts and two States, in all of which without exception the population has gone down. The density varies from 74 persons to the square mile in Sandūr State to 151 persons in Bellary district. The chief loss of population has been in Sandūr State and in Bellary district, where the population has gone down by 13·8 per cent and 11 per cent. The greatest increase of population is in Mārkapur taluk in Karnool district, where

* *Podu* cultivation is the wasteful method by which pieces of jungle is felled, the felled trees and undergrowth are burned, and dry grain is sown in the ashes two years in succession; after which the plot is abandoned and the same process is started elsewhere.

the population has risen by 8 per cent, but this taluk, with Nandikōtkūr which adjoins it, is very largely covered by the Nallamalai hills, and the density of these taluks is only 94 and 80 persons to the square mile. The only other taluk where the density is below 100 persons is Kalyāndiug and here the population has fallen by nearly 4 per cent. The most densely populated taluk in this division is Hindupur in Anantapur district where there are 235 people to the square mile, and where there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent. But on the whole the tendency in the Deccan division is for the more densely populated taluks to show a comparatively large fall in population, while it is the more sparsely populated taluks which show an increase. Six taluks of Bellary are conspicuous for a great fall in population ranging from 10.2 per cent in Alūr to 17.3 per cent in Siruguppa.

42 The East Coast Central division contains six districts and the city of Madras, which for administrative purposes is reckoned as a district. All these districts, except South Arcot where there is a loss of 1.8 per cent in population, show an increase ranging from 1.6 per cent in Madras to 6.2 in Chingleput. The lowest density is 226 in Chittoor, and the highest (after Madras) is 551 in South Arcot. The most densely populated taluk in the division is Sardapet which practically forms a suburb of Madras. Here there are 889 persons to the square mile and there is an increase in population of 11.4 per cent. The next most densely populated taluks are those of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram in South Arcot district, and in each of these taluks there has been a loss of population in the past decade. On the other hand in Arni taluk, which has a density of 686 persons, the population has increased by nearly 12 per cent. The most sparsely populated taluk in the division is Kollegal which has only 89 persons to the square mile, and here there has been a fall of population by 3.1 per cent. Other thinly populated taluks where the population has gone down are Uttangarai, Hosūr and Kangundi.

The East Coast Central

43 In the East Coast South division there are five districts and the State of Pudukkōttai, and it contains the rich deltas of the rivers Cauvery and Tambraparni. There has been an increase of population in every district except Tanjore which has lost 1.5 per cent of its population. The density is uniformly high ranging from 362 in Pudukkōttai State to 624 in Tanjore. There are two taluks in the division with a density of over 1,000 persons. Madura with 1,034, and Kumbakōnam with 1,278, persons to the square mile. The population of Madura has increased by 4½ per cent while that of Kumbakōnam has decreased by 3½ per cent. The next most thickly populated taluks are all in Tanjore or Trichinopoly districts. All the delta taluks in Tanjore district (except Shiyālī) show a decline in population, but in Shiyālī there is an increase of 1.8 per cent. The most thinly populated taluk in this division is Kodaikānal where there are only 57 persons per square mile. This taluk consists entirely of hills for the most part covered either by forests or open grass lands which in either case cannot support a large population, yet here the population has risen by 5.4 per cent, principally owing to the growth of the settlement of Kodaikānal, which has been rendered more accessible during the decade by the opening of a road suitable for motor traffic.

The East Coast South

44 Finally in the West Coast division the density ranges from 79 persons to the square mile in Gūdalūr to 11,209 in Cochin. Cochin taluk consists of practically nothing but Cochin town and hence it has a large density. Similarly Anjengo which has a density of 5,918 persons to the square mile consists merely of two big villages closely surrounded by the territory of Travancore. The next most densely populated regions are the Amindivi and the Laccadive islands which support between 1,350 and 1,400 persons per square mile. Of the taluks which own to more or less normal conditions, we find the range varying from Ponnāni taluk which has a population of 1,252 persons to the square mile down to Uppinangadi where the density is only 156. In this division no relation can be detected between the density of the population and the variation in population. The taluk with the greatest increase of population is Coonoor which has a density

The West Coast

of 243 persons. The next greatest increase is in Calcut where the density is 767. In point of increase Ootacamund comes next, but its density is only 39. The density in Mangalore taluk is 737 and that in Uppmangadi is 156 but in both these taluks there has been a considerable increase of population.

45 It must not be forgotten that these figures of density calculated on the total area of districts and taluks may to some extent convey a false impression for the density of a taluk or district will frequently depend on the extent of hill or forest included in it and the fact that a taluk has a low average density by no means implies that no part of it is thickly populated. A more valuable comparison is suggested by the figures in subsidiary table 1 and the consideration of

District.	Rank according to	
	Density Total area.	Density Cultivated area.
Tanjore	1	6
Madurai	2	1
South Arcot	3	2
Malabar	4	3
Vengaloor	5	4
Chingleput	6	5
Tiruchirappalli	7	12
Tirunelveli	8	13
South Kanara	10	2
Chittoor	11	3
Nilgiris	25	4

density relatively to the area available for cultivation. The marginal statement compares the rank held by certain districts in density proportional to total area with their rank in density proportional to cultivated area. South Kanara, Chittoor and the Nilgiris have a comparatively small area of cultivated land consequently though their population is small and though they rank low in respect of density proportional to total

area, they rank very high when the cultivated area alone is taken into consideration.

46 Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population by taluks according to density. 52 per cent of the population lives in taluks in which there are from 300 to 600 persons to a square mile. 20.4 per cent live in taluks where there are more than 600 persons and 27.6 in taluks where there are less than 300 persons to the square mile. In 1911 30.2 per cent of the population lived in taluks where the density was less than 300 persons to the square mile. 41 per cent in taluks with 300 to 500 persons and 28.8 per cent in taluks with more than 500 persons to a square mile. Thus a smaller proportion of the population now lives in the sparsely populated taluks. In the Agency the proportion of persons living in taluks with a population per square mile of under 100 has risen from 37.1 per cent to 57.7 per cent, while the proportion of the population living in taluks with 100-150 persons to the square mile has fallen from 31.9 per cent to 31.2 per cent. In the Deccan division more than half the population lives in taluks with a density of 100-150 persons to the square mile. In the East Coast North, Central and South divisions more than half the people live in taluks where there are from 300 to 600 persons to the square mile. On the West Coast also the majority of the people live in the more densely populated taluks.

47 The following diagrams illustrate the variation since 1871 of the population in each natural division. The statistics for the Agency and East Coast North divisions cannot be separated for the year 1871 so in the first diagram they are shown together. The second diagram gives the variation from the year 1881 for the two divisions separately. We have already seen that in the decade 1871-1881 in which the great famine occurred the population of Madras fell by nearly half a million. The diagram makes it clear that this calamity affected the Deccan division worst and then the East Coast Central division in both which tracts there was a fall of population in 1881 as compared with 1871. In the following decade 1881-1891 a rapid recovery was effected, though the Deccan had not by 1891 reached the point at which it stood in 1871 and the population increased by nearly 5 millions or 15.7 per cent. This was undoubtedly higher than the normal rate of increase, as is shown by the fact that in the two following decades 1891-1901 and 1901-1911 in neither of which was there any serious setback the increase of population was only 7.2 per cent and 8.3 per cent. At this census while the rate of increase for the Presidency has fallen to 2.2 per cent, the population of the Agency and Deccan divisions has actually decreased. The

Density
relative to
cultivable
area

Distribution
of population
by taluks
according to
density

Movement of
the popula-
tion

Agency has lost 68,000 persons or 4.1 per cent of its 1911 population. The Deccan division has lost 3.8 per cent, and has again fallen below the figure it touched in 1871, and to this loss every district and every State in the division contributes. But the Bellary district and the Sandūr State have suffered the worst, Bellary having lost 11 per cent of its population and Sandūr 13.8 per cent. Next comes the Banganapalle State which has lost 6.7 per cent and the Kurnool district, where the population has gone down by 2.2 per cent. In Cuddapah and Anantapur districts the decrease is less than one per cent. There has also been a decrease of population in the districts of Ganjām, South Arcot and Tanjore. In the case of Ganjām the decrease of population is due to greater emigration to Burma and Assam. In South Arcot there was a rapid increase of population in the decade of 1901-1911 which was attributed mainly to the expansion of the groundnut cultivation. The fall in population at this census, may be in some measure due to the natural recoil after a rapid increase in the previous decade. Tanjore, as has been pointed out, is the most densely populated district in the Presidency, and the fact that at the close of an unfavourable series of years the population should show an actual fall, indicates that the present population is about the limit which the district with its present resources can support. There is no doubt that both in South Arcot and Tanjore the adverse conditions of the closing years of the decade stimulated emigration to the Straits, Burma and Ceylon. The increase of population in the four divisions, East Coast North, Central, South and West Coast varies between 3 and 3.3 per cent. In districts the range of variation is slightly greater, the maximum increase being 6.8 in Kistna and the minimum 1.6 in Madras. The particulars of the variation in each district and taluk are illustrated graphically on the maps at the beginning of the report and a table showing the variation in the population of each natural division since 1871 is given in Appendix II to this report.

Diagram showing the variations since 1871 per thousand of the population in each natural division

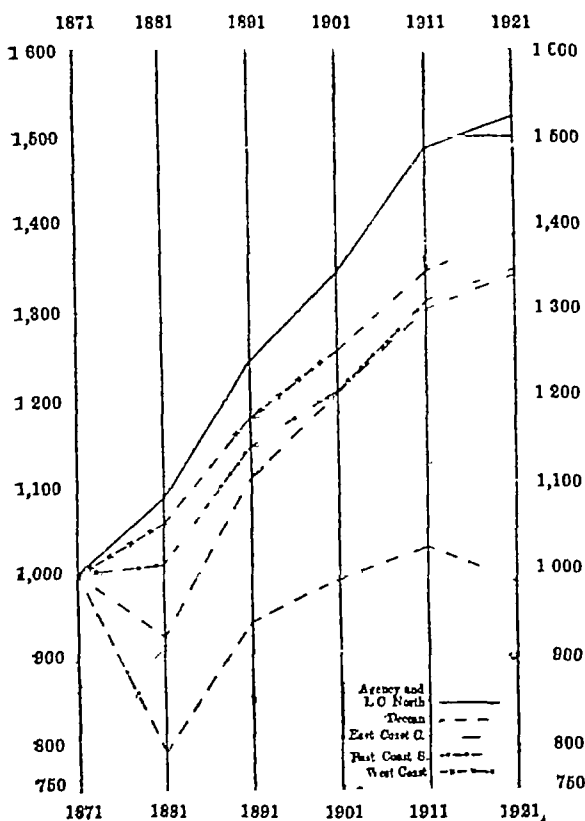
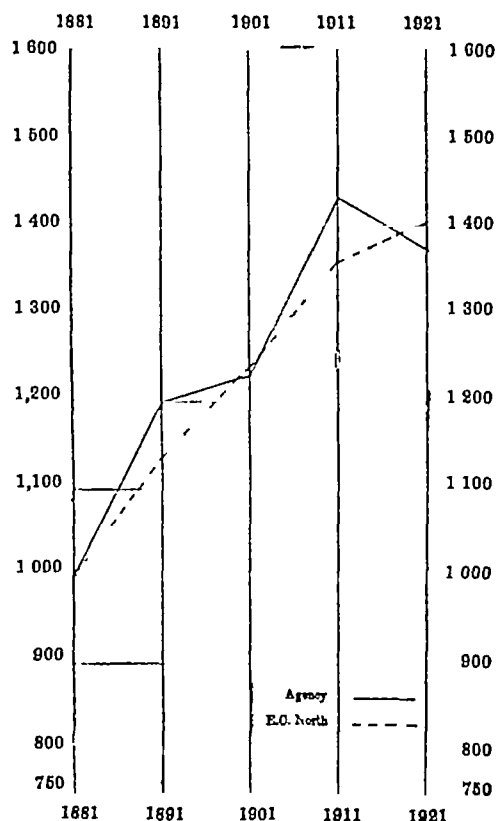


Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per thousand of the population in the Agency and East Coast North



Variation
dependent on
agricultural
conditions

48. The variation in the population of districts and taluks has been considered

	Increase per cent.	Percentage of ree cultivated waddy rice.
Kistna	68	82.0
Madras	67	72
Guntur	66	18.6
Chingleput	63	68.9
Tinnevely	62	81.4
Anjengo	62	

above in relation to their density. The dominant factors in the movement of a pre-eminent rural population like that of Madras must necessarily be connected with agricultural conditions. The important statistics bearing on this point will be found in subsidiary table 1. Of the districts which have the largest increase in population Chingleput and Kistna are districts in which rice is

extensively cultivated and the greater part of the cultivated area is irrigated. Guntur and Tinnevely are not distinguished by the same characteristics; the Nilgiris and Anjengo are abnormal districts; the increase of population on the Nilgiris is due to the expansion of the European settlements, and Anjengo is nothing more than a small enclave in Travancore and must conform to the conditions of the surrounding country. It does not follow that extensive cultivation of rice necessarily leads to an increase of population; in Tanjore the population has gone down yet 16.4 per cent of the cultivated area a greater proportion than in any other district except South Kanara, is under rice.

49. The variation of the population during the decade has unquestionably been influenced (1) by the epidemic of influenza than which nothing did more to disturb the normal movement of the population and (2) by the conditions of scarcity—in some places approaching famine—which obtained in 1919. These influences were felt most in the north—the Agency, Ganjam and Visakhapatnam—the Deccan and to a less extent elsewhere. Hence we find a decrease of population in the Agency and the Deccan and also in Ganjam district, while in all other districts with the exceptions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the population has risen moderately. In 17 districts there has been an increase of population in excess of the Presidency average of 2.0 per cent, while in the remaining 18 districts there has either been a loss or an increase of less than 2.2 per cent and of these 18 districts ten are either in the north or the Deccan.

50. In the 50 years since 1871 the variation in the natural divisions has

	Variation per cent. since 1871.
Presidency	83
Agency	83
East Coast North	- 1
Deccan	24
East Coast Central	23
East Coast South	23
West Coast	+ 80
	Increase per cent. since 1894
Presidency	18.7
Agency	16.4
East Coast North	33.4
Deccan	8.1
East Coast Central	21.1
East Coast South	17.7
West Coast	17.6

been as shown in the margin these figures emphasize how severely the Deccan has suffered compared with other divisions. From subsidiary table 3 it is seen that since 1891 there has been an increase in each division and again the Deccan shows up badly. The principal increases were in the district of Kistna, Guntur and Madras which have all risen by more than 80 per cent in the thirty years; largely no doubt in consequence of improved facilities for irrigation. The smallest variations are in the Deccan and

Tanjore. Bellary has lost 2.1 per cent, and is the only district in which the population in 1901 is less than it was thirty years ago.

51. From subsidiary table 1 we see that the annual normal rainfall in the

	Average annual rainfall.
Madras Presidency	49.98
Agency	66.92
East Coast North	57.32
Deccan	56.48
East Coast Central	56.55
East Coast South	53.94
West Coast	112.09

Deccan is markedly below the average of the rest of the Presidency. This tract of country is so situated that it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon; consequently it is often impossible to cultivate the land at the proper season, and so the cultivator at times fails to get a full return for his labour. Nor is the

Variation
by natural
divisions

The Deccan
liable to
shortage of
rain

lack of natural rainfall made good by artificial irrigation, for subsidiary table 1 again tells us that only 7.5 per cent of the cultivated area of the Deccan is irrigated, the proportion in the East Coast divisions being 31.7, 36.2 and 43.3. The West Coast gets such abundant rain that it needs no artificial irrigation and the primitive inhabitants of the Agency have not yet acquired the wish or the knowledge to make full use of the possibilities of irrigation.

52 To this natural handicap—or is it a direct consequence of it?—is added the almost perpetual scourge of epidemic diseases. Plague has not been absent from the Deccan in any year of the decade and was at its worst in 1917, cholera claimed its victims every year, and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914, small-pox was particularly virulent in 1914. The effect is seen in the average death-rates for the natural divisions which are given in the margin.

And to epidemic diseases

Average annual death-rate per mille

1911-1920

Madras Presidency
East Coast North
Deccan
East Coast Central
East Coast South
West Coast

25.6
24.5
30.9
26.0
23.7
27.1

from the Deccan in any year of the decade and was at its worst in 1917, cholera claimed its victims every year, and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914, small-pox was particularly virulent in 1914. The effect is seen in the average death-rates for the natural divisions which are given in the margin.

53 Every remark made above about the natural division as a whole applies with still greater force to the district of Bellary, in point of view of rainfall, irrigation, liability to epidemics, and death-rate, Bellary is worse off than any of the other districts in the Deccan. Its position is indeed reflected in the census figures. Bellary has lost 11 per cent of its population since 1911, Kurnool has lost only 2.2 per cent.

Bellary specially liable to these calamities

54 Imperial Table I shows for each district the number of occupied houses, and Provincial Table I gives the same information for each taluk. For the purpose of the census a "house" is defined as "the residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way." The definition has been employed in Madras from 1891 onwards and village officers and municipal employees who are entrusted with the duty of preparing the list of houses are by this time familiar with the definition and know how to apply it. The definition is sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike a Raja's palace and the portable hut carried from place to place by a member of a wandering tribe. Imperial Table I shows that there are now 8,416,265 houses in the Presidency, 961,750 in towns and the rest in villages. In 1911 there were 7,916,490 houses, of which 861,061 were in towns. Thus while the population has risen only by 2.2 per cent, the number of houses has increased by 6.3 per cent, and while the urban population has increased by 7.8 per cent the number of houses in towns has increased by 11.7 per cent. Prima facie this indicates the spread of a better standard of living both in town and country.

Number of occupied houses

55 From subsidiary table 7 we see that this feature is common to all natural divisions. The greatest improvement has been in the East Coast Central division and in this division the district of South Arcot has made the greatest progress, where there are now only 563 persons to every 100 houses against

Increase in house room in all natural divisions

Number of persons per 100 houses

1921 1911

Presidency
Agency
East Coast North
Deccan
East Coast Central
East Coast South
West Coast

509 529
441 458
490 510
488 504
544 579
497 510
545 559

625 in 1921, and next comes the city of Madras where the number of persons to every 100 houses has fallen

from 870 in 1911 to 815 in 1921. North Arcot and Salem also show substantial improvement in this respect.

56 The Corporation of Madras are again publishing a separate report dealing with the census of the city of Madras. Such notes as are to be made on the question of over-crowding in the city will be found there, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. There is a great variation in the house accommodation afforded by the other cities of the Presidency. In Tinnevely there are only 413 persons to every 100 houses, while in Conjeevaram there are 698. These

House room in cities

statistics, together with certain other general information for the cities will be found in a special statement in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

Madura

57 The cities of Madura and Trichinopoly which have each over 100 000 inhabitants deserve more detailed mention. Statements giving the same information for these cities by wards will be found in Appendix IV. In Madura, taking the city as a whole there are 685 persons to every 100 houses the variation in individual wards is from 53 in ward 18 which is the large tract of suburban country lying north of the river Vaigai to 821 in ward 2 and 809 in ward 8 which are congested quarters largely inhabited by Saurashtra weavers and dyers. In one other ward—19—there are less than 600 persons to 100 houses and for the rest, in 9 wards there are between 600 and 700 persons, and in 5 wards between 700 and 800 persons to every 100 houses.

Trichinopoly

58 In Trichinopoly the most crowded ward appears to be ward 1 which has as many as 800 persons to every 100 houses. This is accounted for by the fact that this ward includes the Trichinopoly Cantonment in the civil area of the ward the number is only 689 and even this includes a number of travellers enumerated at the Trichinopoly Junction Railway Station. The crowding is least (367 persons to 100 houses) in ward 8 which lies in the direction of Sri rangam in wards 15, 17 and 18 there are between 450 and 500 persons to 100 houses, in wards 9 11 and 12 situated around the "Rock" there are between 600 and 700 persons to 100 houses and in the rest of the city between 500 and 600

1—Density, water-supply and crops

District and natural division	Mean density per square mile in 1921	Percentage of total area		Percentage of cultivable area of		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal rainfall	Percentage of gross cultivated area under					
		Cultivable	Net cultivated	Net cultivated	Double cropped			Rice	Cholam, cumbu and ragi	Other food crops and pulses	Groundnut	Cotton	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Province	297	60.1	38.1	63.4	8.3	28.3	43.26	28.6	27.6	19.5	3.6	5.5	15.2
Agency	75	37.6	15.7	41.8	0.6	26.6	55.92	40.1	16.0	11.6	0.6	0.1	31.6
East Coast North	345	63.4	40.8	64.3	13.1	43.3	37.55	38.4	21.2	17.6	0.5	2.9	19.4
Ganjām	383	62.8	47.4	75.5	14.6	50.5	44.73	58.3	4.0	15.2	1.0	0.1	20.5
Vizagapatam	489	45.0	27.0	59.9	22.0	49.5	39.83	31.3	17.7	19.1	1.7	1.1	29.1
Godāvari	578	72.2	50.0	69.8	22.6	69.7	39.29	58.0	10.5	15.3		0.9	20.3
Kistna	381	80.3	51.1	63.6	12.5	55.6	36.09	52.0	21.1	9.4	0.1	2.9	14.6
Guntūr	316	74.5	56.9	76.4	11.0	16.2	31.29	15.5	27.7	25.8	0.2	7.3	23.5
Nellore	174	56.9	26.4	46.4	4.8	37.3	34.09	27.2	42.7	19.2	0.1	3.0	7.8
Deccan	139	66.0	43.9	66.5	2.4	7.5	26.35	4.5	37.6	31.0	4.7	10.5	11.7
Cuddapah	150	51.9	28.0	53.9	5.2	20.1	27.81	9.3	46.1	17.6	9.4	9.4	8.2
Kurnool	121	57.8	41.8	72.0	2.1	4.6	24.81	3.7	38.9	31.5	8.3	0.7	21.9
Banganapalle	144	86.5	75.6	87.3	0.4	1.3	25.97	0.5	48.7	16.7	0.9	28.3	4.9
Bellary	151	79.5	64.0	80.4	1.0	2.5	22.81	1.5	38.7	31.6	1.4	21.0	5.8
Sandūr	74	82.4	46.8	75.0		1.7	34.10	0.1	64.2	27.4		0.8	8.0
Anantapur	142	75.6	42.8	56.0	2.4	10.3	22.62	6.6	28.8	38.8	7.5	8.0	10.3
East Coast Central	375	55.9	36.9	66.1	11.0	31.7	38.58	24.0	36.6	18.9	8.0	3.4	9.1
Madras	18,169						49.16						
Chingleput	486	58.0	38.9	67.1	16.0	67.4	45.67	68.9	12.4	5.8	2.8		10.1
Chittoor	226	44.0	17.7	40.2	7.7	43.4	33.15	23.0	45.0	16.0	3.6	0.1	12.3
North Arcot	415	51.6	36.5	70.7	15.0	37.1	37.74	34.9	25.6	17.3	12.4	0.1	9.7
Salem	308	56.0	37.0	66.0	94.4	14.4	32.32	9.2	46.1	30.9	3.4	1.1	9.3
Coimbatore	307	63.7	43.4	71.6	9.7	21.7	26.23	4.2	54.0	20.7	2.9	11.9	6.3
South Arcot	551	66.9	50.5	75.5	11.5	36.3	45.81	33.9	20.6	13.1	22.0	0.2	10.2
East Coast South	442	73.4	22.1	70.9	7.0	35.2	33.86	31.5	27.7	18.4	3.6	9.4	9.4
Tanjore	624	72.1	55.7	77.3	5.9	73.9	43.89	76.4	4.4	6.2	5.2	0.2	7.6
Trichinopoly	441	77.8	51.0	65.5	7.6	19.6	33.07	17.9	46.7	17.8	5.2	3.8	9.1
Pudukkottai	362	66.7	50.9	78.3	1.3	38.4	37.93	41.2	17.7	27.7	11.7	0.2	1.5
Madura	409	65.4	44.9	68.7	7.8	30.3	30.53	19.5	32.5	26.1	3.0	10.8	8.1
Ramanūd	356	83.8	65.9	78.6	3.5	33.0	29.48	24.1	28.7	18.3	2.1	18.6	8.3
Tinnevely	440	78.2	48.8	66.1	11.1	26.3	28.25	21.4	25.1	20.5		17.7	15.3
West Coast	415	58.0	28.3	48.7	12.0		113.99	59.6	0.9	4.4			35.1
Nilgiris	129	40.7	11.8	27.7	1.1		77.51	7.3	3.2	20.2			68.2
Malabar	535	65.1	38.5	56.1	11.6		118.37	53.1	0.8	2.7			43.4
Anjengo	5,918	91.7	89.6	97.7									
South Kanara	310	52.4	20.8	39.6	14.9		146.08	79.4	0.8	6.7			18.1

2—Distribution of the population (000s omitted) according to density

Natural division.	Total no. of divisions with population per square mile of															
	Under 100.		100-149.		150-199.		200-249.		250-299.		300-349.		350-399.		400-449.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province	19,984	1,779	25,331	8,872	19,290	1,888	28,840	4,480	22,678	11,880	19,888	20,298	8,628	3,848	4,837	4,888
	13.9	3.0	36.3	8.7	13.4	7.4	12.7	19.5	22.8	28.9	13.9	34.9	3.9	9.0	3.4	11.4
Agency	14,311	780	4,030	467	1,819	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	72.1	32.7	20.3	31.2	7.6	16.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast North	—	—	3,178	395	6,145	1,030	8,918	1,830	7,847	3,356	6,017	3,171	1,739	1,383	1,281	908
	—	—	20.1	3.5	29.5	8.6	29.8	14.1	27.8	27.5	29.1	29.2	8.8	10.9	4.0	8.2
Decana	3,613	804	14,760	1,954	4,981	813	3,043	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12.0	8.3	85.5	61.3	28.9	22.2	11.6	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast Central	1,078	16	411	40	3,304	850	3,301	1,323	8,334	2,337	8,816	4,696	647	454	1,128	1,417
	3.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	28.9	7.8	26.3	20.8	29.2	27.8	27.8	27.4	1.8	3.8	3.4	11.8
East Coast South	413	23	—	—	—	—	3,540	843	13,370	8,043	8,038	1,918	1,982	1,130	1,734	1,804
	7.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	11.1	6.6	27.8	48.9	13.8	17.6	7.1	10.9	7.4	13.7
West Coast	741	68	881	23	1,338	194	1,420	335	2,808	1,043	1,330	780	1,500	1,095	818	895
	6.9	1.5	7.6	1.9	11.5	4.3	13.9	7.9	9.1	23.5	24.1	17.6	14.4	24.3	7.9	19

3—Variation in relation to density since 1891

District and natural division.	Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Net variation 1891 to 1921	Mean density per square mile			
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901		1921.	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	22	83	72	187	297	291	269	251
Agency	— 41	165	24	144	75	78	67	66
East Coast North	32	99	88	234	345	334	304	279
Ganjām	— 19	107	63	154	383	390	254	247
Vizagapatam	20	44	72	142	489	479	459	428
Godāvari	17	124	92	249	578	568	505	463
Kistna	68	145	143	398	861	388	295	258
Guntūr	66	139	133	375	316	296	280	280
Nellore	48	42	28	117	174	167	116	166
Deccan	— 38	38	53	51	139	145	140	143
Cuddapah	— 77	16	— 03	08	150	151	149	149
Kurnool	— 22	72	66	119	121	123	115	108
Banganapalle	— 67	219	— 91	34	144	164	127	139
Bellary	— 110	28	75	— 21	151	170	166	154
Sandūr	— 138	208	— 17	24	74	86	71	72
Anantapur	— 08	02	82	108	142	143	139	128
East Coast Central	30	79	89	211	375	364	337	310
Madras	16	18	128	164	18,169	17,885	17,564	15,604
Ohingleput	62	73	91	243	486	458	427	391
Chittoor	25	56	43	134	226	221	209	199
North Arcot	48	120	65	250	415	396	358	332
Salem	34	39	128	211	308	296	285	252
Coimbatore	49	69	106	230	307	293	274	248
South Arcot	— 15	122	76	185	551	562	501	465
East Coast South	30	84	54	177	442	429	396	375
Tanjore	— 15	52	08	49	624	634	602	598
Trichinopoly	40	78	51	178	441	424	393	374
Pudukkottai	36	83	20	144	362	349	323	316
Madura	48	129	113	310	409	392	347	312
Rāmnād	18	91	45	178	356	345	316	302
Tinnevely	62	80	83	242	440	414	383	354
West Coast	33	71	63	176	415	402	375	353
Nilgiris	67	51	116	251	129	121	115	103
Malabar	28	78	56	170	535	521	483	457
Anjengo	64	157	97	347	5,918	5,572	4,817	4,397
South Kanara	44	53	74	181	310	297	282	263

A.—Variation in natural population (act of figures 000s omitted)

District	Population in 1911				Population in 1911				Variation per cent 1911-1901 in natu- ral population Increase Decrease
	Actual popu- lation	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural popu- lation	Actual popu- lation	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural popu- lation	
Province	42,794	230	17,111	44,215	41,879	254	1,409	43,825	3.9
Agency and East Coast North	17,370	584	809	17,815	17,087	309	803	17,199	+ 3.5
Agency	1,086	454	33	1,096	—	—	—	1,096	—
Ganjim	1,036	21	290	1,036	2,221	24	97	2,221	—
Vengalpetur	2,221	26	466	2,081	3,190	33	303	2,917	+ 0.4
Gedimari	1,471	20	71	1,443	1,083	123	83	1,343	—
Kilam	2,123	23	86	2,154	1,004	103	43	1,874	+ 14.8
Quater	1,810	41	44	1,812	1,999	78	43	1,997	+ 8.8
Kellura	1,805	33	71	1,843	1,925	22	97	1,923	2.3
Deccan	1,669	85	208	1,683	3,815	213	126	3,689	- 3.8
Ondapah	808	30	43	839	804	23	81	926	- 1.8
Karnool	918	42	26	929	923	47	40	936	+ 0.1
Bangampalle	87	—	—	84	25	9	—	30	+ 13.3
Bullary	263	110	86	301	980	83	58	974	- 17.8
Bondar	13	2	—	10	14	3	—	11	- 1
Asandipar	848	47	91	1,000	923	80	83	980	+ 4.3
East Coast Central	11,907	217	357	12,147	11,847	225	441	11,853	+ 2.8
Madras	417	177	180	410	519	173	133	479	8.3
Chingleput	1,483	79	108	1,453	1,406	83	136	1,449	+ 4.8
Chittoor	1,709	45	88	1,732	1,326	67	81	1,308	6.4
North Arcot	2,086	70	112	2,046	1,901	128	173	1,904	+ 8.1
Salem	2,112	38	83	2,141	2,044	33	150	2,178	- 0.8
Ootacamund	2,120	48	60	2,144	2,117	47	80	2,180	2.9
South Arcot	2,320	68	78	2,320	2,363	90	103	2,370	- 1.9
East Coast South	20,808	117	232	20,357	9,907	149	498	20,326	- 0.2
Tanjore	2,328	78	103	2,398	2,363	85	153	2,437	- 3.3
Tiruchirappalli	1,803	100	90	1,893	1,830	180	126	1,908	- 0.8
Pudukkottai	427	37	13	473	413	36	33	414	- 3.7
Madurai	2,007	63	80	2,014	1,934	73	151	2,014	—
Nilgiris	1,732	44	18	1,774	1,687	30	36	1,697	3.9
Tirunelveli	1,901	17	73	1,937	1,791	54	180	1,925	1.6
West Coast	4,479	80	363	4,802	4,233	71	189	4,233	3.9
Kolko	126	40	—	91	119	26	8	95	2.4
Kannur	2,000	25	—	2,154	2,016	33	67	2,070	+ 2.9
Arjunge	6	1	—	6	6	1	—	6	—
South Kanara	1,247	6	27	1,276	1,196	13	77	1,300	+ 5.4
Unspecified	—	—	—	309	329	—	307	307	124.6

5 — Comparison with vital statistics

District and natural division.	In 1911-1921 total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths (000s omitted)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1911 (000s omitted)	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	12,261,503	10,261,057	30.6	25.6	+ 2,000	+ 1,290*	+ 924
Agency	46,209	48,480	21.4	22.5	- 2	+ 1,065†	- 63
Ganjām	486,593	410,168	26.0	21.9	+ 76	- 259†	- 35
Visagapatam	694,325	557,106	32.0	25.7	+ 137	- 689†	+ 44
Gōdāvari	482,625	384,274	32.0	23.6	+ 78	- 142†	+ 25
Kistna	656,828	519,438	32.9	26.0	+ 137	+ 278	+ 136
Guntūr	627,437	457,991	37.0	27.0	+ 169	+ 146	+ 112
Nellore	311,687	252,816	23.5	19.0	+ 59	+ 30	+ 57
Cuddapah	239,621	233,717	26.8	26.1	+ 6	- 14	- 6
Kurnool	269,958	233,626	28.9	30.3	- 14	+ 1	- 23
Bellary	287,127	358,818	29.2	36.6	- 72	- 174‡	- 109
Sandūr							
Anantapur	302,002	291,833	31.4	30.3	+ 10	+ 41	- 7
Madras	196,344	219,307	38.9	43.5	- 23	+ 31	+ 8
Chingleput	516,544	396,674	36.8	28.3	+ 120	+ 68	+ 87
Ohittoor	365,948	288,934	29.5	23.3	+ 77	+ 77	+ 31
North Arcot	635,868	503,707	32.4	25.7	+ 132	+ 102	+ 94
Salem	601,650	508,193	29.4	24.9	+ 93	- 17	+ 68
Colombatore	633,203	499,919	30.2	23.6	+ 138	+ 85	+ 103
South Arcot	639,498	542,664	27.1	23.0	+ 97	- 46	- 42
Tanjore	660,414	642,614	28.0	27.2	+ 18	- 81	- 36
Trichinopoly	589,067	477,733	32.2	26.1	+ 111	- 15	+ 73
Madura	547,604	439,074	28.3	22.7	+ 109	+ 1	+ 83
Rāmnād	385,691	315,856	23.3	19.0	+ 70	+ 97	+ 54
Tinnevely	584,229	454,832	32.6	25.1	+ 129	+ 31	+ 111
Nilgiris	33,976	34,809	29.8	30.5	- 1	+ 3	+ 8
Malabar	1,057,347	822,400	35.2	27.4	+ 235	+ 88	+ 84
Anjengo							
South Kanara	424,658	316,097	35.5	26.5	+ 109	+ 68	+ 52

* Represents increase for the province (excluding Pudukkōttai and Banganapalle States) as a whole, including persons enumerated outside India for whom district of birth is not known

† Persons born in the Agency division were shown in previous censuses as born in the district in which the particular portion of the Agency was then included

‡ The figures against this district include those for Sandūr State for which separate vital statistics are not available

* * Vital statistics for Banganapalle and Pudukkōttai States are not available and they do not therefore appear in this table

6 — Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density

() Actual Variation

Natural division.	Decade	Variation in taluks or divisions with population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 100	100-150.	150-200.	200-300	300-450	450-600	600-750	750 and over.
1		2	4			7	8		10
Provinces	1911-1921	- 12,806	- 34,613	- 26,185	+ 176,825	463,471	349,835	+ 130,873	- 2,880
	1901-1911	194,643	+ 231,032	82,864	664,431	+ 1,196,340	441,660	753,545	183,186
	1891-1901	+ 61,064	305,739	301,768	+ 748,864	+ 713,113	+ 294,027	+ 144,008	+ 73,828
Agency	1911-1921	- 23,368	- 24,661	- 15,613	—	—	—	—	—
	1901-1911	153,867	62,354	4,573	—	—	—	—	—
	1891-1901	30,343	+ 549	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast North	1911-1921	—	13,411	25,637	29,447	71,829	+ 23,754	80,389	13,688
	1901-1911	—	+ 68,213	24,793	+ 245,378	273,880	191,747	+ 26,688	—
	1891-1901	—	2,468	+ 121,053	171,874	+ 300,890	191,419	66,413	—
Deccan	1911-1921	26,446	- 36,683	- 130,398	- 8,718	—	—	—	—
	1901-1911	25,458	73,181	22,808	13,167	—	—	—	—
	1891-1901	20,704	96,211	58,731	16,253	—	—	—	—
East Coast Central	1911-1921	- 3,063	336	2,836	54,431	+ 125,678	171,364	5,965	- 7,400
	1901-1911	- 978	16,383	+ 37,682	160,328	207,456	100,735	81,006	+ 36,568
	1891-1901	8,034	90,857	+ 108,530	264,623	+ 242,545	16,806	- 26,083	81,361
East Coast South	1911-1921	1,773	—	—	29,666	237,123	66,112	- 6,112	- 17,568
	1901-1911	2,361	—	—	123,636	+ 421,365	64,807	70,960	+ 90,483
	1891-1901	1,367	—	—	174,972	296,723	36,333	+ 41,813	- 89,316
West Coast	1911-1921	1,764	12,891	—	11,640	26,541	21,696	+ 53,736	+ 3,973
	1901-1911	10,764	10,381	—	13,013	91,640	34,861	81,364	13,181
	1891-1901	716	17,583	9,416	25,423	80,443	61,961	1,163	30,793

6—Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density—concluded

(b) Proportional Variation

Natural division	Decade	Variation per cent in taluks or divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 100	100-150	150-200	200-300	300-450	450-600	600-750	750 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province	1911-1921	- 11	- 12	- 25	+ 23	+ 40	+ 37	+ 32	- 01
	1901-1911	+ 170	+ 66	+ 31	+ 98	+ 95	+ 87	+ 57	+ 67
	1891-1901	+ 53	+ 52	+ 100	+ 101	+ 76	+ 65	+ 40	+ 32
Agency	1911-1921	- 32	- 43	- 61					
	1901-1911	+ 254	+ 95	+ 63					
	1891-1901	+ 55	+ 01						
East Coast North	1911-1921		+ 30	+ 40	+ 18	+ 33	+ 24	+ 67	+ 39
	1901-1911		+ 88	+ 37	+ 164	+ 126	+ 83	+ 19	
	1891-1901		+ 03	+ 112	+ 80	+ 126	+ 84	+ 92	
Deccan	1911-1921	+ 49	- 22	- 80	- 15				
	1901-1911	+ 102	+ 45	+ 24	+ 17				
	1891-1901	+ 60	+ 53	+ 55	+ 37				
East Coast Central	1911-1921	- 31	+ 07	+ 03	+ 28	+ 46	+ 42	+ 12	- 05
	1901-1911	- 09	+ 67	+ 81	+ 92	+ 86	+ 93	+ 111	+ 37
	1891-1901	+ 88	+ 183	+ 134	+ 144	+ 74	+ 17	- 27	+ 103
East Coast South	1911-1921	+ 54			+ 46	+ 41	+ 68	- 08	- 11
	1901-1911	+ 116			+ 71	+ 93	+ 118	+ 57	+ 80
	1891-1901	+ 71			+ 87	+ 62	+ 100	+ 36	+ 39
West Coast	1911-1921	+ 27	+ 49		+ 36	+ 38	+ 28	+ 41	+ 07
	1901-1911	+ 78	+ 59		+ 38	+ 80	+ 47	+ 68	+ 03
	1891-1901	+ 05	+ 113	+ 231	+ 56	+ 58	+ 56	+ 76	+ 63

7—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 1,000 square miles

Natural division	Number of persons per 1,000 houses				Number of houses per 1,000 square miles			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	5,085	5,289	5,260	5,310	58,506	55,005	50,315	47,577
Agency	4,412	4,580	4,461	4,511	17,058	17,410	16,514	14,969
East Coast North	4,890	5,097	5,160	5,149	70,400	66,137	58,706	54,346
Deccan	1,828	5,043	5,059	4,907	28,846	28,738	27,679	27,855
East Coast Central	5,444	5,790	5,872	5,751	68,841	62,540	50,060	55,369
East Coast South	4,969	5,098	5,185	5,160	88,864	84,086	76,701	72,671
West Coast	5,440	5,780	5,653	5,740	76,385	71,841	66,253	63,466

CHAPTER II — POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

References
to statistics

IMPERIAL Table I distinguishes the urban from the rural population. Imperial Table III shows the population living in towns and villages of different sizes. Imperial Table IV gives a list of towns classified by population with variations since 1871 and Imperial Table V gives another list of towns by districts with the population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter are four subsidiary tables (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages (2) giving the number per mille of the population and of each main religion who live in towns, (3) classifying towns by population, and (4) giving certain general statistics for the 17 towns which, for the purposes of the census, have been treated as cities.

Definitions

2. At a census the Government of India define a "city" as a town with a population of 100 000 and for all cities special statistics regarding age, literacy, birth place, and occupations are published. The Government of Madras, however, deared that these special statistics, which in 1911 were prepared for all towns with a population of 50 000 and over should again be worked up for all towns of this size consequently in this report the term city is applied to all those towns for which the special statistics have been tabulated. The special statistics will be found at the end of Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XI and XVI and at the foot of each page of Imperial Table XVII. A "town" includes all municipalities, cantonments, and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5 000 persons which the Census Superintendent may consider fit to be treated as a town. A village in Madras is not a residential unit but the familiar administrative unit and may contain several residential units or hamlets.

Population
of towns and
villages

8. The diagram opposite shows the proportion of the population of each district who live in towns and villages of different sizes. It will be seen that after Madras, the district with the proportionately largest urban population is the Nilgiris then come Tinnevely, Ramnad, Bellary, Tanjore, Chingleput and Madurai in all of which the urban population is over 150 per mille of the district population. In the Agency 80 per cent of the population live in villages with a population under 500. In Godevari, Gunthar, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Malabar the majority of the village population prefer large villages with a population over 2 000 but in all other districts the smaller villages are much more popular.

Urban
population
compared
with other
provinces

4. It is instructive to compare the

Country or province	Number per mille who live in towns	
	1901	1911
England and Wales	—	781
India	—	146
Bombay	—	211
Madras	—	121
United Provinces	—	103
Punjab	—	108
Burma	—	81
Central Provinces	—	80
Bengal	—	80
Bihar and Orissa	—	87

proportion of the population of Madras who live in towns with similar figures for other parts of India and with the figure for England and Wales. Second only to Bombay among the greater Provinces of India in respect of the proportion of those living in towns Madras has a good lead—which is increasing—over all other parts of the country. But not even Bombay can yet claim to approach anywhere near the proportion of urban population shown by the industrial countries of Europe.

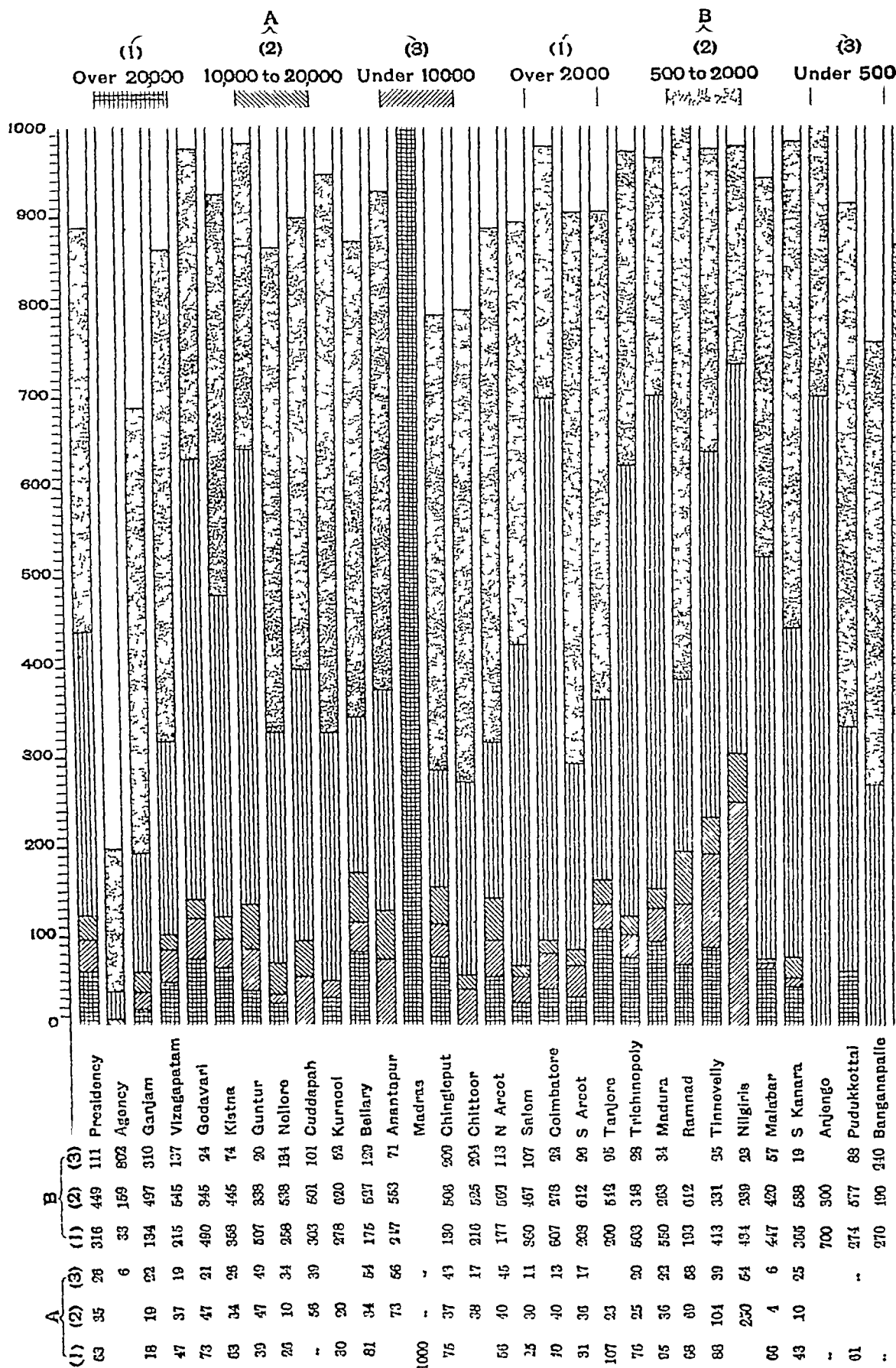
Proportion per Mile of the Population of each District Living

A Urban Areas

B Villages

(1) of over 20,000 (2) 10,000 to 20,000 &
(3) under 10,000 inhabitants

(1) of over 2000 (2) 500 to 2000 &
(3) under 500 inhabitants



5 The movement of the urban population of the Presidency is seen in subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B

Growth of population of towns

Natural division	Number per mille who live in towns	
	1921	1911
Province	124	117
Agency	6	
East Coast North	106	96
Deccan	109	107
East Coast Central	138	131
East Coast South	107	160
West Coast	83	81

The comparative growth of the urban population in each natural division is as shown in the margin. The East Coast South division still contains the largest number of dwellers in towns, but the greatest increase in the decade has been in the East Coast North division. In the decade 1901-1911 the urban population rose from 11.1 per cent of the total population to 11.7, a rate of increase which has just been bettered in the last decade. Subsidiary table 3-A shows the increase of the urban population living in towns of different sizes. Part of this increase is due to the formation of new towns, and part to the increase of the population of old towns. We see that compared with 1911 there are now a larger number of people living in towns containing 50,000 to 100,000 persons and also in the smaller towns containing less than 10,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase was in the population of the small towns and in that of those containing 20,000 to 50,000 people. The variation is explained by the facts that certain towns which are now in the class 50,000-100,000 were in 1911 in the class below, and that a number of places have newly been included in the list of towns with a population below 10,000.

6 Subsidiary table 3-B exhibits the rate of growth of the places which are now treated as towns, comparing the present population of these places with the population enumerated in 1911. While the population as a whole has increased by 2.2 per cent, the urban population has risen only by 1.7 per cent. The greatest growth has been in the towns of moderate size with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, the large towns show a very slight increase of population, and the small towns contain considerably fewer people than they did in 1911.

7. Subsidiary table 2 shows for each main religion the proportion who live in towns in each natural division. It shows that those who follow religions foreign to the Presidency, e.g., Buddhists, Parsis, Jews and Brahmos, are almost exclusively residents of towns. So are the Jains except in the East Coast Central and West Coast divisions, where, as we shall see in Chapter IV, they are indigenous agriculturists. Animists—as might be expected—do not favour a town life, while Muhammadans and Christians are more attracted by it than Hindus.

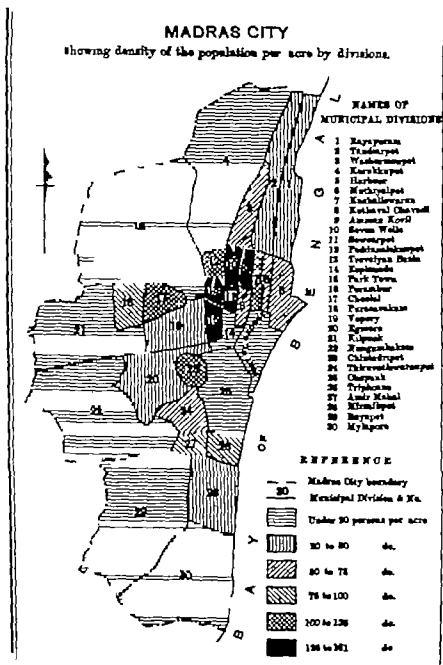
8 There are only three places in Madras which come within the Government of India's definition of a city, having a population exceeding 100,000. These cities are Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly. The population of Madras has increased by only 1.6 per cent, that of Madura by 2.8 per cent, while that of Trichinopoly has fallen by 2.5 per cent. The density of the city of Madras is 18,169 persons per square mile, but any one familiar with the city will immediately understand that there is a very wide difference in this respect between the various divisions. The most densely populated division is the 10th division in the heart of Georgetown with a density of 161 persons per acre or 103,040 persons per square mile, and the most sparsely populated part of the city is Fort St. George, which accommodates only two persons per acre or 1,280 persons per square mile. This comparatively sparse population is explained by the fact that within the limits of Fort St. George are included not only the land inside the fort proper but also a considerable extent of unoccupied land all round it, and again of the buildings within the fort, some are used only as offices and are worth from the census point of view nothing more than a watchman or two left to guard them at night.

Cities in Madras

9 The annexed map shows the density of each division in the city of Madras. The thinly populated divisions with the exception of Fort St. George are those on the north, west and south boundaries. The most thickly populated parts of the city are divisions 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15, all in Georgetown. Madras has the

Madras city

unenviable notoriety of having a higher death rate than any district in the Presidency. During the past ten years the number of deaths in the city has exceeded the number of births by no less than 22,963 or 11.7 per cent. Thus the increase of 8,251 recorded in the decade is due entirely to immigration.



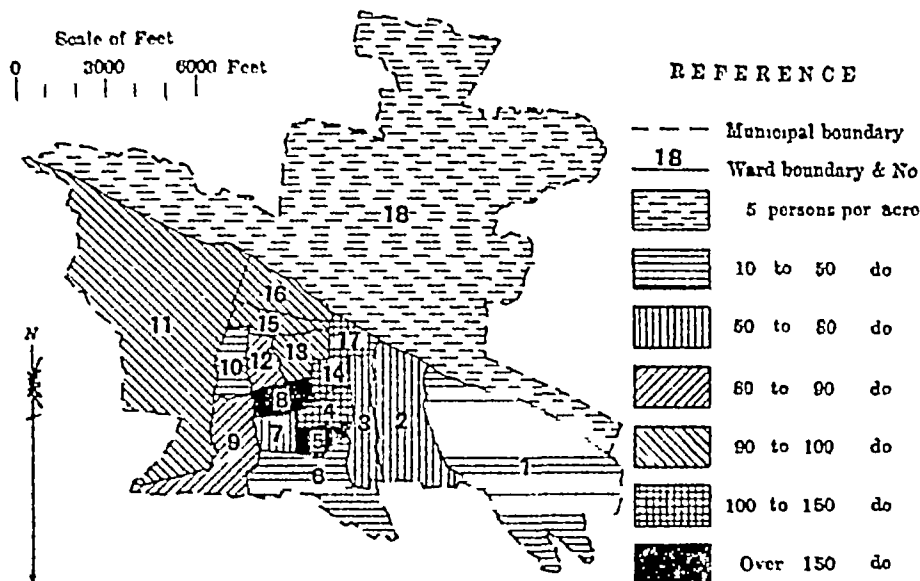
Madras and
Trichinopoly

10 Appended are similar maps showing the density in each ward of the cities of Madras and Trichinopoly. In Madras the density varies from 3,800 persons per square mile in ward 18 to 111,360 persons per square mile in ward 5, while in Trichinopoly the range is from 8,840 persons in ward 8 to 105,600 persons in ward 13. Madras is the centre of a great indigenous dyeing industry and has

also two large cotton mills which employ a considerable number of labourers
Trichinopoly possesses no special industry but is a great centre of trade

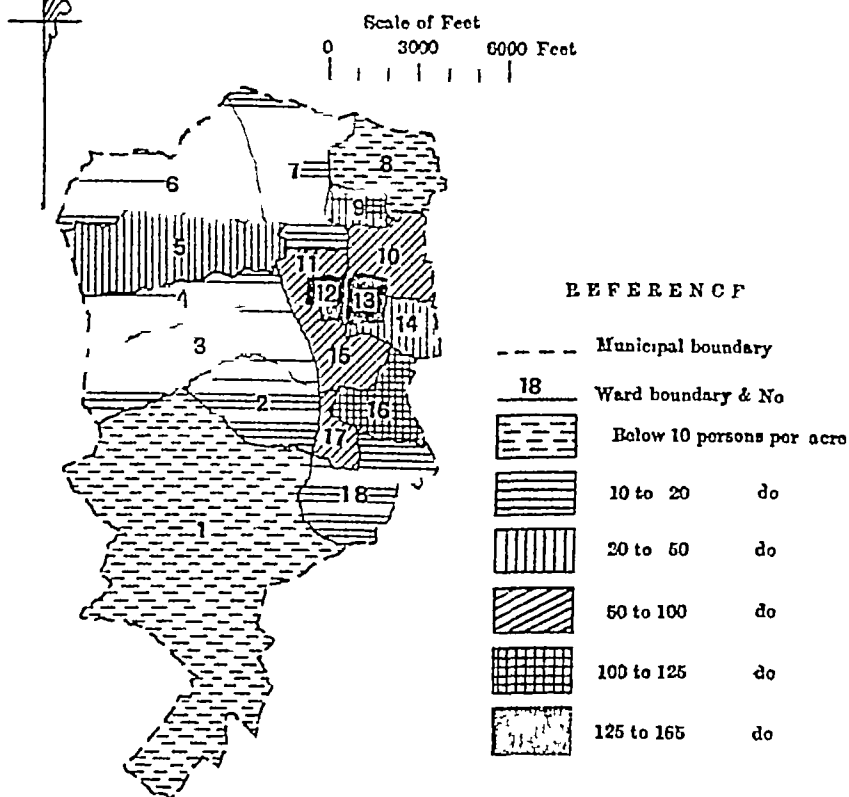
MADURA CITY

showing density of the population per acre by wards



TRICHINOPOLY CITY

showing density of the population per acre by wards



Other cities

11 Besides these three cities, there are fourteen other towns treated as cities under the orders of the Government of Madras. Three of these towns, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Vellore are newly included in the list of cities. The population of Mangalore, an important industrial, commercial and educational centre on the West Coast, has increased in the decade by 11.8 per cent. Rajahmundry which has also grown by just over 11 per cent, is the principal trade centre for the Godavari delta and also for part of the Agency. Vellore, the population of which has increased by less than one per cent owes its importance partly to historic tradition and partly to the fact that it is the headquarters of the North Arcot district.

12 The growth of the seventeen cities within the last fifty years is set out in subsidiary table 4 at the end of this chapter and is illustrated by the diagram on page 40. The towns which have increased most in the half century are Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Madura and Tinnevely. Of these Cocanada has apparently reached the limit of expansion, for in the last decade there has been a slight fall in its population. Rajahmundry on the other hand, has shown a consistent growth though the rate of expansion has somewhat slackened since 1911. The small increase in the population of Madura since 1911 is attributed to the fact that plague was present in the town at the time of the census of 1921 when as many as 15 000 to 20 000 residents are said to have left the town on this account. The increase in the case of Tinnevely is mainly due to the absorption of outlying suburbs. The town is an important commercial and educational centre; it adjoins Palamcottah which is the headquarters of the Tinnevely district and it contains famous temples which contribute to its attractions.

Variation in population of cities

13 It will be seen that seven of the cities return a smaller population in 1921 than in 1911. The decline in Salem is due to a visitation of plague which coincided with the census. In the case of Negapatam and Uddalor, which have both fallen by 10 per cent, the decline is attributed to slackness of trade. To the same reason is ascribed the slight fall in the population of Cocanada. In the case of Trichinopoly the decrease in the population is ascribed to high mortality which in turn, is attributed partly to distress consequent on the high price of food-stuffs and partly to the epidemic of influenza. To the same causes may be attributed the decrease in the population of Kumbakonam and Tanjore. The cities which show the largest increase in the population during the decade are Bellary and Conjeevaram. Twenty years ago the population of Bellary was 58 247. In 1911 on account of plague the population fell to just below 35 000 and the increase in the past decade brings the population up to nearly 40 000. This indicates that, granted favourable conditions, there is a possibility that Bellary may in course of time regain its former position. The growth of Conjeevaram cannot be ascribed to any special circumstances. It is a town of religious importance and contains temples which are the objects of the constant pilgrimage. The town is situated in the middle of a fertile stretch of country and possibly part of its expansion is due to a growing tendency amongst the larger landholders to forsake their villages for the greater convenience and comfort of life in a town.

Towns

14. Towns in Madras owe their importance to a variety of circumstances. Some, such as Tuticorin or Virudupatti depend largely on local industries. Bewada and Brode owe their importance to their commerce. Others like Srivilliputtur, Srirangam and Chidambaram have grown up round large and famous temples. Others again like Nellore and Kurnool derive part of their importance from their past history and part from the fact that they now form the headquarters of the local administration. Others again combine several or all of these features. These illustrations have all been taken from the towns with a population between 5 000 and 50 000 placed in class III in Imperial Table IV. But it will be found that practically every town included in the table can be classified as deriving its urban features from one or other of these main characteristics. Of the towns in class III an increase of population in the last decade is shown in Saidapet, Bewada, Tiruvallur, Brode, Tenali, Ellore, Dindigul and

Guntūr Saidapet is practically a suburb of Madras. Recently it has been constituted a municipality, part of the increase is due to the growth of the suburban population and part to the inclusion in the municipality of areas which formerly lay outside the town. Bezwada, as has already been mentioned, is an important trade centre situated at the junction of five railways and at the head of the Kistna canal system. Its rapid growth from 8,000 in 1871 to 14,000 in 1921 bears an eloquent testimony to the increase in the trade of that part of the country. Of the other towns mentioned, Tiruvālūr owes its apparent increase of population to the fact that at the time of the census a large festival was in progress at which about 10,000 visitors are reported to have been present. Many of these visitors were enumerated in the town on the census night and helped to swell the population to its present limits. Erode is an important trade centre. In Tenālī it is reported that the increase of population is due to immigration from the surrounding villages partly to obtain facilities for education and partly for the purpose of securing work. Ellore, Dindigul and Guntūr are centres of trade and industry and all three have a considerable official population.

15 Among the towns there are 18 which do not conform to the condition which requires a population of at least 5,000 in each place before it can be termed a town. Eight of these places have been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census. It was confidently expected that the population would not fall short of 5,000, but owing to the adverse circumstances of the last years of the decade, the visitation of influenza and the general distress owing to the rapid rise in prices, these expectations were not fulfilled. The remarkably small population of Kāvēripattanam is due to the fact that at the time of the census the greater part of the town was evacuated on account of plague, and the abnormal fall in the population of Melūr from 9,972 in 1911 to 4,774 in 1921 is ascribed partly to plague and partly to the exclusion of an important hamlet from the union administration.

Towns with
population
below 5 000

16 In the case of towns the municipal or union chairman was, as a rule, the charge superintendent for the limits of his local jurisdiction. Consequently the limits of the census towns coincide exactly with the limits of the area under municipal or union administration. Areas beyond these limits, even though possibly urban in character, are not included in the statistics of the town. Generally speaking, the census returns may be said to represent the normal population of the towns, though in some cases, of which instances have been given, an abnormally small rise or an actual fall is due to a partial evacuation of the town on account of plague. A large fall in the population of some other towns, e.g., Badvel, Vēmpalle, Kangiri, Rāzampēta, Tanuku and Madanapalle, is due to the exclusion of outlying hamlets or villages from the union administration and hence from the town limits. The fall in the population of Tiruchendūr in the Tinnevely district is ascribed to the fact that the census of 1921 did not coincide with the annual festival as was the case in 1901 and 1911. An abnormal increase shown in the case of a town like Rēpalle is usually due to the inclusion of adjoining villages in the newly formed municipal administration or to improvement in railway communications.

Variation in
population of
towns

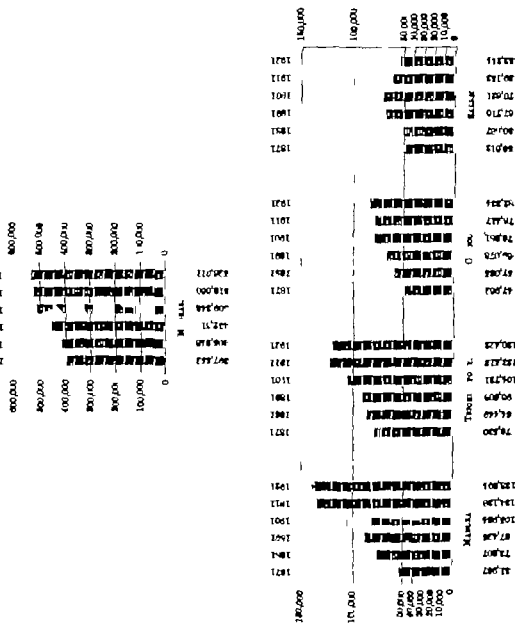
17 In the census report for 1911 Mr. Molony drew attention to the fact that urban life, such as it is, appeals to the Tamil more than to the other peoples of the Presidency. This feature is still characteristic of Madras as the annexed statements show —

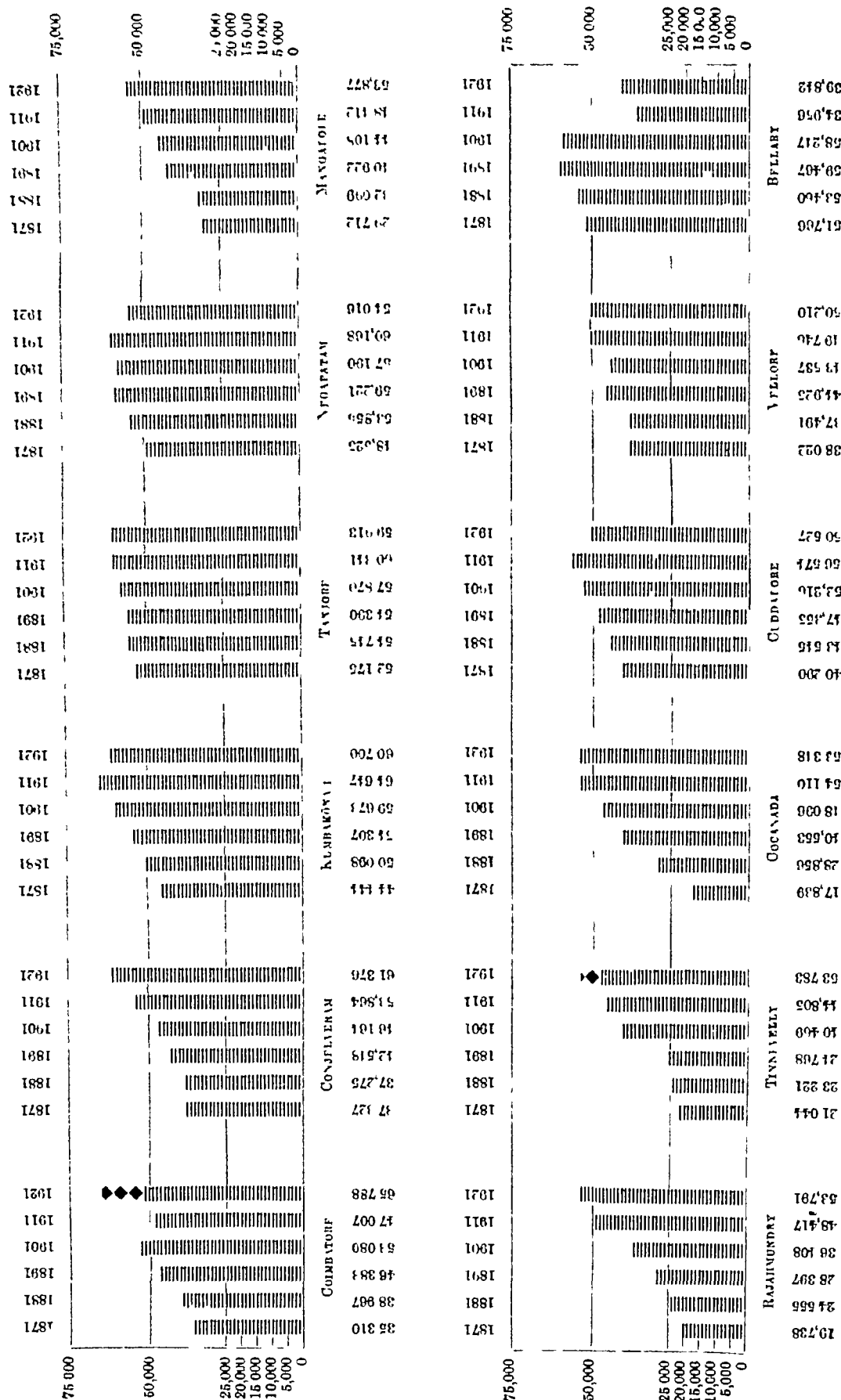
Proportion of
urban popu-
lation in
different
parts of the
Presidency

CITIES			TOWNS (INCLUDING CITIES)		
—	Number	Population	—	Number	Population
Total	17	1,538,184	Total	317	6,801,803
Tamil	12	1,254,942	Tamil	175	3,298,553
Telugu	2	107,139	Telugu	111	1,469,638
Malayālam	1	82,384	Malayālam	9	242,393
Others	2	93,719	Others	22	291,172

1871 1881 1891 1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001

Population added by extension of boundary as indicated by the thick line (the portion of the column) These portions in each case represent the population of the added area. The same last preceding the column of boundary





	Total population.	Urban population.	Percentage of urban total population.
Total —	45,794,166	6,801,506	14.6
Tamil country —	31,234,090	3,556,643	11.4
Telugu —	12,813,320	1,409,083	10.9
Malayalam —	2,361,720	242,383	10.2
Others —	4,399,176	244,173	5.5

18. But a truer comparison is to be obtained by examining the proportion in which the urban population stands to the total population of the several tracts of country. This comparison is given in the margin.

Villages in Madras

10 Generally speaking the census village is not a residential unit, but the administrative unit which constitutes the charge of a village headman. But in a country so extensive as the Madras Presidency with such varieties of climate, and inhabited by such diverse races it is natural to find villages of many different types. There is the village common in the Agency division a tiny temporary affair containing only a couple of huts and a cattle byre, perpetually shifted according to the exigencies of the season or the requirements of cultivation. Or there is the village typical of the Deccan, fortified up to 100 years ago and still presenting traces of the old stone walls and circular watch towers. Being compelled to live within fortifications the people were forced to crowd their square flat-roofed houses close together so that in many villages there are only one or two streets wide enough to admit an ordinary country cart, the other thoroughfares being merely tortuous lanes. For the same reason hamlets are rare in the Deccan districts. Villages of this type are found also in those portions of the Salem district which were the scene of successive campaigns in the Mysore wars. Or again the ordinary villages of the Tamil country will contain three or four broad streets each bordered by the houses of the better class villagers; these houses will as a rule be substantial buildings of solid masonry with tiled or terraced roofs. Behind or interspersed among these houses will be a shapeless cluster of thatched mud huts in which the humbler folk lead their lives. It is in these quarters that congestion and overcrowding is common; the houses are frequently huddled close together without any consideration of drainage or ventilation.

Villages and hamlets

20 It is in these southern districts that there is the greatest difference between the village as an administrative and as a residential unit. Examination of the conditions of a few taluks in different parts of the Presidency gives the following result —

District.	Taluk.	Number of villages.	Number of hamlets (excluding villages enumerated in col. 3).	Total residential units.
Godavari	—	—	—	—
Andhra pr.	—	—	—	—
Chingelpet	—	—	—	—
Channarayana	—	—	—	—
Tanjore	—	—	—	—
Elmalur	—	—	—	—

General division.	% of village		Average population of village.	
	1891.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Agency	13.848	13.229	118	119
East Coast North	11.334	11.791	825	808
Deccan	2.469	2.811	678	671
East Coast Central	13.087	13.818	853	789
East Coast South	9.808	9.543	901	862
West Coast	2.087	2.083	1,244	1,300

Thus it is of little value to work out and exhibit the average population of a village. The figures, however to some extent illustrate the differences in social customs between different parts of the Presidency and for what they are worth they are given in the margin.

These figures illustrate first the marked difference between the Agency and the rest of the Presidency to which reference has been made above. Secondly, they show that there has been an universal decrease in the number of villages, this probably is due to the introduction of economies in the administration. Thirdly, they show that everywhere except in the Agency and in the Deccan the average population of a village is greater now than it was ten years ago. And, lastly, they make clear the peculiar conditions of the West Coast.

21 For the West Coast village is entirely different from that of any other part of the Presidency. Except for a few bazaars, the houses are not built in regular or irregular streets. But "each house, even the humblest, stands in its own little compound or garden, which is usually thickly planted with areca and coconut palms, jack trees, plantains, betel and pepper vines and the like." The "village" here again is an administrative unit, it may cover a wide area, and it may contain a great number of isolated homesteads. It is this peculiarity—coupled with the luxurious vegetation of the West Coast—which gives the whole of Malabar the appearance of a beautiful garden, where live a race of prosperous lotus-eaters, each family nestling under its own pepper vine and jack tree. And it is due to this peculiarity that in Malabar it was impossible for the enumerators to conduct the final census by night. On the East Coast the 25 or 30 houses allotted to an enumerator were all situated close together, in one or at the most two streets, but in Malabar to visit 25 or 30 houses probably involved a prolonged tramp along dark and deserted jungle paths.

The West
Coast village

1 —Distribution of the population between town and villages

Federal divisions.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with population of			
	Town	Village	Town	Village	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
Provinces	28,734	711	134	578	510	263	282	13	28	308	512	187
Agency	9,098	116	6	991	—	1,000	—	—	4	28	180	607
East Coast North	14,024	239	109	861	422	212	247	19	23	323	500	123
Dawson	11,259	599	119	501	245	418	308	26	27	260	617	100
East Coast Central	20,301	324	128	822	282	223	148	14	45	298	523	128
East Coast South	17,282	901	167	622	520	220	179	11	70	260	511	60
West Coast	20,578	1,344	53	917	508	154	128	12	116	247	428	40

2 —Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Federal divisions.	Number per mille who live in towns.									
	Total popu- lation.	Hindu	Muslim males	Christian.	Ashukito	Jain.	Buddhist	Parsi.	Jew	Others.
Provinces	134	114	243	126	13	264	677	998	889	789
Agency	6	8	97	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast North	108	101	272	121	20	572	944	872	—	690
Dawson	109	87	279	98	21	616	1,000	820	—	—
East Coast Central	128	122	443	341	62	128	978	980	1,000	928
East Coast South	167	144	253	171	—	876	987	1,000	—	778
West Coast	53	68	80	300	48	27	772	904	1,000	530

3 —Towns classified by population.

Class of towns.	Number of towns in 1921	Proportion to total urban population	Number of families per 1,000 males	Variation per cent in the population of towns as shown at previous censuses					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1871 to 1921	
				1921	1901 to 1921	1901 to 1901	1901 to 1901	1871 to 1901	(1) Towns as shown in 1871	(2) The total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1871.
Total	317	280.0	1,005	7.0	8.8	18.4	14.7	7.8	89.8	231.7
I 100,000 and over	8	14.8	782	- 1.2	5.8	12.0	11.5	5.1	21.5	+ 97
II 50,000-100,000	13	15.3	900	- 2.6	- 8.1	9.7	12.2	12.2	45.0	105.2
III 20,000-50,000	25	22.0	1,026	- 4.4	11.7	18.4	13.7	9	64.8	74.8
IV 10,000-20,000	100	26.2	1,028	- 2.8	8	17.9	10.7	20.2	107.2	616.6
V 5,000-10,000	125	19.2	1,045	2.8	+ 6.8	78.2	11.0	2.4	27.7	2,232.6
VI Under 5,000	19	2.8	1,004	12.9	2.9	20.2	6.8	21.4	129.7	208.5

3-A—Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and in rural territory, 1891-1921

Class of place	1921		1911		1901		1891		Per cent of the total population			
	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population of Province	53 025	42 794 155	54 623	41,870,160	55,898	38 653,558	58 066	36,064,408	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Total territory	52,708	37 489 340	64 113	36 950 054	56 863	34,355 031	57,871	32 041 118	87 6	88 8	84 0	90 5
Urban territory	317	5 304 800	280	4 910 470	235	4 295 525	15	3,422 000	12 4	11 7	11 1	9 5
Towns of 100 000 or over	3	786 227	3	770 302	3	720 051	1	452,618	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 3
Do 50 000 to 100 000	13	751,897	8	487 271	8	185,874	8	130 210	1 8	1 2	1 3	1 5
Do 20 000 to 50,000	38	1 165 491	40	1, 01 259	32	1 004 322	27	821,763	2 7	3 0	2 0	2 3
Do 10 000 to 20,000	109	1 501,182	10	1,480 071	102	1,411,478	57	765 072	3 1	1 5	3 6	2 1
Do 5 000 to 10 000	135	1 019 790	113	861 221	87	1 02,120	108	78 212	2 4	2 1	1 7	2 2
Do under 5 000	10	80 200	11	50,349	8	11 276	14	55 185	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 1

3-B—Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with variation

Class of places	Number of places in 1921	Population		Variation, 1911 to 1921	
		1921	1911	Number	Per cent
		3	4	5	6
Province	53,025	42,794,155	41,870,160	+923,995	+ 2.2
Territory urban in 1921	317	5 304 800	5 215 890	+ 88 917	+ 1.7
Towns having in 1921—					
I Population of 100 000 and over	3	786 227	777 257	+ 8 970	+ 1.2
II Population 50 000 to 100,000	13	751 897	745 599	+ 6 298	+ 0.8
III Do 20 000 to 50 000	38	1 165 491	1 005 108	+100,083	+ 8.4
IV Do 10 000 to 20,000	109	1 501 182	1 444 657	+ 56 525	+ 3.6
V Do 5,000 to 10,000	135	1 019,789	1 079 749	- 60 000	- 5.6
VI Do under 5,000	10	80,200	89,239	- 19 039	-19.2
Territory rural in 1921	52,708	37,489 340	36 654,271	+835 078	+ 2.3.

4—Cities

Cities	Population in 1921	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1 000 males	Proportion of foreign born per mille	Number of literates per mille		Percentage of variation							
					Males	Females	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	1861 to 1871	1851 to 1861	1841 to 1851
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Madras	526 911	18 169	908	33	453	174	+ 1 6	+ 1 8	+12 0	+11 5	+ 2 1	+ 32 5		
Madura	188 894	17 105	976	178	554	90	+ 2 8	+26 6	+21 2	+18 5	+12 0	+ 165 9		
Trichinopoly	120 422	13 022	988	176	491	132	- 2 5	+17 9	+15 6	+ 7 3	+10 3	+ 57 4		
Cahoot	82 334	7,045	930	39	407	160	+ 5 0	+ 1 0	+16 5	+15 8	+19 0	+ 71 7		
Coimbatore	65,788	9 049	969	87	437	170	+ 9 3	-11 4	+14 4	+19 0	+10 4	+ 44 4		
Conjeevaram	61 376	15,687	888	175	470	81	+13 9	+16 7	+ 8 5	+14 2	+ 0 1	+ 31 4		
Kumbakonam	60,700	13 761	1,049	97	538	101	- 6 1	+ 8 3	+ 0 0	+ 8 4	+12 7	+ 38 6		
Tanjore	59,913	7,811	1,041	92	541	127	- 0 7	+ 4 1	+ 6 4	- 0 6	+ 1 0	+ 14 8		
Negapatam	54 016	9 893	1 052	111	407	81	-10 2	+ 5 2	- 3 4	+10 0	+11 0	+ 11 3		
Mangalore	53,877	10,302	910	52	233	200	+11 3	+ 9 8	+ 7 8	+27 5	+ 8 0	+ 81 3		
Rajahmundry	53 791	16,400	1 010	189	328	112	+11 1	+ 3 0	+28 2	+15 0	+24 4	+172 5		
Tinnevely	53 783	15 023	1,025	24	517	85	+ 4 3	+19 8	+62 6	+ 6 7	+10 5	+191 6		
Occanada	53,318	6,881	1 025	286	328	109	- 1 4	+12 0	+18 6	+40 5	+61 8	+199 1		
Salem	52 244	11,874	978	27	297	35	-11 7	-16 2	+ 4 3	+33 6	+ 1 3	+ 4 5		
Ududalore	50,527	4 193	1,016	101	385	93	-10 7	+ 8 1	+10 3	+ 8 7	+ 8 1	+ 25 4		
Vellore	50 210	12,367	1 017	93	318	93	+ 0 9	+14 3	- 3 1	+19 8	- 1 4	+ 82 1		
Bellary	39 842	7,828	887	105	396	92	+14 0	-40 0	- 2 1	+11 2	+ 3 3	- 23 0		

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH PLACE

The statistics The statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI which is divided into two parts, one giving the birth places of the population of each district and State, and the other giving the same particulars for cities. The salient features of the statistics are summarized in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter —

Table 1 shows the actual figures of immigration to each district and natural division.

Table 2 gives the actual figures of emigration from each district and natural division

Table 3 shows the migration between natural divisions.

Table 4 shows the migration between Madras and other parts of India.

Summary of statistics

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras, 40,584,293 were born in the Presidency the remaining 0.5 per cent being immigrants from outside. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 243,788 so that in the decade the number of immigrants decreased by 33,926 or 14 per cent.

Immigration to districts

3 There are only six districts in which less than 90 per cent of the persons enumerated were born in the district.

Persons born in the district per mille enumerated

Agency	...	...	...	...	608
Bellary	...	...	...	...	893
Madras	...	...	...	...	608
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	681
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	912
Sandūr	...	...	...	...	771

From this number the Agency ought probably to be removed to many people the Agency is not yet familiar as the name of an administrative division and there is no doubt that many people who in fact were born in the Agency

returned as their birth place the district of Ganjam, Vizagapatam or Gōdāvari, meaning thereby nothing more than that they were born in the portion of the Agency which was formerly under the administration of the Collector of that district. It is natural to find a large percentage of immigrants in a city such as Madras a city grows not so much by a high birth rate as by the inducements it offers to persons to try their fortune by joining in its busy crowds. In the Nilgiris there is a large percentage of foreign labour on tea estates, and the considerable European population also helps to swell the proportion of foreign born folk enumerated in the hills. Anjengo and Sandūr are places of insignificant area—the one surrounded by the State of Travancore and the other by the district of Bellary—the fact that a considerable proportion of the population returned their birth place as Travancore or Bellary is of no significance. The districts with the largest percentage of native-born persons are South Kanara (995 per mille) Malabar (992) and Tinnevely (991) all of which lose a substantial proportion of their population by emigration and attract few immigrants.

Migration between natural divisions

4 Subsidiary table 3 shows how little migration there is between one natural division and another in every division except the Agency and the East Coast North 89 per cent of the population were born in the division in which they were enumerated and it is probable that what appears to be a large migration from the East Coast North division to the Agency is really due to the reason mentioned in the previous paragraph. It appears from column 5 of subsidiary tables 1 and 2 that, while there are 435,000 immigrants into the Agency from contiguous districts, 89,000 persons have emigrated from Ganjam, and 461,000 from Vizagapatam to adjoining districts. The foreigners in the Agency must form part of this 490,000 and in all probability the amount of real emigration even temporary which the figures represent is something very small.

5 The chief districts which attract immigrants are Bellary, Gōdāvari and Trichinopoly. There was a Malabar regiment at Bellary at the time of the census which accounts for most of the immigrants from Malabar; for the rest the majority come from the other Ceded districts and from Madras. Most of the immigration to Gōdāvari is from Vizagapatam, and most of that to Trichinopoly is from the surrounding districts.

6 From column 5 of subsidiary table I to Chapter II we see for each of the cities the proportion of the population who are foreign-born. There is a remarkable degree of variation in this respect, in Madras 335 in every thousand are foreign-born, as against 331 in 1911, while in Tinnevely only 21 persons in a thousand were born outside the Tinnevely district. The number of foreign-born in Coenada is exceptionally high—286 in every thousand against 217 in 1911—but most of the immigrants still come from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna. The foreign born of Madras have risen from 150 to 178 in every thousand, while those of Trichinopoly have fallen from 159 to 176. Rajahmundry draws mainly on Vizagapatam and Kistna districts, and Bellary on Anantapur and Kurnool, the immigrants from Malabar were a regiment stationed in Bellary at the time of the census. The towns which attract fewest immigrants are Tinnevely, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore. Calicut and Mangalore have important industries, but apparently the inducement is not strong enough to attract people from outside the district. Tinnevely and Salem have no great industries, and no special attraction to offer persons from other districts.

7 The statistics of emigration outside the Presidency are far from complete. For all except 115,000 of the 917,000 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated in other provinces of India we have particulars by districts; but in addition to these there are in countries outside India 811,000 persons born in Madras for whom we have no knowledge of the district of birth; and in addition to these people there are in South Africa, in British Guiana, in Mauritius, in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere people of Madras origin for whom no returns at all have been received. By this last number the "natural population" of the Presidency will be short, and by its share of this number as well as by the portion of 929,000 assignable to each district will the "natural population" of that district be short. For this reason it is idle to base discussion on the variation between the "natural" and "actual" population, or to work out details of the constitution of the natural population.

8 In return for 1,711,000 Madrasis enumerated in other parts of India or in countries beyond India, we count only 210,000 persons from other provinces or countries enumerated in Madras. The tables show that the majority of the immigrants come from a limited area mostly the territories adjoining Madras. Of the remaining 13,000, 6,000 come from Asiatic countries other than India (chiefly Ceylon and the Straits Settlements), and are mostly children of parents who originally emigrated from Madras to those countries, 6,000 come from Europe (all but 600 from Great Britain and Ireland), and 1,000 from Africa, America and Australasia.

9 The immigrants from Mysore and Hyderabad are mostly localized in the districts which border on those States, those from Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces are mostly in the Agency and the districts of Ganjam and Gōdāvari, most of those who come from Bombay are in Bellary, Madras and Malabar, the French possessions help to populate the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras and Chingleput, from Travancore immigrants come to Malabar and Tinnevely, and from Cochin to Malabar and Coimbatore.

Immigration
to cities

Emigration

Where
immigrants
come from

Number of immigrants from	
Mysore State	61,605
Hyderabad State	35,010
Bihar and Orissa	16,532
Bombay	16,007
French and Portuguese possessions	14,257
Central Provinces	12,377
Cochin State	10,124
Travancore	8,203
Other Provinces and States	12,000
	<hr/> 190,600

Variation
in immi-
gration

10 There is a great increase in the number of immigrants from Bihar and Orissa and from the Central Provinces from all other parts of India, Madras in 1901 attracted fewer visitors than in 1911. The immigration from the Central Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa was, as we have seen, mainly to the Agency and to Ganjam or Gōdāvarī there is a vast preponderance of females in those who come from Bihar and Orissa and it is remarkable that exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the emigrants from Madras to that province. Much of this migration is no doubt mere ordinary movement from place to place across the frontier of the provinces, and the increase recorded at this census may be due to greater accuracy in the enumeration of the Agency villages bordering on those provinces. It is noteworthy that there is a great disparity between the sex proportion of the immigrants from Hyderabad and that of those from Mysore the lack of female immigrants from Hyderabad occurs chiefly in the districts of Kistna, Gunṭūr and Chittoor and indicates the temporary nature of the immigration to those districts.

Where
emigrants
go to

Number of emigrants to				1901
Burma	—	—	—	270,863
Mysore	—	—	—	208,573
Hyderabad	—	—	—	84,185
Travancore	—	—	—	83,277
Assam	—	—	—	44,536
Bombay	—	—	—	41,030
Madras	—	—	—	29,861
Cochin	—	—	—	26,348
Coorg	—	—	—	22,508
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—	18,238
States	—	—	—	16,090
Other Provinces and States	—	—	—	22,277
Total				917,474

emigrants to Coorg are coolies working on coffee estates.

10 The marginal figures show the sex proportion in which emigrants leave Madras for other parts of India. The high proportion of female emigrants to Bihar and Orissa supports the conclusion suggested above, that the only migration there is from village to village across an artificial frontier. The high proportion of females in Assam is noteworthy especially when compared with the very low proportion of women among the emigrants to Burma, Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Emigration
to countries
beyond India

Persons born in Madras and enumerated in				
Ceylon	—	—	—	4,17,324
Federated Malay States	—	—	—	225,015
Strait Settlements	—	—	—	78,723
Other Malay States	—	—	—	80,385
Elsewhere	—	—	—	120

and other Malay States and finally we have returns of a few in the East African colonies and of 1 in the Gilbert Islands. We have so far no returns of the numbers of persons of Madras birth enumerated in South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, the Seychelles, or the British Isles, etc., though in 1911 considerable numbers were reported from all these places.

Details of
emigration

14 From an economic point of view the most important streams of emigration from Madras are those to (1) Ceylon (2) Burma, (3) the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, (4) planters' estates in Mysore, Coorg and Travancore and (5) Assam. Major Scoble Nicholson, C.B., of the Ceylon Labour Commission has very kindly contributed some interesting facts regarding emigration to

Emigration to
Burma and
Assam

20 Of the people born in Madras and enumerated in Burma, 100,506 did not specify the district of birth. Of the remaining 172,020 the majority were born in the districts noted in the margin. The main stream of emigration to Burma is from the northern districts—Ganjam Viragapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna—and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the whole of its Madras element from the three districts of Ganjam Viragapatam and Gōdāvari whence go 48 119 of the 54 536 emigrants. Most of the remainder are attributed to “Madras” which may stand for the Presidency—in which case the number in all probability should be treated as coming from the same districts.

Distribution of 1,000 emigrants to Burma by district of birth					Number per mille.
Ganjam	—	—	—	—	278
Viragapatam	—	—	—	—	211
Gōdāvari	—	—	—	—	149
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	84
Krishna	—	—	—	—	77
Kistna	—	—	—	—	60
Madras	—	—	—	—	38
Malabar	—	—	—	—	26
Travancore	—	—	—	—	24
Other districts	—	—	—	—	56
					1,000

specify the district of birth. Of the remaining 172,020 the majority were born in the districts noted in the margin. The main stream of emigration to Burma is from the northern districts—Ganjam Viragapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna—and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the whole of its Madras element from the three districts of Ganjam Viragapatam and Gōdāvari whence go 48 119 of the 54 536 emigrants. Most of the remain-

der are attributed to “Madras” which may stand for the Presidency—in which case the number in all probability should be treated as coming from the same districts.

2.—Emigration (act. al figures 000s omitted)

Districts and natural divisions of birth.	Emigrated in															Natural population (actual figures).		
	District or natural division.			Contiguous district in previous.			Other parts of province.			Other provinces.			Outside India.			Female.	Male.	Female.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			
																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Province	43,964	20,893	21,986							817	853	334	614	633	281	44,314,823	22,304,308	22,379,614
Agency	1,043	808	534	23	18	11										1,063,431	519,798	543,645
East Coast	19,708	8,341	8,825	403	367	218	23	14	8	238	206	93				11,851,836	8,707,300	8,844,431
North																		
Gondal	1,514	817	997	86	47	42	7	4	2	134	107	42				2,034,894	980,870	1,083,794
Vadodra	2,196	1,061	1,131	408	318	190	10	4	7	42	43	18				2,692,022	1,328,700	1,348,892
Gadhwa	1,973	897	708	37	19	14	8	8	3	30	23	8				1,443,846	715,813	727,821
Kutch	2,070	1,024	1,040	28	11	12	5	3	2	67	40	17				2,166,431	1,078,828	1,077,618
Gondal	1,709	800	878	23	12	11	8	5	3	18	8	4				1,812,230	914,761	998,188
Yellare	1,863	78	477	27	10	10	22	12	8	12	8	4				1,432,443	718,161	708,283
Deccan	1,873	1,823	1,782	36	11	7	13	11	7	73	38	37				3,623,447	1,881,343	1,881,289
Cuddapah	108	412	428	21	11	10	14	9	8	3	2	2				908,231	486,870	443,251
Karnool	873	443	430	48	25	20		3	2	4	3	3				925,041	475,833	433,431
Rangapalle	34	17	17													21,900	17,407	16,653
Beldur	743	374	369	16	7	9	7	4	3	35	18	18				801,148	402,390	398,270
Bendur	9	8	4													9,445	8,082	4,884
Anantapur	406	408	440	27	28	26	8	3	2	36	13	18				940,787	614,847	458,710
East Coast	11,780	5,880	5,880	125	60	65	29	17	12	213	115	98				12,148,781	6,083,088	6,064,883
Central																		
Madras	330	173	175	19	8	10	30	21	17	106	86	47				610,070	361,846	348,864
Chingleput	1,414	718	696	97	50	44	6	3	3	6	3	2				1,631,488	770,016	761,443
Chingleput	1,123	634	600	36	14	19	9	4	3	33	13	11				1,361,984	654,878	627,613
North coast	1,861	108	109	41	19	25	27	13	13	47	22	18				2,097,574	1,044,889	1,052,388
Bales	2,078	1,106	1,042	44	20	24	16	9	7	22	11	11				2,161,447	1,078,019	1,083,438
Cumbhary	2,178	1,161	1,084	61	22	32	11	6	7	14	7	7				2,314,082	1,116,794	1,137,389
South coast	2,152	1,124	1,155	36	24	24	17	10	7	3	2	1				2,320,018	1,145,613	1,171,323
East Coast	10,388	4,930	5,238	52	23	29	40	27	22	63	57	31				10,357,380	5,036,784	5,220,386
South																		
Tanjore	2,264	1,081	1,171	26	22	22	23	16	13	15	12	8				2,330,184	1,134,040	1,225,098
Trichinopoly	1,803	860	913	72	30	42	11	6	3	7	6	5				1,963,800	934,780	963,417
Puducherry	890	191	198	18	4	8	1	1								407,700	190,204	204,308
Madras	1,045	567	598	30	4	16	24	13	12	16	10	6				3,018,277	1,602,128	1,611,739
Mylapore	1,678	797	881	40	18	21	21	14	11	12	11	2				1,733,821	897,384	908,087
Tumavetty	1,961	917	967	18	8	7	23	14	11	34	18	1				1,967,273	990,270	1,000,008
West Coast	4,430	2,143	2,267	20	7	3	23	16	7	120	86	49				4,563,880	2,280,877	2,323,843
Hydrabad	85	44	42	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				90,783	45,191	44,441
Mysore	8,074	1,405	1,674	19	12	6	19	12	6	47	23	17				2,188,128	1,041,248	1,098,207
Anjuna	8	2	3													8,162	2,072	2,420
South Kanara	1,311	603	630	2	2	1	2	2	1	61	34	27				1,327,787	668,443	698,295
Unspecified										115	64	31	614	633	281	929,308	617,200	512,208

Note.—Particulars by districts are not reliable for those emigrated outside India.

A.—Migration bet. and the Province and other parts of India.

(I) British Territory and States.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras.			Emigrants from Madras.			Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Immigration over emigration.	
	1901.	1911.	Variation.	1901.	1911.	Variation.	1901.	1911.
Total	122,172	276,179	- 154,007	917,498	224,723	692,775	- 735,186	- 608,853
British Territory	64,483	148,907	- 84,424	453,453	205,257	248,196	- 208,979	- 346,429
Ajmer-Merwara	443	120	323	201	224	157	+ 54	- 104
Andaman and Nicobar	2	88	- 86	1,700	1,482	111	- 1,808	- 1,434
Assam	51	204	- 153	24,326	24,800	20,077	- 24,686	- 24,808
Bahawalpur	147	120	21	210	124	205	- 129	- 5
Bengal	2,181	6,647	- 4,466	29,808	12,171	16,434	- 23,414	- 6,024
Bihar and Orissa	16,822	486	16,336	10,126	2,442	8,442	- 3,400	- 18,908
Bombay	18,987	17,204	1,783	44,030	22,881	21,149	- 26,082	- 10,227
Burma	1,915	2,021	- 106	270,802	242,064	28,738	- 270,078	- 242,044
Central Provinces and Berar	12,277	6,291	5,986	4,808	5,886	- 453	+ 7,474	- 223
Coorg	24	741	- 717	22,809	20,463	2,346	- 22,166	- 27,843
Dakhn	216	—	+ 216	621	—	+ 621	- 227	—
North-West Frontier Province	166	23	+ 143	1,964	63	1,901	- 1,812	+ 19
Punjab	626	878	- 252	1,263	1,080	+ 183	- 965	- 178
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,244	2,108	+ 136	2,214	2,260	- 46	- 30	- 181
States and Agencies.	127,220	179,263	- 52,043	464,015	420,266	43,749	- 236,126	- 260,263
Assam State	—	—	—	—	10	- 10	—	- 10
Bahawalpur State	—	—	—	—	1	- 1	—	- 1
Barda State	120	820	- 700	264	226	38	- 124	- 93
Bengal State	—	—	—	2,875	1,070	1,805	- 2,875	- 1,070
Bihar and Orissa State	47	675	- 628	10,080	18,504	- 2,004	- 16,042	- 17,719
Bombay State	1,940	1,818	122	1,542	1,063	- 479	- 220	- 226
Central India Agency	16	602	- 586	408	1,023	- 615	- 452	- 520
Central Provinces State	182	918	- 736	1,204	4,822	- 2,808	- 1,412	- 2,947
Hyderabad State	28,018	60,262	- 32,244	64,185	67,221	- 3,036	- 44,242	- 7,179
Kashmir State	23	23	—	34	27	7	- 1	- 1
Madras State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	8,202	10,446	- 2,244	62,277	40,220	+ 22,057	- 40,220	- 30,074
Coastal	10,184	6,642	+ 3,542	20,266	20,466	- 200	- 16,261	- 20,266
Mysoor State	60,262	62,722	- 2,460	20,277	20,217	60	- 20,217	- 17,066
North-West Frontier Province	—	—	—	—	9	- 9	—	- 9
Punjab State	—	—	—	—	20	- 20	—	- 20
Rajasthan Agency	1,415	1,401	+ 14	212	200	+ 12	- 1,212	- 1,201
United Provinces State	—	—	—	—	4	- 4	—	- 4
Deccan Adaministered areas	—	—	—	2,007	—	2,007	- 2,007	—

Note.—In this subsidiary table, Travancore and Cochin States are treated as outside the Madras Presidency.

In addition to the immigrants shown in the table, 14,597 persons (against 22,174 in 1911) born in the French and Portuguese Settlements in India were enumerated in the Presidency. They have not been included in the table as the corresponding figures of emigration have not been received.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—concluded.

(iii) Madras States.

Province	Immigrants to Madras States.			Emigrants from Madras States.			Excess () or deficiency (—) of immigration over emigration.	
	1931.	1911.	Variation.	1931.	1911.	Variation	1931.	1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	41,909	47,887	- 5,978	14,151	21,898	- 7,747	27,806	23,809
British Territory	41,443	47,148	- 5,705	13,936	21,814	- 7,878	27,536	23,134
Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	—	—	6	- 6	—	- 6
Andamans and Nicobars	—	—	—	2	—	+ 2	- 2	—
Assam	—	—	—	9	12	- 3	- 9	- 12
Bengal	5	10	- 5	—	1	- 1	5	+ 6
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—	6	—	- 6	- 6	—
Bombay	186	233	- 146	6	2	+ 4	+ 180	+ 230
Burma	20	20	- 10	61	704	- 643	- 24	- 674
Central Provinces and Berar	1	10	- 9	—	1	- 1	+ 1	9
Cooch	—	4	- 4	—	2	- 2	—	2
Madras	41,211	46,784	- 5,573	13,820	21,043	- 7,223	27,373	23,086
North-West Frontier Province	—	3	- 3	—	—	—	—	+ 3
Punjab	4	1	3	—	6	- 6	+ 4	- 5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3	4	+ 1	—	23	- 22	3	- 25
States and Agencies.	207	549	3	233	74	159	332	+ 473
Karnata State	—	2	- 2	—	—	—	—	2
Konkan State	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Central Provinces States	3	—	+ 3	—	—	—	3	—
Hyderabad State	178	260	- 101	6	—	- 6	172	260
Madras States—								
Travancore	74	20	43	197	9	+ 188	- 123	30
Cochin	21	2	19	6	3	3	+ 18	- 1
Mysore State	273	223	49	24	25	- 21	+ 254	174
Rajasthan Agency	—	7	- 7	—	7	- 7	—	—

Note.—This part refers to migration between the Madras States of Pondicherry, Bangalore and Coimbatore and other parts of India, including Madras, British Territory.

CHAPTER IV—RELIGION

THE religious distribution of the people of the Madras Presidency is shown in Imperial Table VI. On the title page of the table is given a summary of the returns regarding the sects of Muhammadans, and the information collected regarding the sects of Christians is presented in Imperial Table XV. The salient features of the religious statistics are set out in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter which show (1) the general distribution of the population by religion, (2) the distribution by districts of the main religions, (3) the number and variation of the Christian population, and (4) the religion of the urban and rural population. The distribution of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians over the districts of the Presidency is illustrated graphically in the maps at the beginning of the report.

Reference to
statistics

2 The enumerators were instructed to record the main religion returned by each person enumerated and also, in the case of Muhammadans and Christians only, the sect. In India information regarding the religious beliefs of the people is collected at every census because differences of religion still connote social and political differences, and for administrative purposes it is necessary to know the strength and distribution of the various religions in the country. In India, again, no one regards the question about his religion as unnecessary or inquisitorial. But in spite of this it must be admitted that the statistics collected are not satisfactory. The chief hindrance to the obtaining of accurate returns is the fact that the terms used to classify the religions are unfamiliar to the people of the country, and do not really suggest what is meant in common parlance by religion. The worst instances are the terms "Hindu" and "Animist." No Indian is familiar with the term "Hindu" as applied to his religion. If asked what his religion is, he usually replies with the name of the sect (e.g., Saivite), to which he belongs. Many attempts have been made to define the term "Hindu," but none has been successful, and only within the last few months a select committee of the Legislative Assembly has given up the attempt to find an adequate definition. For the word "Hindu" implies not only certain religious beliefs but also a certain nationality and almost necessarily a certain social organization. In 1881 it was stated in the Madras Census Report that the term "Hinduism includes all those who recognize caste and who are governed by one of the systems of Hindu Law." In other words it includes practically every Indian who owns no allegiance to any other definite creed. A term so elastic naturally cannot imply any definite creed or system of morality, and in fact it is the custom of his caste rather than his religion which determines the moral standard of the ordinary Hindu. The question what it is which all those who are labelled "Hindu" have in common and which those who are not Hindus are without, admits of no easy or complete answer. The religion of the great majority of those who are classed as Hindus implies a recognition, more or less perfunctory, of the great orthodox deities, the incarnations of Vishnu or Siva, their wives or their offspring, but in South India, at any rate, these Gods are in the main recognized only at times of festival or on occasion of special observances. More intimate devotion is paid to the local Amman or Grāmadēvata in whose power it rests to bestow prosperity or the reverse on the individuals who shelter beneath their sway. There are also many malevolent powers always on the lookout for opportunities to cause harm or suffering and these it is always advisable to appease with timely propitiation. Thus the religious exercises of the "Hindu" may be described as a series of ceremonies undertaken in order to avert harm from, or to secure benefits for,

Hinduism

himself and his belongings. The speculations of the philosophers Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa, no doubt afford intellectual diversion for the learned but they are purely metaphysical exercises, and of the religion which inspires and moulds men's conduct, these metaphysics form little or no part.

Animism

3 Within the all-embracing sphere of Hinduism are found rites and ceremonies, superstitious and beliefs characteristic of every stage of civilisation. Hinduism tends to absorb every saint or deity with whom it comes in contact: it finds a place for the God in its pantheon and room for the worshippers in its temple courts. It is only by these absorptions that Hinduism can expand: for Hinduism is a birth-right which cannot be acquired just as a man cannot become a Brahman unless he be born one, so it is claimed that no person born in another religion can become a Hindu. That this process of absorption is not inactive, the census statistics bear witness when they show an increase in the number of Hindus and a fall in the number of Animists. And this leads to comment on the difficulty of distinguishing between the Hindu and the Animist. We have seen that the term Hindu does not admit of definition. The term "Animist" does represent a certain form of religious belief and is capable of definition, but the ordinary enumerator is unable either to understand the distinction between the two or to apply intelligently a definition of Animist: nor can this be wondered at for the orthodox rites of Hindu worship contain much that is definitely Animistic in origin. Accordingly after the practice of 1901 and 1911 enumerators were instructed, when taking the census of jungle tribes, if they found people who said they were not Hindus or who could not understand references to the orthodox Hindu deities, to record for such people under the head "Religion" the name of their tribe. In the tabulation offices all persons whose religion was described in this way were treated as Animists. In Appendix V there is a statement which shows the strength of each tribe and the numbers whose religion was entered in this way and compares this proportion of the tribal strength with the number so returned in 1901 and 1911. It is evident from the extract from this table given in the margin that whether a man is returned as a Hindu or an Animist depends less upon his religious beliefs and observances than upon the enumerators' whims.

Tribe.	Percentage returned as Animists in		
	1901	1911.	1901.
Khand	—	82.7	78.1
Bavara	—	80.0	70.0
Yandak	—	68.8	64.7
Poroh	—	68.4	24.1
Gadakh	—	47.4	0.0
Korpi	—	13.0	23.6

and compares this proportion of the tribal strength with the number so returned in 1901 and 1911. It is evident from the extract from this table given in the margin that whether a man is returned as a Hindu or an Animist depends less upon his religious

beliefs and observances than upon the enumerators' whims.

Summary of the statistics

4. Having thus made it clear that the line dividing the Hindu from the

Number per 1,000 of the total population.

	1901	1911.
Hindu	—	887
Muslims	—	87
Christians	—	33
Animistic	—	13
Others	—	1

Animist is not capable of strict definition and that it varies from one census to another we may now proceed to consider the actual statistics returned. The figures in the margin show that there has been very little change in the relative strength of the main religions.

What little movement can be noticed is from Hinduism and Animism to Muhammadanism and Christianity. But the movement is so small that in the distribution of a hundred persons no variation is perceptible between 1911 and 1921. It is still true as it was in 1911 that of every hundred persons in Madras 89 are Hindus, 7 are Muhammadans, 3 are Christians and 1 is an Animist. Yet during the decade while the population as a whole has risen by 2.2 per cent, Hindus have increased by 1.9 per cent, Muhammadans by 3.7 per cent and Christians by 14.2 per cent. On the other hand, Animists have decreased by 9.4 per cent and the others by 3.7 per cent. In view however of the impossibility of distinguishing accurately between Hindus and Animists a better comparison may perhaps be obtained by combining the figures for these two religions. This is the less objectionable in that there is on the one hand little to distinguish the religion of the uneducated Hindu from that of an Animist, and on

the other hand there is little to distinguish the Hindu from the Animistic member of the same tribe. The figures are as follows —

	1921	1911	1901	Variation	
				1911-1921	1901-1911
Hindu and Animist	38,520,589	37,868,500	35,078,411	17	80
Increase in population				22	72

Thus while between 1901 and 1911 Hindus and Animists together increased at a greater rate than the population as a whole, in this decade they have lost ground.

5 In the fourteen districts noted in the margin and in the State of Pudukkōttai 90 per cent and more of the population are Hindus. If Animists also be added to Hindus, the Agency division must be added to these districts. Apart from Anjengo, where Christians predominate, Malabar is the only district in

Ganjām	North Arcot
Vizagapatnam	Salem
Gōdāvarī	Coimbatore
Kistna	South Arcot
Anantapur	Tanjore
Chingleput	Trochinopoly
Chittoor	Madura

Distribution by districts

which the Hindus and Animists number less than 70 per cent of the population. Hindus have gained ground at the expense of Animists in the Agency and in the districts of Ganjām and Nellore, in the East Coast Central division (chiefly in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Salem) they have gained at the expense of Muhammadans and they have also gained from Muhammadans in the district of Rāmnād. Elsewhere they have lost to Muhammadans and to Christians.

6 From the tolerant theology of Hinduism we pass to the uncompromising creed of Islam. Yet even here the 'pure doctrine of the word' has in some measure caught infection from the surrounding Hindus. Witness the curious sect of Dūdēkulas whose religious exercises are derived both from Hindu and Muhammadan exemplars and the famous shrine at Nagore which attracts Hindus as well as Muhammadans to its annual festival.

Muham-
madanism

The Muhammadan population of the Presidency has increased during the decade by 37 per cent, but in the East Coast North and West Coast divisions the increase is considerably larger, being 63 and 57 per cent. In the East Coast North division the increase occurred principally in the districts of Guntūr and Nellore and chiefly in the Sheik tribe. The West Coast is the home of the Māppillas whose population has increased during the past decade by 6 per cent. It is only reasonable to conjecture that this increase, which is more than double that of the total population of the locality, is due to conversion, especially when we find that the Cheruman population, which provides most of the Māppilla recruits, has fallen during the decade by 7,000 or 2 per cent.

It is only in Malabar, South Kanara, the Deccan districts, and Madras that the Musalmans number 10 per cent of the population. They are fewest in the district of Ganjām and in the Agency where they form less than one per cent of the inhabitants.

7 At this census for the first time since 1881 sects of Muhammadans were recorded with the following result —

Muhammadan
sects

Sect	1921	Per cent	1881	Per cent
Sunni	2,681,945	93.60	1,758,376	90.94
Shiah	54,114	1.89	44,378	2.29
Others	2,394	0.08	1,102	0.06
Sect not returned	126,832	4.43	129,715	6.71
	<u>2,865,285</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,933,571</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Thus whereas in 1881 of every 100 Muhammadans, 91 were Sunnis, 2 were Shiaks and 7 had not returned their sect, at this census we have 94 Sunnis, 2 Shiaks, and 4 who have returned no sect.

An examination of the records of a few districts in which a considerable number of Shiaks were returned shows that the majority of those who profess to be Shiaks are Shikhs by tribe, though it is remarkable that in Tanjore district the majority of Shiaks are Labbais while in Malabar practically all persons who claim to belong to the Shiakh sect are either Mappillas or Labbais.

Christians

8 Since 1911 the Christians of Madras have increased by 172,137 or 14·2

Divisions.	Increase.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Agency	4,328	32·7
East Coast North	97,697	80·6
Deccan	16,119	30·5
East Coast Central	18,917	7·5
East Coast South	39,331	7·8
West Coast	14,063	8·9

per cent. The figures for the various natural divisions are noted in the margin. The largest increase both actually and proportionately has been in the East Coast North division. Every district except Ganjam has contributed to this increase of which the chief details are as follows—

District.	Increase.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Kistna	41,234	82·7
Guntur	29,808	34·1
Nellore	8,168	18·5
Giddavadi	5,997	78·8

Next in point of numbers comes the East Coast South division where the actual increase is considerably greater than in the Agency and the Deccan which have larger proportionate increases. The only Deccan district in which there has been an increase comparable with that of the Northern Circars is Kurnool, where the number of Christians has increased by 11 588 or 27·5 per cent.

The district containing the largest Christian population is Tinnevely and here there has been an increase of 16,461 or 9·4 per cent. Of the other Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Madurai and Ramanid show increases ranging between 4 800 and 8,100. Coimbatore has an increase of nearly 9 000 or 44·8 per cent. and in South Kanara the numbers have risen by 10 000 or 10·8 per cent.

9 From the statement in the margin, which shows the distribution among the

Natural division.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Agency	19	22	8
East Coast North	231	183	171
Deccan	64	61	66
East Coast Central	168	178	185
East Coast South	397	410	433
West Coast	134	141	145

natural divisions of 1 000 Christians in each of the years 1901 1911 and 1921 it will be seen that the East Coast North division which, in 1901 had 17 less Christians than the East Coast Central division, now has 66 more, and is rapidly pulling down the lead

long held by the East Coast South division.

10 As mentioned already the distribution of the principal Christian denominations is set out in Imperial Table XV. It is disappointing that such a large number have failed to return their sect; for this table is of little practical use except to missionaries and other religious workers who may wish to use its figures either to check their own returns or as a basis for constructive propaganda, and in either case incomplete figures are of little or no value. Probably the most interesting feature of the table is the fact that now for the first time the South India United Church appears as a distinct denomination. As was mentioned in the report of 1911 this body is composed of the adherents of the London Mission, the American Madras Mission, the American Arcot Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. According to the census tables its numbers are just over 63,000 but the authorities of the Church claim that their adherents in Madras number more than 100 000. The Church is organized in eight areas each under the control of a Church Council. Of these areas, Jaffna, Travancore and part of the Kanarese jurisdiction lie outside the scope of this report.

Distribution of Christian population

Christian denominations

The information furnished by the authorities of the Church gives the number of Christians in each Council area as shown below —

Church Council	District	Population according to census	Population according to Church statistics
Madura	Madura	7,767	25,098
	Rāmnād	6,923	
North Tamil	Salem	431	12,857
	Coimbatore	2,125	
	Madras	1,123	
	Chingleput	2,382	
Madras	North Arcot	3,944	29,734
	South Arcot	2,191	
	Chittoor	3,315	
	Vizagapatam	18	
	Gōdāvari	95	
Kanarese	Bellary	404	1 604
	Kurnool	4,434	
Telugu	Cuddapah	15,223	29,396
	Anantapur	1,570	
Malabar	Malabar	6,988	7,085
		58 888	105,774

It is difficult to account for the discrepancies in the areas of the Madura and North Tamil Councils. Possibly some of these Christians have returned themselves as belonging to some other denomination. Rāmnād district shows a remarkable increase under Anglicans and Lutherans and it is possible that some of these should have been returned as members of the South India United Church. If the figures given by the Church for their adherents in Coimbatore and Salem are correct, the Christians in these districts must have been returned both at this census and in 1911 under some other head. The South India United Church claims nearly 13,000 Christians in these two districts. In 1911 there were 35,000 Christians in these districts of whom 29,500 were Roman Catholics. At this census we have 43,700 Christians in the two districts of whom 36,000 are Roman Catholics. No satisfactory explanation for these discrepancies has been suggested.

Negotiations are at present in train for a further union between the South India United Church and the Anglican Church and it may be that, at the time the next census report comes to be written, still further steps may have been taken towards the union of all Protestant Christians in Southern India.

11 Passing on to the other denominations in order of numerical superiority, we find that the Roman Catholic Church has increased during the decade by 71,239 persons or 10 per cent. The chief increase is in the Tinnevely district where the numbers have gone up by 20 per cent. In Madura and South Kanara the numbers have risen by 15 per cent and 12 per cent. In South Arcot the numbers have decreased by 5 per cent and they have also gone down in Ganjām, Kurnool and Bellary. Apparently this decrease in population simply reflects the general decrease in the population of these districts.

Roman Catholics

12 Anglicans have increased by 15,313 or 9 per cent. The main increases are in Kistna (62½ per cent), Kurnool (14½ per cent), and Rāmnād (29½ per cent). The great stronghold of the Anglican Communion is the district of Tinnevely and here it is remarkable that their numbers have gone down by 1 per cent as compared with the returns of 1911. A closer examination of the figures, however, suggests that there is something peculiar in the female population returned in 1911, for whereas the two sexes show a steady growth from 1891 to 1901, in which years they were in approximately the same proportion as they are at the census of 1921, in 1911 there was an abrupt increase in the number of females, the numbers returned being 39,068 males to 45,822 females. At this census the sex proportions revert more or less to what they were in 1891 and

Anglicans

1901. It has been impossible to discover any reason for the abnormal increase in the Anglican female population in 1911. Nor has local inquiry elicited any circumstance which may have caused it.

Baptists 13 Baptists show a considerable increase in the Ceded districts and in Kurnool particularly. The main increases are in the districts of Kistna (57·2 per cent), Nellore (16·6 per cent), Guntūr (10·2 per cent) and Kurnool (26·1 per cent). The number of Baptists in Gōdavari has increased by 2,000 or 50 per cent.

Lutherans 14. Guntūr and Kistna again are responsible for a large increase in the number of Lutherans. In Kistna their numbers have risen by more than 100 per cent to just over 20 000 and in Guntūr they have risen from 44 000 to 64,000.

Methodists 15 The number of Methodists has risen by 43 per cent. the chief increases are in the districts of the Nilgiris, Tinnevely, Chingleput and Coimbatore.

Salvation Army 16 The number of adherents of the Salvation Army has increased by 50 per cent. The chief scenes of activity are the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore, in each of which there has been a substantial increase. The special work on which the Salvation Army concentrates is the management of criminal settlements, where predatory tribes are kept under more or less close restraint and are taught and exercised in the means of earning an honest livelihood.

Congregationalists and Presbyterians 17 The returns under Congregationalists and Presbyterians can hardly be compared with those of previous censuses, for the majority of the Christians who were formerly returned under one of these heads have at this census been returned as members of the South India United Church.

Protestants unspecified 18 The number of persons returned as Protestants without any further indication of sect shows a fall of nearly 14 per cent. Of the 9,500 people returned under this head more than half are in the district of South Kanara, where the Kannarese Evangelical Mission expressly repudiates adherence to any recognised sect.

Minor Protestant denominations 19 There is also a fall in the numbers returned under the head Minor Protestant denominations. The bodies grouped under this head are specified on the title page of Imperial Table XV. The chief of them are Adventists and various missions conducted under the auspices of Plymouth Brethren. All these bodies have returned numbers largely in excess of those returned in 1911.

Syrian Christians 20 The number of Syrian Christians is slightly in excess of the number returned in 1911. As on that occasion the great majority of them are found in Malabar with a few in South Kanara and Madras. The details of their sects are entered on the title page of the table and call for no special remarks.

Jains 21 The number of Jains has fallen by 1·61% during the past decade. Of the Jains in the Madras Presidency the majority are permanent residents engaged in cultivation, but in almost every district there is a certain number of Marwari merchants and business men who travel up and down the country in pursuit of their business. A rough estimate of the number of Jains who are permanent residents in Madras gives the following result—

(1) In the Carnatic, that is to say Chingleput, North Arcot and the districts south of them, there are about 14 000 Jains (2) in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar about 8 500; and (3) in the Ceded districts, chiefly Bellary and Anantapur about 1,200. The figures in the margin suggest that it is the Jains who belong to Madras whose numbers are declining, and not those who come on business from other provinces.

	1901.	1911	Difference.
Chingleput — — —	863	971	108
North Arcot — — —	8,371	8,228	— 143
South Arcot — — —	4,348	4,917	— 569
Tanjore — — —	422	393	— 29
South Kanara — — —	8,128	8,599	471
Malabar — — —	420	400	— 20
Bellary — — —	1,019	1,154	— 135
Anantapur — — —	106	436	— 330
Total — — —	22,711	22,719	— 8

22 Buddhists have nearly doubled during the decade, having increased from 697 to 1,222. Most of them are found in Madras and in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. The Buddhists of Madras are mostly recent converts from the depressed classes or from fishermen. There is an association in Madras which professes "to promote the knowledge of Buddhism amongst the Indians with a view to secure adherents", but apparently this association has succeeded only in securing about 500 adherents in the last ten years, so that the movement does not promise to lead to any great result. Buddhists

23 Parsis, who in 1911 were just under 500, have now just passed that number. They are mostly found, as is natural, in the principal trade centres, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and so forth. Unlike the Jain Mūrwāri, the Parsi business man migrates permanently to Madras or wherever it may be, and makes a permanent home for himself and his family. He is not continually travelling about the country, but stays, as a rule, in one place and there conducts his business. Parsis

24 The Brahma Samaj seems to be losing its ground in this Presidency unless its members have preferred, at this census, to return themselves as "Hindu". We have now only 171 Brahmos against 374 in 1911. Most of these persons are in Madras. The districts which they favour most next to Madras are South Kanara, Malabar and Ganjam. Brahmo and Arya Samaj

25 At this census 51 people, of whom 44 are in South Kanara, have returned themselves as members of the "Arya Samaj". A branch of this society has recently been started in Madras and it is reported to be at work at various centres such as Mangalore, Madurai and places in Chittoor and Anantapur districts. From the census statistics it appears that in the district of South Kanara only has the movement met with a favourable reception. Generally speaking it is evident that neither of these reformed Hindu societies has any effect on the religious life or thought of the masses of the Madras Presidency.

26 The number of Jews in Madras is only 15, of whom 34 are in the Malabar district. They are more numerous in Travancore and Cochin, where they number 258 and 1,167. There is a curious sect in the Tinnevely district near the great Christian centre of Nazareth which has broken away from the Anglican Church and formed a new sect styled variously Jews, Hindu Christians or Jehovah Mes-sianists. The sect was started in 1850 by an influential convert, who owing to some personal differences with the leading missionaries of the S. P. G. founded a new Church of his own. For some years the new sect flourished, but now it numbers only a few hundred people scattered over three or four villages. In their religious observances they differ little from the body which they left, but as they have adopted a few Jewish practices they claim a right to call themselves Jews. At the census, however, these people have all been returned as Christians. Jews

27 At previous censuses it was the practice to include Freethinkers, Atheists, Theosophists and others who profess similar indefinite beliefs under the category of Christians. On this occasion these people are shown under the head "Others," along with Confucians, Sikhs and members of the Arya Samaj. The exact numbers who profess each of these creeds will be found on the title page of Imperial Table VI. Others

1.—General distribution of population by religions.

Religion or locality	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population				Variation per cent. Increase + Decrease -				Net variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1901	1911-1921	1901-1911	1901-1901	1901-1901	1901-1921	1901-1921
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malay.											
Province	27,948 191	8,908	8,883	8,914	8,943	1.8	+ 8.1	+ 8.3		17.2	
Agency	1,038,830	6,902	778	6,816	6,878	- 2.7	28.8	- 2.3		22.4	
East Coast North	10,081,578	8,279	8,247	8,288	8,311	- 2.3	9.8	7.2		20.2	
Doonan	2,162,722	8,222	8,221	8,281	8,308	- 4.9	3	3.9		1.8	
East Coast Central	11,816,251	8,423	8,429	8,438	8,478	8.0	7.8	8.6		20.6	
East Coast South	9,229,251	8,871	8,883	8,911	8,933	2.9	+ 8	4.3		17.0	
West Coast	8,121,280	8,080	7,043	7,180	7,201	2.2	5.0	4.8		13.3	
Malay.											
Province	1,988,264	478	498	544	530	2.7	11.1	+ 8.8		23.8	
Agency	4,421	30	20	27	28	- 2.4	27.4	12.0		+ 42.2	
East Coast North	212,707	3.8	3.00	3.96	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 13.0	13.7		+ 26.9	
Doonan	11,148	1,121	1,000	1,022	980	1.7	7.9	9.8		20.2	
East Coast Central	490,110	380	375	380	384	+ 1.8	8.6	10.8		22.9	
East Coast South	412,322	480	510	490	490	0.0	+ 19.5	+ 5.7		8.0	
West Coast	1,121,006	2,807	2,830	2,841	2,827	8.7	12.7	+ 10.1		31.2	
Christian.											
Province	1,208,978	222	229	266	244	14.2	16.8	12.1		27.9	
Agency	17,703	118	84	86	8	23.7	178.0	230.2		+ 1,487.4	
East Coast North	318,244	224	222	198	142	24.6	+ 31.1	27.2		148.1	
Doonan	88,284	241	129	152	112	+ 20.4	21.4	21.6		128.7	
East Coast Central	227,229	120	122	120	123	7.5	8.8	70.2		+ 40.6	
East Coast South	242,208	228	227	229	227	+ 7.2	12.5	8.0		20.1	
West Coast	254,080	412	352	373	242	8.6	12.1	+ 12.2		41.6	
Anglo.											
Province	272,208	126	121	104	121	- 8.4	- 0.8	26.7		12.9	
Agency	447,206	2,080	2,114	2,721	2,202	- 7.9	- 1.0	11.8		+ 1.0	
East Coast North	118,724	111	125	120	88	- 6.7	4.8	122.0		121.6	
Doonan	4,714	13	22	27		- 44.2	- 14.3				
East Coast Central	6,222	6	10	11		- 47.4	2.0				
East Coast South											
West Coast	220	1	2	12		78.4	- 70.6				
Jain.											
Province	26,283	8	8	7	8	- 8.6	- 1.8			- 7.0	
Agency	641					288.4	- 21.0	120.2		1,122.2	
East Coast North	1,282	2	4	5	4	- 25.2	- 10.8	2.8		- 21.6	
Doonan	14,544	12	12	14	14	- 4.9	2.8	2.0		1.8	
East Coast Central	642	1	1	1	1	- 18.2	8.0	4.0		- 7.7	
East Coast South	2,200	12	22	22	20	- 8.2	- 0.8	- 8.2		- 19.1	
West Coast											
Others.											
Province	2,118				4	+ 26.2	112.8	20.8		20.9	
Agency											
East Coast North	121					10.8	- 2.7	- 22.4		- 24.6	
Doonan	20					2.0	- 12.1	79.7		+ 80.0	
East Coast Central	1,227	1	1		1	62.2	20.8	- 91.4		20.7	
East Coast South	60					22.2	212.0	- 21.9		- 20.0	
West Coast	226	1	1		1	15.0	+ 101.0	- 21.9		- 20.6	

3.—Christian number and variations

District and natural divisions.	Actual number of Christians in				Variation per cent						
	1821.	1871.	1901.	1901.	1911	1921	1901	1911	1901	1901	1901-1921
Province	1,300,672	1,306,818	1,028,864	679,437	14.2	76.3	35.1	87.6			
Agency	17,863	13,868	4,807	1,303	33.7	+ 176.9	+ 336.3	+ 1,667.4			
East Coast North	318,985	233,026	179,845	129,829	36.9	+ 31.1	37.3	+ 145.1			
Gaulim	1,099	3,367	3,435	2,303	- 18.8	- 3.4	5.8	- 14.1			
Thangapatam	6,886	4,934	4,191	3,614	+ 13.8	18.9	38.0	+ 87.7			
Oadverl	16,337	3,340	4,708	3,871	73.8	73.6	85.1	+ 368.9			
Kotam	91,087	69,603	34,186	16,107	+ 68.7	+ 70.8	+ 81.3	+ 653.8			
Gendur	163,610	133,707	101,333	70,470	34.1	23.8	+ 43.6	+ 196.7			
Wafare	33,995	44,984	30,848	24,378	19.8	32.3	3.9	50.8			
Deccan	88,388	73,449	60,480	39,969	39.6	+ 21.4	54.8	136.7			
Chidapah	36,730	33,478	13,186	9,103	+ 14.9	33.1	60.8	133.8			
Kerasool	33,685	43,008	24,033	23,738	+ 37.8	33.5	49.7	130.9			
Baganpalle	684	784	307	87	+ 11.6	+ 144.3	431.1	1,117.6			
Bollav	3,333	4,481	3,086	3,253	- 31.8	- 11.8	- 4.1	- 33.1			
Bondar	84	71	37	39	- 66.9	91.9	- 3.1	- 36.6			
Amalapur	4,933	3,330	3,533	1,633	35.4	25.4	33.8	163.7			
East Coast Central	237,839	212,323	194,967	163,246	7.8	8.8	30.2	69.8			
Madura	44,130	41,814	40,845	30,743	6.6	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	11.1			
Chenglepe	32,331	30,377	36,460	18,963	7.3	16.6	39.4	71.4			
Outkore	9,816	4,866	3,864	3,333	+ 81.7	+ 17.9	33.3	+ 173.8			
North Arcot	30,019	33,323	36,508	30,433	- 6.7	- 14.9	+ 40.0	+ 76.8			
Balem	18,373	18,406	17,710	18,867	- 0.6	- 13.7	6.8	7.4			
Delahatore	39,308	19,660	13,345	14,804	- 44.8	10.1	23.4	96.3			
South Arcot	64,334	87,439	39,853	40,433	- 4.1	13.1	20.8	+ 30.7			
East Coast South	642,508	804,774	438,654	476,825	7.2	+ 12.8	8.9	30.1			
Thayore	80,338	86,714	86,579	84,371	- 0.3	8.3	1.9	+ 4.9			
Tribhanyaly	91,337	66,891	77,576	71,373	6.6	13.0	3.3	5.9			
Pudichetty	18,670	16,383	14,446	13,813	+ 12.7	13.4	4.8	33.7			
Madura	63,801	60,183	60,748	41,914	8.8	31.0	13.7	+ 56.8			
Elmalud	36,101	70,008	70,460	66,700	10.8	9.1	7.4	+ 36.5			
Thaservilly	102,380	178,980	180,738	186,779	+ 9.4	16.7	6.6	68.8			
West Coast	183,669	170,147	150,471	130,836	8.8	13.1	15.3	41.8			
Kilgiris	30,178	17,843	14,878	11,549	36.3	16.0	+ 41.9	73.3			
Malsur	84,060	33,018	29,303	4,587	3.1	9.8	19.0	33.7			
Anyang	2,917	3,380	3,331	3,071	6.3	1.4	23.8	27.9			
South Mysore	100,344	96,079	84,101	71,330	+ 10.6	+ 14.3	+ 34.6	69.3			

k.—Religion of urban and rural population.

Natural divisions.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are						Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Athabites.	Jains.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Athabites.	Jains.	Others.
Total	8,153	1,313	309	14	8	3	8,967	879	296	153	6	—
Agency	8,501	431	81	947	—	—	8,532	37	118	8,008	—	—
East Coast North	8,845	781	307	82	—	1	8,333	336	396	117	—	—
Deccan	8,980	3,873	217	4	30	—	8,333	97	314	14	1	—
East Coast Central	8,967	1,180	486	—	14	8	8,023	323	118	6	12	—
East Coast South	8,818	1,164	543	—	—	—	8,104	670	622	—	—	—
West Coast	8,509	2,787	1,409	—	9	7	7,011	3,476	813	1	20	—

CHAPTER V—AGE

THE statistics regarding the age distribution of the population of each district and state are exhibited in Imperial Table VII, the age distribution of certain castes is shown in Imperial Table XIV, and at the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables which bring out, by comparative and proportional figures, the salient features of the statistics. The enumerators were instructed to record on the enumeration schedule the number of years which each person had completed, and in the case of children less than a year old, they were instructed to write the word "infant." The instructions sound simple, but in practice they give rise to a great deal of difficulty. In no country in the world does the census bring in accurate returns of the age of the population. There are always influences at work which induce some persons to understate and others to overstate their age. India is not free from these influences. But the principal cause of the inaccuracy of the age returns is pure and simple ignorance. The great majority of the population does not know when it was born or what its age is. Hence come the characteristics which have been noticed in the age returns of every Indian census, namely, a tendency to return the age as a round number, especially as a multiple of 10 or 5. The ages of a limited number of the population were tabulated by annual periods. The result of this tabulation is given in subsidiary table 1 and is also illustrated by the diagrams below which show most graphically how erratic the returns of age are. Besides ignorance there are various other factors which tend to vitiate the returns of age. There is a tendency to return unmarried girls as younger than they really are, there is a tendency amongst the middle-aged to understate their age, and there is a tendency in the case of very old people to exaggerate it. To eliminate the effects of these various influences is no easy task and requires an expert in the manipulation of the figures. The Government of India have, as usual, engaged the services of an actuary to examine and report upon the age statistics and in anticipation of his report it would be idle for a layman to attempt to go over his ground.

Diagram showing the actual ages returned
by 100,000 males

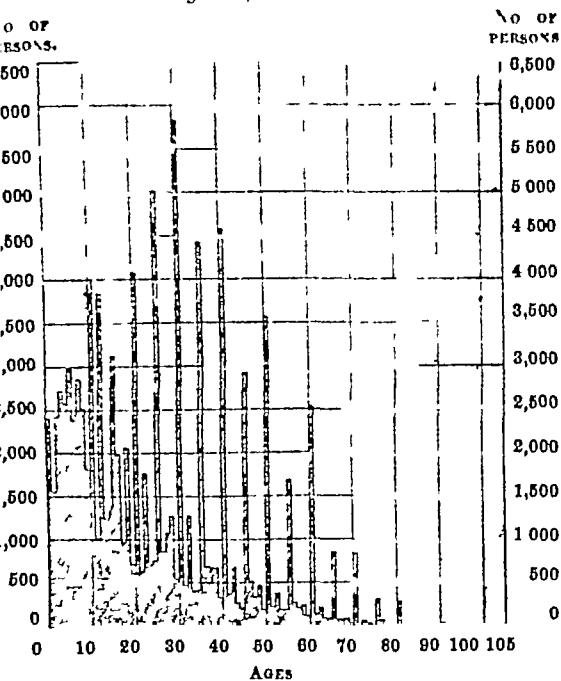
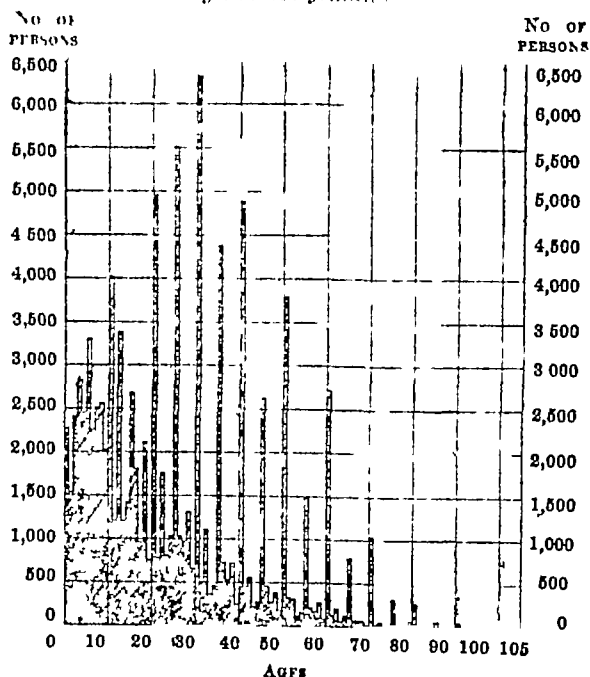


Diagram showing the actual ages returned
by 100,000 females



Comparison
with previous
censuses

2. Unsatisfactory and unreliable as the age returns are it is claimed that they

are as good as those of previous censuses and that consequently a comparison of these age statistics with those obtained at previous censuses may be useful in indicating any important tendency in the distribution of the population. Subsidiary table 2 shows the age distribution of 10 000 persons of each sex in the Presidency and in each natural division. It will be observed that throughout the Presidency the proportion of children aged 0-5 has decreased. The decrease is most marked

	Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1911.	1911	1921.	1911.
Agency	1,000	1,231	1,077	1,401
East Coast North	1,167	1,500	1,178	1,306
Deccan	1,054	1,140	1,164	1,308
East Coast Central	1,233	1,237	1,300	1,417
East Coast South	1,254	1,267	1,331	1,314
West Coast	1,308	1,279	1,308	1,377

in the Agency division but the actual proportion of male children is lowest in the Deccan. There is no doubt that in this we find one of the effects of the influenza epidemic which as has been shown in Chapter I carried off a large number of persons at the reproductive ages, and so reduced the birth rate and diminished the number of children in the last years of the decade. Except in the Agency and the West Coast divisions it appears from subsidiary table 3 that there has since 1891 been a steady decline of population at age-period 0-5. It was pointed out in the 1901 Report that the proportion of children in 1891 was abnormally high, owing to recovery in the previous decade from the famine of 1877-78. In 1901 the proportion went back to its natural level from which it fell very slightly in 1911. The marked fall in 1921 is as has already been mentioned one of the effects of influenza.

Loss of
children
among
Animists

3 Subsidiary table 3 gives the age distribution by religion and from this

we see that the loss in the age-period 0-5 though common to all religions has been much more serious in the case of Animists than among those who follow other religions this coupled with the fact noticed in the previous paragraph that the loss at age-period 0-5 was most severe in the Agency is a further indication that the Agency suffered most severely in the influenza epidemic. An examination of the taluk age statistics shows that in the six taluks of

	Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911	1921.	1911.
Hindu	1,308	1,219	1,236	1,280
Muslim	1,306	1,461	1,295	1,428
Christian	1,330	1,443	1,300	1,417
Animist	1,217	1,400	1,343	1,323

Bisnuncuttrak, Padwa, Udavagiri, Balliguda, Yellavaram, Rayagada and Gunupur the proportion of children at age 0-5 is very much below the normal

4. The same feature appears in subsidiary tables 5 and 5 A which give the proportion of children under 10 to those of the reproductive ages 15 to 40. The proportion of children has fallen from 70 to 60 per cent in the Agency and from 72 to 63 per cent among Animists generally. The greatest fall in other divisions is 4 per cent in the East Coast North division, and in other religions the greatest fall is from 68 to 65 per cent among Hindus.

Age distri-
bution in
Agency and
Deccan
divisions

5. If this change in age distribution is really due to the influenza epidemic it may be objected that it ought to be even more marked in the Deccan division than in the Agency since the vital statistics show that influenza hit the Deccan worse than the Agency. To this the answer is that we have no vital statistics for the greater part of the Agency and can only judge of the degree of severity of the epidemic there by the results; if the results indicate that the Agency suffered as severely as the Deccan we are bound to accept that conclusion. Again it is only because the proportion of children in the Deccan was very low in 1911 that the fall in the proportion during the past decade is less noticeable than in the

Agency	The marginal table shows clearly that in 1911 the proportion of children in the Deccan was lower than it is now in any division except the Agency and the Deccan, while in 1921 the Agency is only 1 per cent lower than the Deccan. Another serious feature in these divisions is the fall in the proportion of married women aged 15-40 to the total number of women of all ages. In the Agency the proportion has fallen from 35 to 33 and in the Deccan it has gone down from 31 to 30.	
	Proportion per cent to persons aged 15-40 of children below 10	
	1921	1911
Presidency	65	68
Agency	60	70
East Coast North	67	71
Deccan	61	63
East Coast Central	63	69
East Coast South	64	69
West Coast	64	68

6 From the following statement it is possible to follow through succeeding censuses the fortunes of persons placed in various age groups in 1891. The figures relate only to persons enumerated in British territory.

Year	0-5		10-15		20-25		30-35	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1921	2,547,664	2,659,423	2,605,202	2,438,224	1,685,959	2,012,173	1,704,787	1,860,621
1911	2,716,605	2,820,372	2,488,739	2,295,029	1,666,171	1,998,422	1,510,466	1,715,888
1901	2,521,995	2,651,248	2,440,697	2,209,687	1,340,763	1,873,204	1,538,452	1,723,985
1891	2,591,549	2,726,418	1,895,566	1,651,286	1,434,541	1,741,146	1,448,253	1,582,980

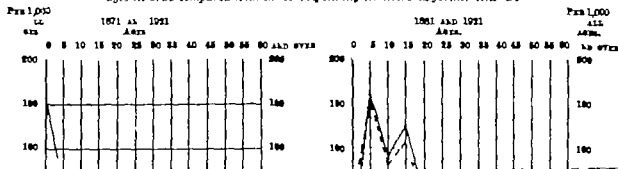
Persons aged 0-5 in 1891 had by 1901, when they appeared in group 10-15, lost about 141,000 males and 517,000 females, this greater loss of females at this age-period occurs at each successive census—though not in such a marked degree between 1901 and 1911 the loss was 33,256 males and 356,219 females, and between 1911 and 1921 it was 111,403 males and 382,148 females. The reason for the greater mortality of females at these ages is no doubt premature marriage and maternity. Now following up age group 10-15 of 1901 we find that between 1901 and 1911 when they were aged 20-25 they had lost 783,526 males and 216,265 females, similar variations occur in the population at these age-periods between 1911 and 1921, this greater loss of males in early manhood is due to emigration, the gain of females at these age-periods between 1891 and 1901 must have been due to misstatements of age. Following the first group on to 1921 when they were 30-35 we find that they have gained 38,616 males since 1911 and lost 132,701 females, and these figures again are typical of what is observed at each census. The return of males from the countries to which they had emigrated and the natural loss of women accounts for these variations.

7 The statement in the margin and the five diagrams on the next page compare the present age distribution with that in 1871 and at each subsequent census. Between the returns of 1871 and 1921 there is a most remarkable contrast—not only was the number of children in 1871 greatly in excess of the number now, or indeed of the number returned at any subsequent census, but even more remarkable are the fluctuations at subsequent age-periods, for at each age-period from 10-15 upwards if there is a rise in the 1871 curve there is a fall in that of 1921 and *vice versa*. In the loss of children in 1881 we see a consequence of the great famine of 1877-78, and it is remarkable how

Age-period.	Number per mille of total population enumerated at each age period					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871
0-5	123	134	135	149	124	182
5-10	135	132	142	136	132	143
10-15	119	115	122	99	119	83
15-20	82	86	79	80	82	112
20-25	86	88	79	89	87	86
25-30	85	82	79	84	82	96
30-35	84	78	85	85	88	49
35-40	57	58	56	55	52	72
40-45	64	64	67	66	63	80
45-50	36	38	36	33	30	51
50-55	47	46	47	44	43	16
55-60	20	20	18	17	16	35
60-65	32	31				
65-70	10	9	56	63	82	45
70 and over	20	19				

closely the curve of 1921 corresponds with that of 1881 especially in the earlier

Population of Madras Presidency Persons of both sexes. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former cens are



age-periods below 20 It cannot merely be a coincidence that the curves of 1881 and 1921 show an almost identical age distribution in the earlier periods, and that in each year the population was just beginning to recover from a severe shock In 1891 we see the proportion of children rise again—while at other age-periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921 Between 1901 and 1921 there is again a general resemblance, shortage in 1921 at age-periods 0-10 being balanced by an excess at ages 15-30 Between 1911 and 1921 there is more difference the proportion of children at ages 0-5 has fallen and there is a slight excess at ages 5-15, there is a loss again at ages 15-25 balanced by an excess at ages 25-40 In the later age-periods the correspondence is almost exact

8 In the industrial countries of Europe there is a marked difference in the age and sex constitution of the population of urban and rural districts The following table and the diagrams on the next page were drawn up to illustrate such differences as are to be found in the constitution of the population of the towns and villages of this Presidency 5,000 persons in the Presidency population of both sexes are distributed by 10-year age-periods, we thus get a standard age distribution for the Presidency, and with this is compared the distribution by sex and age of 10,000 persons living (1) in the whole Presidency, (2) in Madras City, (3) in other cities, (4) in towns, and (5) in villages The first point to notice is the difference in the age distribution of males and females in the Presidency population, the excess of females at ages 0-10 and 20-30 and the excess of males at 10-20 Then we see the great divergence of the Madras City population from the standard, the excess of males at all ages from 20 to 50, the great deficiency in children of both sexes, and the excess of females at ages 20-30 All this shows clearly that there is a great amount of immigration to the city of Madras by persons of both sexes at ages 20-30, and the same attraction is exercised by other towns and cities but to a smaller degree The lower proportion of children in the cities and towns is partly due to the immigration of adults and partly to the greater incidence of infantile mortality in the urban population The overwhelming proportion which the rural population of the Presidency bears to the total population is clearly marked by the almost exact resemblance between the age distribution of the population of the whole Presidency and that of the rural population

Contrast in age distribution of population of towns and villages

Age-period	5,000 persons of both sexes distributed by age	10 000 persons of different localities distributed according to sex and age									
		Madras Presidency		Madras City		Other cities		Towns		Villages	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-10	1,290	1,270	1,312	1,099	1,050	1,118	1,118	1,198	1,219	1,283	1,323
10-20	1,010	1,039	977	994	834	1,090	978	1,035	1,007	1,034	975
20-30	855	788	925	1,080	1,035	931	950	838	932	777	922
30-40	705	706	707	803	724	751	728	712	706	701	706
40-50	500	498	501	618	498	535	530	508	515	496	499
50-60	335	336	336	357	302	336	355	330	352	337	335
60 and over	305	293	311	249	217	268	317	278	322	295	312

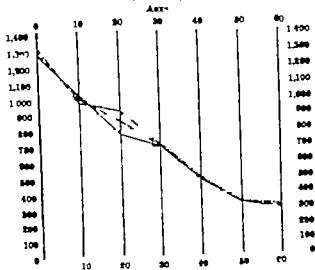
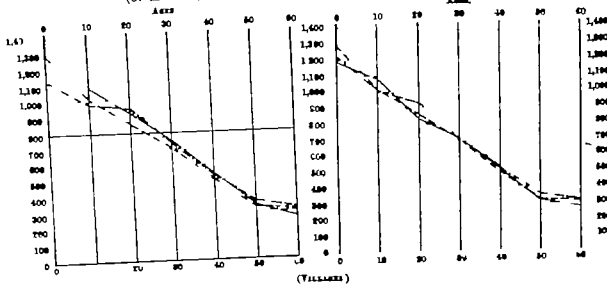
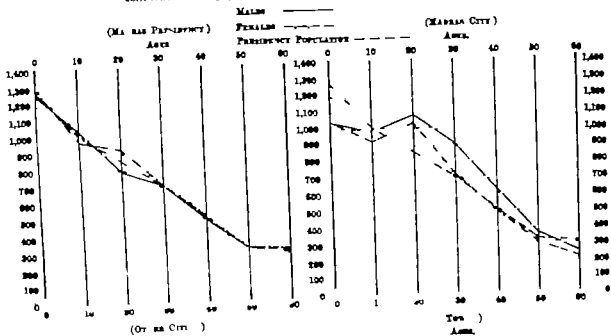
9 In the India Census Report of 1911 it was shown that the population of

India conforms to the rule observed in Europe that about half the population are between the ages of 15-50. The distribution of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911, as will be seen from the table in the margin The proportional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural, primitive man is not long-lived But the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange The figures, however, show that in each of the natural

Proportion of population at various age-periods

	Number of persons per mille aged		
	0-15	15-50	50 and over
Presidency 1921	377	494	129
Do 1911	382	493	125
Agency 1921	398	525	82
East Coast North "	382	484	134
Deccan "	370	495	135
East Coast Central "	381	491	128
East Coast South "	386	501	133
West Coast "	385	508	107

10,000 persons of different localities distributed by sex and age compared with 5,000 persons of both sexes in the population of the Presidency distributed by sex.



divisions the population is of the type classified by statisticians as progressive, with a much larger proportion of children than of old people

10 As was noticed in 1911, the proportion of persons aged 15-50 tends to vary not only locally, but by religion it is 530 among Animists, 495 among Hindus and 487 among Musalmans and Christians

11 In the Madras Census Report for 1911 Mr Molony published some interesting figures showing the proportion

Year	Men				
	0-5	5-15	15-20	20-45	45 and over
1921	1,220	2,004	856	3,656	1,664
1911	1,333	2,554	876	3,597	1,650
1901	1,339	2,734	825	3,551	1,551
1891	1,482	2,475	828	3,731	1,484

Year	Women				
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-35	35 and over
1921	1,239	1,850	1,186	3,483	2,792
1911	1,341	1,812	1,091	3,444	2,812
1901	1,368	1,406	1,140	3,335	2,751
1891	1,624	1,346	923	3,506	2,701

of males and females at certain age-periods which differ slightly from those adopted in the subsidiary tables For males he chose the periods 0-5 (childhood), 5-15 (school), 15-20 (student or apprentice), 20-45 (householder), 45 and upwards (old age), and for females 0-5 (childhood), 5-10 (school) 10-15 (adolescent), 15-35 (married life), 35 and over (old age) These age-periods he chose as more suitable to conditions in South India than those in the subsidiary tables The marginal figures show the distribution of 10,000 of each sex at each of these periods at the last four censuses

12 The figures repeat the tale, told elsewhere, of the decline of the proportion

Period	Males				
	Infants	Adolescents		House holders	Old people
	0-5	5-15	15-20	20-45	45 and over
1891-1901	-143	+259	-8	-180	+67
1901-1911	-6	-180	+51	+36	+99
1911-1921	-113	+50	-20	+69	+14
1921 compared with 1891	-262	+129	+23	-75	+180

Period	Females				
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-35	35 and over
1891-1901	-156	+60	+217	-171	+50
1901-1911	-27	-94	-49	+109	+61
1911-1921	-102	+38	+45	+39	-20
1921 compared with 1891	-285	+4	+213	-23	+91

effect" This forecast made in the census report of 1911 has in part come true, the position so far as concerns infants is bad, but householders have managed to hold their own, while the partial recovery of adolescent strength points hopefully to the future

13 Subsidiary table 6 shows the variation in the population at each age-period at the last three censuses It shows that taking the province as a whole the main increase is at ages 10-15, this is certainly a more healthy position than was disclosed by the census of 1911 when the principal increase was at ages 60 and over

Variation in population at different age-periods

The figures for the natural divisions in this table disclose some remarkable

	Proportion per cent in population for period 1911-1921 at age-period.					
	All ages.	0-10.	10-18.	18-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
Presidency ...	22	- 05	85	35 + 08	48	
Agency ...	- 21	- 172	193	- 34 - 41	- 16	
East Coast North	24	- 18	70	47 + 42	+ 74	
Deccan	- 28	- 22	- 14	- 10 - 126	- 28	
East Coast Central	+ 45	12	23	70	20	22
East Coast South	+ 02	- 44	22	+ 276 - 04	- 04	
West Coast	23	29	0	12	72	+ 99

variations. In the divisions which suffered worst from influenza we find a marked decrease at ages 0-10 and 40 and over. On the West Coast we find the main increase at age-period 60 and over having seen in paragraph 9 above that the proportion of old persons is lower in this division than elsewhere.

Age distribution of certain castes

14. Subsidiary tables 4 and 4-A show the age distribution of certain castes. They display several curious inconsistencies. As a rule the proportion of children is greater in what are generally considered the castes lowest in the social scale. Yet we find the second largest proportion of children aged 0-5 among Kanarose Brāhmanas. It is only in the case of a few West Coast castes—Kanarose and Patter Brāhmanas, Tiyan and Holeyas—that the proportion of children is greater than in 1911. But it is difficult to understand why the proportion of male children should be so low among Nambūdrī and Embrāndrī Brāhmanas as compared with females. Again the highest proportion of persons over 40 is as

	Males		Females	
	0-5	5-12	0-5	5-12
Nambūdrī	92	127	111	147
Embrāndrī	54	95	120	148

might be expected in the Brāhman castes and yet we find that Tamil and Telugu Brāhmanas have a comparatively small proportion. It must of course be remembered that these tables are based on Imperial Table XIV which shows the figures of the castes only for certain selected areas and not for the whole caste population of the Presidency.

15. The remaining subsidiary tables exhibit the birth and death rates and the number of deaths from certain diseases. These statistics have already been the subject of discussion in Chapter I which there is no occasion to repeat here.

1 B—Age distribution of about 50,000 Musliman of each sex by annual periods

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
1			2			3		4
Total	50,812	50,084						
0	1,322	1,182	24	380	310	68	61	88
1	760	814	25	1,704	1,540	69	97	24
2	1,290	1,234	26	423	328	70	278	472
3	1,533	1,497	27	189	109	71	30	9
4	1,812	1,748	28	262	220	72	23	12
5	1,608	1,477	29	198	127	73	12	
6	1,686	1,611	30	2,223	2,470	74	22	21
7	1,222	1,203	31	171	141	75	100	162
8	1,720	1,577	32	278	212	76	21	6
9	1,129	948	33	118	180	77	14	4
10	2,179	2,163	34	182	142	78	21	26
11	656	621	35	1,020	928	79	2	12
12	2,206	1,808	36	211	180	80	164	225
13	676	507	37	201	80	81	12	0
14	1,020	686	38	262	182	82	8	22
15	964	607	39	128	62	83	1	4
16	1,222	1,172	40	1,609	1,928	84	8	14
17	227	220	41	94	101	85	20	26
18	1,222	1,401	42	124	162	86	3	14
19	214	252	43	76	68	87	1	—
20	2,616	2,680	44	170	90	88	2	9
21	296	207	45	210	428	89	2	4
22	722	620	46	140	84	90	18	27
23	222	224	47	87	81	91	1	1
24	207	707	48	121	61	92	—	1
25	1,972	2,486	49	41	64	93	7	—
26	24	627	50	1,212	1,218	94	—	—
27	249	401	51	77	89	95	4	1
28	621	720	52	72	62	96	—	—
29	160	222	53	87	61	97	1	1
30	2,781	2,172	54	72	51	98	—	1
31	212	142	55	260	227	99	—	—
32	640	416	56	26	19	100	—	2
33	220	222	57	27	17	110	2	—

2—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division

	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females*
Province—								
0-1	260	259	285	284	294	297	330	336
1-2	162	151	173	177	158	161	171	174
2-3	240	264	283	295	280	288	315	327
3-4	287	298	309	316	310	322	352	365
4-5	275	275	283	280	297	300	314	316
0-5	1,220	1,239	1,333	1,341	1,330	1,368	1,482	1,524
5-10	1,356	1,370	1,334	1,312	1,434	1,406	1,391	1,346
10-15	1,248	1,136	1,220	1,091	1,300	1,140	1,084	923
15-20	860	791	876	845	825	777	828	784
20-25	78	937	817	947	711	803	820	978
25-30	816	887	792	846	755	824	821	805
30-35	817	868	745	816	616	801	828	885
35-40	816	527	580	533	590	520	592	505
40-45	624	646	643	656	670	675	670	661
45-50	388	342	410	355	376	320	365	305
50-55	485	482	454	468	465	480	427	480
55-60	217	182	218	189	190	162	177	157
60-65	308	325	295	320				
65-70	96	86	11	90	120	504	515	613
70 and over	140	202	170	201				
Mean age	25.5	25.5	25.1	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.0
Agency—								
0-5	1,080	1,077	1,321	1,401	1,197	1,316	1,023	1,158
5-10	1,497	1,115	1,584	1,500	1,539	1,532	1,261	1,244
10-15	1,300	1,143	1,158	1,027	1,200	1,074	1,023	895
15-20	802	824	703	850	814	802	711	768
20-40	3,428	3,164	3,278	3,400	3,223	3,514	2,911	2,750
40-60	1,532	1,381	1,446	1,334	1,584	1,289	1,261	1,028
60 and over	351	356	220	362	324	353	201	223
Not stated							1,824	1,514
Mean age	24.3	23.1						
East Coast North—								
0-5	1,107	1,178	1,300	1,205	1,118	1,350	1,401	1,436
5-10	1,401	1,376	1,414	1,371	1,415	1,383	1,459	1,346
10-15	1,339	1,180	1,303	1,131	1,357	1,174	1,246	1,037
15-20	861	795	841	896	817	751	820	771
20-40	2,887	3,124	2,850	3,017	2,829	3,057	2,802	2,888
40-60	1,001	1,044	1,079	1,631	1,682	1,624	1,012	1,541
60 and over	650	703	613	689	552	662	578	703
Not stated							2	4
Mean age	25.7	24.8						

2—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the provinces and each natural division—continued.

	1931.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deccan—								
0-3	1,066	1,162	1,140	1,309	1,145	1,234	1,290	1,308
5-10	1,313	1,304	1,243	1,302	1,413	1,433	1,343	1,394
10-15	1,394	1,381	1,341	1,180	1,371	1,301	826	720
15-20	799	879	534	734	706	604	730	802
20-40	3,126	3,304	3,036	3,133	3,023	3,060	3,433	3,517
40-60	1,684	1,607	1,683	1,731	1,565	1,665	1,705	1,614
60 and over	607	683	654	663	549	633	506	616
Not stated							3	4
Mean age	25.1	25.4						
East Coast Central—								
0-3	1,233	1,230	1,237	1,417	1,381	1,446	1,373	1,444
5-10	1,368	1,361	1,371	1,300	1,413	1,401	1,364	1,344
10-15	1,197	1,066	1,200	1,009	1,366	1,133	904	830
15-20	630	734	809	823	817	713	806	733
20-40	3,080	3,411	3,914	3,063	3,616	3,061	3,167	3,351
40-60	1,704	1,830	1,733	1,673	1,733	1,661	1,663	1,336
60 and over	604	670	677	660	636	533	503	561
Not stated							1	1
Mean age	25.6	26.1						
East Coast North—								
0-3	1,360	1,231	1,363	1,343	1,413	1,363	1,119	1,471
5-10	1,316	1,334	1,336	1,366	1,417	1,344	1,373	1,366
10-15	1,173	1,080	1,133	969	1,166	1,060	1,044	806
15-20	677	730	834	813	837	704	647	773
20-40	3,088	3,336	3,506	3,111	3,560	3,103	3,303	3,181
40-60	1,761	1,777	1,730	1,733	1,733	1,730	1,703	1,730
60 and over	567	630	650	643	643	636	543	647
Not stated							3	2
Mean age	25.9	26.3						
West Coast—								
0-3	1,363	1,306	1,386	1,337	1,313	1,333	1,336	1,334
5-10	1,330	1,336	1,310	1,337	1,413	1,380	1,371	1,303
10-15	1,354	1,166	1,377	1,136	1,361	1,313	1,336	1,033
15-20	810	834	1,036	1,086	964	603	603	773
20-40	3,033	3,361	3,130	3,340	3,040	3,173	3,030	3,136
40-60	1,344	1,336	1,473	1,360	1,461	1,466	1,436	1,463
60 and over	436	536	400	404	364	603	401	533
Not stated							3	3
Mean age	25.1	26.2						

3—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion

Age	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU—								
0-5	1 208	1,228	1,319	1,330	1,380	1 362	1,470	1,515
5-10	1 348	1,342	1,323	1,303	1,425	1,399	1,379	1,335
10-15	1,242	1,180	1,216	1 085	1,293	1 132	1,072	911
15-20	857	779	874	835	822	746	824	778
20-40	3 035	3,217	2,944	3,132	2,884	3,097	3 082	3,230
40-60	1,711	1,676	1 748	1,694	1,720	1,659	1 658	1 598
60 and over	601	628	576	622	528	605	519	620
Not stated							21	20
Mean age	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	24.6	24.9	24.4	24.8
MUSALMAN—								
0-5	1 356	1,328	1,461	1,428	1,463	1 428	1,592	1,576
5-10	1 442	1,400	1,419	1,379	1,510	1,414	1,453	1,380
10-15	1,323	1,192	1,292	1,167	1,380	1,207	1,151	978
15-20	877	892	915	940	857	843	854	851
20-40	2,964	3,203	2 900	3 087	2,809	3,059	2,972	3,167
40-60	1,513	1,449	1,502	1,458	1,492	1,473	1 479	1,462
60 and over	525	536	511	551	489	546	497	566
Not stated							2	2
Mean age	24.1	24.2	23.7	24.0	23.2	23.7	23.3	23.9
CHRISTIAN—								
0-5	1,320	1 353	1,442	1,417	1,429	1,434	1,531	1,591
5-10	1,376	1,400	1,361	1 363	1,517	1,446	1,470	1 438
10-15	1 257	1,191	1,244	1,159	1,356	1,230	1,189	1,019
15-20	862	875	880	916	843	828	852	858
20-40	2,952	3,146	2,892	3,079	2,756	2,998	2 933	3,087
40-60	1,638	1,520	1,623	1,541	1,603	1,513	1 541	1,465
60 and over	595	516	559	530	496	511	432	530
Not stated							2	2
Mean age	25.1	24.3	24.5	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.5
ANIMISTIC—								
0-5	1,117	1 243	1,403	1,463	1,219	1,359	803	915
5-10	1,524	1,524	1,567	1 535	1 542	1,526	1,074	1,067
10-15	1,249	1,124	1,126	1,001	1,271	1,125	801	732
15-20	789	857	784	925	824	925	532	566
20-40	3 309	3,567	3,186	3,379	3,190	3,445	1,936	2,021
40-60	1 629	1,363	1,561	1,314	1,634	1,289	953	776
60 and over	393	317	373	368	320	331	224	214
Not stated							3,677	3,710
Mean age	24.5	23.3	23.6	22.9	23.6	22.7	23.1	22.0
JAİN—								
0-5	903	1,037	880	1,032	1,007	1,115	1,032	1,119
5-10	858	979	898	1 046	1,014	1,076	969	1,063
10-15	1 035	953	1,034	1,050	1,041	1,003	1,046	963
15-20	978	888	956	837	887	764	899	830
20-40	3 492	3,246	3 421	3 122	3,278	3,035	3,873	3,193
40-60	2,008	1 999	2,039	1,948	2,029	2,054	1,997	1,956
60 and over	726	898	727	925	744	903	682	874
Not stated							2	2
Mean age	28.7	29.0	28.8	29.0	28.0	28.4	27.8	28.1

4.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Caste.				Males—Number per mille aged					Females—Number per mille aged				
				0-4	5-12	13-18	19-40	40 and over	0-4	5-12	13-18	19-40	40 and over
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bahya, Kovaru	—	—	—	110	178	78	303	347	113	181	68	306	346
Brahmins.	Kalyanam.	Tamili	—	98	140	74	425	353	107	186	60	309	377
		Telugu	—	115	184	74	417	341	116	187	76	350	352
		Kuntakandri	—	89	89	22	477	345	120	146	61	424	328
		Nambodiri	—	93	128	62	423	306	111	147	63	306	283
		Pakhar	—	112	143	66	474	373	120	302	61	306	230
		Kanarase	—	147	128	104	321	200	148	187	81	401	249
		Oritya	—	128	44	87	423	311	106	183	87	406	248
Cheraman	—	—	—	140	123	81	393	123	180	186	74	427	201
Chetti	—	—	—	111	113	104	380	363	63	127	74	423	304
Devings	—	—	—	114	176	74	306	340	104	178	80	412	329
Holey	—	—	—	161	307	60	340	103	147	189	71	407	314
Kalkiam, Sangranda	Sangranda	Kahatruya	—	123	173	103	306	180	146	174	91	376	217
Kiligi	—	—	—	118	190	70	308	321	119	183	84	394	236
Kiligi	—	—	—	126	208	102	321	164	93	300	76	400	222
Kannadim, Kannada, Ploakla, Vaya Bril-	man, Vaya Karna (Tamili)	—	—	123	170	84	364	227	123	178	61	402	221
Kannadim, Kannada, Ploakla, Vaya Bril-	man, Vaya Karna (Telugu)	—	—	108	180	74	403	229	106	186	53	406	246
Kipa	—	—	—	108	193	73	337	240	111	180	87	383	240
Konah, Arya Vayya	—	—	—	109	187	78	400	247	109	187	60	398	230
Mila	—	—	—	122	207	60	338	222	120	190	68	364	222
Milak	—	—	—	122	192	83	364	220	127	166	85	367	226
Paritya, Pandhama	—	—	—	126	190	77	373	216	126	184	64	411	208
Shlo	—	—	—	114	196	77	361	222	119	184	80	403	226
Tyaa	—	—	—	120	174	78	366	300	123	183	76	417	300
Vellia	—	—	—	114	166	76	412	222	100	163	79	364	253

4-A —Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes, also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females

Castes.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15-40		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15-40	Married females aged 15-40	Males	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bahja	74	192	63	63	30
Brāhman, Tamil	62	158	60	70	33
Do Telugu	68	182	58	67	30
Do Malayālam, Embrūndri	48	141	72	55	32
Do do Nambūdrī	58	194	66	76	28
Do do Pattar	72	228	68	57	30
Do Kanarese	78	179	74	62	33
Do Oriyū	56	134	72	61	32
Cheruman	75	191	49	46	31
Ohetti	60	131	67	61	32
Dāvānga	70	162	61	61	34
Holeyā	87	204	55	53	29
Kaikōlan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya	80	216	50	58	29
Kālingi	80	184	60	61	33
Kālinji	92	171	67	55	34
Kammūlan, Kamsala, Pūnchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil)	74	207	58	55	29
Kammūlan, Kamsala, Pūnchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu)	78	197	57	60	30
Kāpu	77	191	62	63	31
Kōmati, Arya Vaisya	58	181	44	66	31
Māla	70	191	44	57	33
Nādār	83	248	61	57	28
Paraiyan, Panohama	83	187	58	50	34
Sālo	79	184	61	60	33
Tiyan	72	218	53	43	28
Vellāla	69	189	56	64	30

5 —Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40, also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females

Natural division	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	Persons aged 15-40				Married females aged 15-40				1921		1911		1901		1891					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Province	65	68	73	73	160	165	179	175	15	15	15	15	14	15	13	15	32	32	31	32
Agency East Coast	60	70	66	69	153	170	161	164	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	33	35	36	29
North Deccan	67	71	74	75	155	165	176	179	17	18	17	18	15	17	16	18	32	32	31	32
East Coast	61	63	72	67	166	161	169	176	17	16	17	17	15	17	12	14	30	31	29	32
Central East Coast	68	69	77	74	160	166	187	177	16	14	15	14	15	15	13	14	32	32	30	33
South West Coast	64	69	73	73	155	162	173	170	15	16	16	16	15	16	14	16	32	32	31	32
	64	63	66	69	160	166	177	177	11	12	10	12	10	12	10	13	31	31	30	32

B.A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40;
also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religion and natural divisions	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages			
	Persons aged 15-40				Married females aged 15-40				1921		1911		1901		1891					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901	1891
Provinces—																				
Hindu	66	68	73	71	180	163	176	177	16	16	16	10	14	15	18	15	23	23	31	23
Muslims	70	73	77	74	170	174	187	151	14	13	13	14	13	14	13	14	23	23	31	23
Christians	70	73	79	74	176	179	195	179	15	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	31	31	29	23
Animals	63	74	68	76	141	177	169	160	9	7	9	8	6	6	8	8	24	24	24	21
Jats	64	65	63	80	139	125	141	127	18	23	17	23	18	24	16	23	30	31	23	23
Agency—																				
Hindu	60	70	67	67	133	164	153	139	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	10	23	23	26	24
Muslims	63	61	62	63	165	160	143	144	9	11	8	11	7	12	8	18	23	25	23	23
Christians	74	64	68	78	172	134	160	222	6	6	6	6	6	7	3	5	25	24	26	20
Animals	68	70	68	76	153	176	170	165	8	6	6	8	7	7	7	8	24	24	25	26
East Coast																				
Hindu	65	71	74	75	155	183	175	176	17	16	14	16	15	16	16	18	23	23	31	23
Muslims	71	73	75	76	170	173	165	161	19	17	18	19	17	18	17	19	23	23	26	23
Christians	69	71	67	61	163	166	184	166	20	13	13	1	17	24	16	18	23	23	21	24
Animals	79	83	72	86	180	187	179	210	16	10	16	11	10	10	13	11	24	24	23	21
Deccan—																				
Hindu	60	61	71	65	154	186	166	174	17	17	17	17	15	17	13	13	30	31	23	23
Muslims	68	73	81	74	174	178	187	181	17	16	15	17	17	17	13	13	23	23	20	24
Christians	68	68	79	70	173	169	198	178	17	16	20	18	18	16	13	13	23	23	20	24
East Coast																				
Hindu	68	68	77	73	163	166	157	173	16	14	15	15	15	15	13	14	23	23	20	23
Muslims	70	75	81	80	171	173	187	177	18	13	18	14	16	18	16	16	23	23	23	23
Christians	70	71	63	77	161	160	174	164	13	11	13	11	13	13	13	13	23	23	27	20
Jats	63	63	64	61	150	136	131	131	24	20	25	20	23	27	20	20	23	21	21	21
West Coast																				
Hindu	64	68	73	73	154	151	173	170	16	10	18	16	13	17	14	10	23	23	21	23
Muslims	72	73	82	80	165	163	167	166	18	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	23	23	23	23
Christians	69	74	79	80	173	178	190	185	18	14	18	14	14	14	14	14	20	21	20	21
West Coast																				
Hindu	61	63	64	67	160	150	171	172	11	13	10	13	10	13	10	13	21	21	20	23
Muslims	66	70	73	75	176	181	182	179	10	11	9	10	9	10	9	11	21	21	20	23
Christians	71	68	64	77	183	188	148	150	14	13	11	13	11	11	10	13	25	25	29	20
Jats	64	66	65	63	156	130	133	145	14	19	13	17	16	20	14	17	20	21	21	23

6—Variation in population at certain age-periods

Natural division	Period	Variation per cent in population (Increase + Decrease —)					
		All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	1911-1921	+ 2.2	- 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
	1901-1911	+ 8.4	+ 3.9	+ 2.7	+ 11.8	+ 10.2	+ 14.7
	1891-1901	+ 7.2	+ 4.3	(c) + 31.3	+ 3.3	+ 11.7	+ 6.3
Agency (a)	1911-1921	- 5.1	- 17.2	+ 19.6	- 8.4	- 4.1	- 1.6
	1901-1911	+ 18.4	+ 23.8	+ 11.1	+ 16.8	+ 18.5	+ 19.3
	1891-1901	+ 2.9	+ 23.0	(c) + 24.5	+ 27.9	+ 29.6	+ 13.4
East Coast North	1911-1921	+ 3.4	- 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 7.4
	1901-1911	+ 9.9	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 11.6	+ 10.0	+ 17.8
	1891-1901	+ 8.7	+ 5.0	(c) + 19.4	+ 7.1	+ 13.9	+ 2.8
Deccan (b)	1911-1921	- 3.8	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 12.6	- 2.8
	1901-1911	- 3.2	- 10.6	- 10.8	+ 2.8	- 2.9	+ 8.2
	1891-1901	+ 5.3	- 0.2	(c) + 79.1	- 7.8	+ 11.4	+ 9.8
East Coast Central	1911-1921	+ 5.5	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.2
	1901-1911	+ 5.4	- 1.7	- 0.7	+ 10.6	+ 9.0	+ 11.6
	1891-1901	+ 8.9	+ 5.5	(c) + 43.7	+ 1.4	+ 13.5	+ 10.8
East Coast South	1911-1921	+ 0.2	- 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 27.6	- 0.5	- 0.4
	1901-1911	+ 1.5	+ 10.3	+ 10.2	+ 17.0	+ 17.0	+ 19.3
	1891-1901	+ 5.4	+ 3.1	(c) + 22.1	+ 2.5	+ 7.0	+ 4.6
West Coast	1911-1921	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 9.9
	1901-1911	+ 7.1	+ 4.5	- 0.7	+ 10.6	+ 8.9	+ 8.0
	1891-1901	+ 6.3	+ 0.8	(c) + 20.2	+ 5.7	+ 8.5	+ 3.2

Note—The percentages are based on variations in unadjusted figures for previous censuses. For 1891, persons who have not stated their ages have been omitted in working out percentages for columns 4 to 8 but have been included for column 3.

(a) High increase in all age periods between 1901-1911 is partly due to inclusion of Nugur in 1911. The high increase between 1891-1901 may be due to exclusion of "not stated" from 1891 figures.

(b) Figures for 1901 include Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks now transferred to Chittoor.

(c) Probably due to small number of births during 1877-78 famine.

7—Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911)																				
	Province			Agency			East Coast North			Deccan			East Coast Central			East Coast South			West Coast		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1911	30.4	15.5	14.9	26.8	13.7	13.1	28.7	14.7	14.0	27.6	14.0	13.6	31.7	16.2	15.5	29.4	15.1	14.8	36.1	18.5	17.6
1912	30.9	15.8	15.1	26.8	13.7	13.1	30.4	15.6	14.8	30.0	15.2	14.8	32.9	16.8	16.1	28.6	14.5	14.1	33.7	17.2	16.5
1913	32.2	16.5	15.7	24.0	12.4	11.6	33.0	16.9	16.1	32.0	16.2	15.8	32.9	16.8	16.1	29.9	15.3	14.6	34.3	17.6	16.7
1914	33.5	17.1	16.4	33.3	16.9	16.4	35.4	18.1	17.3	32.4	16.3	16.1	33.1	19.9	16.2	29.5	15.1	14.4	30.7	20.3	19.4
1915	31.2	15.9	15.3	31.5	16.1	15.4	31.1	15.9	15.2	32.3	16.4	15.9	32.3	16.5	15.8	28.3	14.5	13.8	34.8	17.8	17.0
1916	32.5	16.6	15.9	31.7	16.0	15.7	31.8	16.3	15.5	32.3	16.5	15.9	34.1	17.4	16.7	29.8	15.2	14.6	36.4	18.5	17.9
1917	32.4	16.5	15.8	31.7	16.0	15.7	31.3	16.0	15.3	28.9	14.0	14.3	34.1	17.4	16.7	29.7	15.2	14.5	39.5	20.2	19.3
1918	28.9	14.8	14.1	21.3	10.9	10.4	29.2	15.0	14.2	23.9	12.1	11.8	29.5	15.0	14.5	26.8	13.8	13.0	35.9	18.3	17.6
1919	25.5	13.1	12.4	17.7	9.3	8.4	25.2	12.9	12.3	22.8	11.7	11.1	25.6	13.1	12.5	24.9	12.8	12.1	30.1	15.4	14.7
1920	28.4	14.6	13.8	23.2	11.7	11.5	29.1	14.9	14.2	29.0	14.7	14.3	28.4	14.6	13.8	28.6	13.7	12.9	30.8	15.8	15.0

10—Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex

	Whole province								Actual number of deaths in															
	Actual number of deaths				Ratio per mille of each sex		Agency		East Coast North		Deccan		East Coast Central		East Coast South		West Coast							
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females							
11	58 174	30,996	27 178	1 6	1 3	144	182	8 097	7,150	498	518	6 424	5,805	15 272	12,989	563	584							
12	92 497	48,424	44 078	2 5	2 2	144	132	11,728	11,229	11 312	9,801	12,493	11 382	11 168	9,596	1,579	1,633							
13	37,730	19,854	17,879	1 0	0 9		8	874	728	8,880	3,285	5 490	4 729	7 402	6 039	2,208	2 494							
14	68 449	35,983	32 516	1 8	1 6	180	159	7,602	7,020	7,442	6,652	10 853	9 501	9,767	8 698	589	586							
15	30,098	16,282	13,866	0 8	0 7	6	6	1,497	1,166	971	880	6 450	4,734	7 976	6 726	332	354							
16	16,735	8 813	7,922	0 4	0 4	14	6	2,882	2,740	846	780	2,585	2,302	2,168	2 054	23	40							
17	68,939	30,785	28,154	1 6	1 4	703	695	9,181	8 635	4 886	4 283	7,013	6 767	7,073	7,315	429	459							
18	122,263	64,189	58,124	3 3	2 9	96	79	16,266	14 652	9,843	8,389	18 026	17,393	16 382	14 556	2,597	3,055							
19	93 262	47 491	45,771	2 4	2 3	111	87	12,068	11,048	2,814	2,509	14 338	12,722	7 626	6 443	10,534	12,924							
20	31,139	16,587	14,552	0 8	0 7	40	24	3,791	3,557	201	150	5,827	4,858	6,325	5,468	403	495							
11	23,817	11 992	11,825	0 6	0 6	89	73	1,764	1,747	590	608	3,518	3 404	4,363	4,295	1 668	1,698							
12	16,094	8,864	7 730	0 4	0 4	89	73	1,375	1,313	691	602	3 596	3,326	2 121	1,924	492	493							
13	14,802	7 479	7 323	0 4	0 4	11	11	1,292	1,254	862	839	3,474	3 433	1,499	1 467	341	319							
14	27,889	14,350	13,539	0 7	0 7	39	38	3 000	2,690	5,072	5,101	3,486	3 142	2,302	2 134	601	444							
15	24,038	12,823	11,715	0 6	0 6	308	238	6,068	5 748	1,182	1,112	2,632	2,543	1,857	1,809	275	263							
16	21,908	11,146	10 757	0 6	0 5	16	20	2 966	2,928	667	573	4,903	4 670	2,055	2 036	534	530							
17	34,958	17,871	17,087	0 9	0 8	22	13	8,640	3,348	874	818	7,740	7 597	4 124	3 642	1,471	1,469							
18	58 752	30 015	28,787	1 5	1 4	61	88	8,225	7,569	1,423	1 391	8,844	8,296	8,609	8,449	2,848	2,994							
19	41,732	21,513	20,219	1 1	1 0	138	141	5,493	5,818	2 178	2,033	5,920	5,287	4 083	3 967	3 701	3,473							
20	18,697	7,197	6,500	0 4	0 3	115	86	1,702	1,551	1 056	1,051	2 292	1,904	1,412	1,241	620	667							
11	298 688	151 892	147,296	7 6	7 2	1,980	1,890	61,837	59 124	18,713	16 964	26,838	27 13	23 393	23 709	18 571	18,474							
12	906,471	455,493	450,978	7 8	7 4	1,940	1,890	66 118	64,570	17,409	16,392	24 298	24 090	23 053	23 305	22,635	20,722							
13	263,024	135,838	132,166	6 8	6 5	1,132	973	59,054	56,226	11,770	11,119	23,660	23,083	22 162	22 482	18,071	17,383							
14	307 620	154 574	153,046	7 9	7 5	1,562	1,509	71,682	70,243	15 232	14 855	25,097	25 463	22 729	22,895	18 372	18,076							
15	290,228	148 502	142 720	7 4	7 1	1,758	1,648	70,586	68,769	14,802	13 638	23,409	23 441	21,315	21,643	16,182	14,587							
16	292,491	148 079	144 412	7 5	7 1	1 605	1,593	67 174	65,254	17,244	16,475	23,763	23,644	21 691	2 493	16 542	15 963							
17	321,902	162 343	159,559	8 2	7 9	1,922	1,830	66,944	65,147	24,060	23 929	29 048	29 212	21,897	22,310	17,677	17 131							
18	896,388	433 056	463 332	22 0	22 8	3 584	3,428	132,203	127,497	91 347	100 187	111,736	119,067	60,906	66,894	33 260	35 419							
19	403 499	201,699	201,800	10 2	9 9	2,965	2,757	85,717	86,968	15,823	14 269	37,052	35,552	30 111	31 436	29 031	29,793							
20	324,098	162,423	162,575	8 2	8 0	1,468	1,380	69,036	69,376	16,765	16,375	31,263	30,890	24,179	24 741	19,712	19,318							
11	64,389	38 166	31,223	1 7	1 5	107	91	4,635	4 051	2,395	2 121	12,702	12 623	7,050	6 571	6,358	5,766							
12	71,913	37,169	34,744	1 9	1 7	107	91	4 912	4,325	2 454	2,242	13 432	13 172	6 866	6 502	6,408	5 372							
13	65,711	33,800	31 951	1 7	1 6	49	38	4 253	4,014	1 799	1,627	13 079	12,739	6 314	6 086	5,366	7 347							
14	75 090	38,852	37,038	2 0	1 8	76	57	6,141	5 424	2 602	2,480	15,286	14 975	7 106	6 909	7 542	7,194							
15	61,057	31,114	29,943	1 6	1 5	105	73	4,374	3,893	2 071	1 917	13,396	13,115	6 157	6 055	5 011	4,890							
16	58,414	29,818	28 616	1 5	1 4	67	73	5,436	4 953	2,115	1,927	12 093	11 797	4 830	4,791	5,276	5,085							
17	73,894	37,700	35,694	1 9	1 8	137	125	7,477	6 714	2 714	2,495	15,094	14 563	5 978	5 808	6 310	5,958							
18	70,841	40 806	39,585	2 0	1 9	151	156	7,255	6,820	2,762	2,442	17,570	17,558	6 323	6 321	6,289	6 238							
19	74 074	37 079	36,895	1 9	1 8	165	120	4 854	4,260	1,584	1,416	14 126	13 440	5,683	5 364	11,267	11,769							
20	68 402	24,796	27,606	1 5	1 4	113	85	4,016	3 653	1,287	1 180	11,097	11,025	5 688	5,458	5,695	5 575							
11	15,185	8,060	7,125	0 4	0 3			9	4	5,274	4,515	2,421	2,316	153	119	203	172							
12	6 651	3 368	3,283	0 2	0 2			12	6	1,345	1,265	1,780	1,784	3	29	224	228							
13	5,130	2,640	2,490	0 1	0 1			2		443	332	1 978	1,945	21	29	196	181							
14	5,102	2 426	2 676	0 1	0 1					880	778	1,435	1,735	88	90	73	73							
15	3 839	1 903	1,936	0 1	0 1			2		671	714	1 012	1 106	73	78	115	88							
16	11,493	5,603	5,885	0 3	0 3			3		770	781	4 559	4 787	298	222	123	95							
17	24 708	12 920	11,783	0 7	0 6			34	41	8,860	7,605	3 772	4,025	51	56	203	161							
18	12,850	6,765	6,091	0 3	0 3			424	492	4,287	3,434	1,859	1,996	6	13	189	159							
19	5,653	2 782	2,876	0 1	0 1			247	239	940	933	1 206	1,245	311	410	78	49							
20	14 632	7 001	7,651	0 4	0 4			8	6	1,215	1,272	2,900	3 006	2 840	3,335	38	32							

CHAPTER VI.—SEX

Reference to statistics

THE distribution of the population by sex is maintained in all the census tables. In Imperial Table I is exhibited the sex distribution of the population by districts and states and the figures for taluks are contained in Provincial Table I. Attached to this chapter are six subsidiary tables containing comparative and proportionate figures drawn from the census tables and from the records of vital statistics. Subsidiary table 1 gives the general proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts at each of the last four censuses. Table 2 compares the sex proportions at different age-periods by religion for the last four censuses. Table 3 shows the sex proportion at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions. Tables 4 and 4-A show the sex distribution in certain selected castes. Table 5 gives the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the last twenty years, and table 6 shows the number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Sex proportion at successive censuses

9 Of the 42,94,155 persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency in 1931 21,100,158 were males and 21,693,997 were females. There was thus an excess of 593,839 females over males. The number of females to 1,000 males at each successive census was as shown in the margin. From 1881 to 1911 there was a steady rise in the proportion of females but during the last decade there has been a slight set-back the proportion having fallen from 1,032 to 1,028

Number of females to 1,000 males

1871		990
1881		1,011
1891		1,023
1901	—	1,029
1911	—	1,032
1921	—	1,028

Sex proportion in districts

Actual and natural population

3 In respect of the preponderance of females the population of Madras differs from that of India as a whole and from that of most of the bigger provinces of India, where males predominate. But in every province, except the Punjab there has, during the past decades, been a marked fall in the proportion of females in the population.

4 The map shows the sex proportion of the population in each district of the Presidency which is also illustrated by the accompanying diagram. The proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 888 in the Nilgiris to 1,220 in Ganjim. Females generally predominate in the north and in the south (both East and West Coasts) while males are in excess in the Deccan division and in the adjoining districts of the East Coast North and East Coast Central divisions.

5. The diagram and the map are based on the population actually enumerated in each district. To ascertain the true sex proportion it is necessary to eliminate the effect of migration. The sex proportions of the natural population of each natural division and district (i.e. the number of persons born in each district irrespective of where they were enumerated) is given in columns 6 to 9 of subsidiary table 1. There are only four districts in which the elimination of the

A number of females to 1,000 males.

		Actual population.	Natural population
Agency	—	888	1,080
Kolaba	—	1,007	909
Bombay	—	1,006	906
Anyanga	—	1,004	913

effects of migration converts an excess of females into a defect or vice versa. We have however already seen in Chapter III that the figures shown under the natural population are far from complete so far as districts are concerned for returns have not been

received completely for persons enumerated in countries beyond India, and for the 814 000 persons for whom reports have come information regarding the district of birth has not been furnished in any case. Accordingly it is only possible to claim these persons as part of the natural population of the Presidency; they cannot be assigned to the district to which they belong. It is useless to base conclusions on figures so incomplete as this, and in the discussions in this chapter the figures used will always be those of the actual population.

Variation in
proportion of
females

6 Subsidiary table 1 shows that only in the seven districts mentioned is there

Number of females to 1,000 males.

	1911.	1911
Agency — — — —	908	908
Gondal — — — —	1,250	1,136
Vinayapuram — — —	1,006	1,006
Goldavar — — — —	1,048	1,048
Nilgiris — — — —	908	908
Kalshar — — — —	1,081	1,081
Ajyaga — — — —	1,006	1,071

an increase in the proportion of females to 1 000 males. In the case of the first four districts this variation is undoubtedly due to emigration to Assam and to Burma, which was greatly stimulated at the close of the decade by the bad season of 1918-19. In Malabar the increase is merely a continuation of a tendency for the proportion of females

to increase which has been in existence since 1891. The case is the same in the Nilgiris, where the low proportion of females is due to the presence of a considerable number of imported labourers on tea estates and the rise in the proportion of females may be attributed to an increase in the number of European settlers among whom females greatly predominate. The fall in the proportion of females elsewhere can only be attributed to the fall in the proportion of female to male births and the rise in the proportion of female to male deaths which are brought out by columns 11 and 12 of subsidiary table 5.

The proportion of female deaths was greatest (1 024·2) in 1918, the worst year of the influenza outbreak, and the proportion of female births was lowest (951) in 1919 and 1920 following the epidemic.

	1911-1920.	1901-1910.
Female births to 1,000 male births.	963·9	968·3
Female deaths to 1,000 male deaths.	979·0	961·3

Sex proportion
at different
ages

7 In Madras as in India generally and in all countries of the world more males are born than females. In the first year of life, however the number of male deaths greatly exceeds the number of female deaths, so that at all ages up to 10 females are in excess in the population. Subsidiary table 3 shows that to this general rule (deduced from column 1 of subsidiary table 2) the Agency and the West Coast are exceptions. The Agency figures look as if they were due to bad enumeration—it is not likely that there can be an excess of females at ages 0-1, 2-3, 3-4 and a very great deficiency at ages 1-2, 4-5 and 5-10. The West Coast figures are due to the deficiency of females at all ages 0-15 among Muhammadans. There is a tendency among Muhammadans in all natural divisions except the East Coast North, to show a deficiency of females at one or more age-periods below 10, but on the West Coast Muhammadan males are in excess at all ages up to 15. It rather looks as if this were due to faulty enumeration—failure to enter female children on the census record. The deficiency of females at ages 10-15 and 15-20 is probably due partly to misstatements of age and partly to the high death-rate at the beginning of the reproductive period. The excess of females in the later age-periods is due mainly to the emigration of the males—for example, among Muhammadans, who do not emigrate in large numbers except from the districts of the East Coast South division, it is only in that division that females are in excess at the later age-periods.

Proportion of
sexes in
different
religious and
castes

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Animals	Jain
1911	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
1921	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
1931	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
1941	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007

8. Coming now to the differences in the sex proportion in the different religions we find that it is only among Animists and Jains that females are short. The position has been the same at each of the last four censuses. In the case of Jains the explanation is

that many of them are immigrants from other provinces who merely come on

business visits, and do not bring their women with them. In the case of Animists it is noteworthy that in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa where are found Animistic tribes akin to those of Madras the proportion of females to males among Animists is 1,051 and 1,033 as against 996 in Madras. It is not clear why the Animistic tribes of Madras should differ thus from their brothers in the adjoining provinces. Coming to the castes for which the sex distribution is given in subsidiary table 4-A it is impossible to find any consistent principle regulating the proportion of females to males. Among Brāhmans, three linguistic divisions show males in excess, and the rest show females. Of the depressed classes, all except Mādigas show females in excess, while Mādigas have more males.

In other parts of India, it has been remarked that racial or quasi-racial factors influence the sex distribution. Thus in 1911 in the Central Provinces it was seen that the lower and Dravidian castes had an excess of females. No such tendency is noticeable in Madras where as a rule the aboriginal tribes show an excess of males (probably due in the main to defective enumeration), and other castes for no apparent reason disclose great variations.

9 If the factor of migration be eliminated, the proportion of the sexes is of

Comparison
with vital
statistics

—	Females per 1,000 males	Female births per 1,000 male births	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
Madras Presidency	1,028	956	970
Agency	998	981	921
East Coast North	1,051	953	964
Deccan	960	970	969
East Coast Central	997	958	985
East Coast South	1,063	951	997
West Coast	1,048	958	974

course regulated by the birth and death-rates. In the decade 1901-1910 the number of females born per 1,000 males was 958, in 1911-1920 it was 956. The corresponding proportion of female deaths were 961 and 979. The figures for each natural division are given in the margin, and present several unexpected features. It would be natural to find in the division where there are fewest females, a comparatively low female birth-rate and a high death-rate. Here, however, we find the exact opposite. In the Deccan where the proportion of women is lowest, the proportion of female to male births is highest, and the proportion of female

deaths is well below the Presidency average. And in the East Coast South division where the proportion of women is greatest, the comparative birth-rate is the lowest and the death-rate the highest of all. These figures make it quite clear that to a cause outside the vital statistics we should look for an explanation of the distribution of the sexes.

10 The accompanying diagram shows the sex proportion in the 17 cities of Madras. In the population of these cities together there are 962 females to 1,000 males, while in the total urban population of the Presidency the proportion is 1,005. The proportion of males is highest in Bellary, where the male population is swollen by the military element. In Madras and Mangalore the sex proportions are identical—a fact which emphasizes the attraction which the industries and other avocations of a city life exercise on the population of the surrounding country. Of the 17 cities 8 show an excess of males, in Conjeeveram the sexes are exactly equal, and in 8 females are in excess. The preponderance of females is greatest in the three cities of the Tanjore district in which (with the exception of railway workshops at Negapatam) there are no large industries and the population is mainly middle class.

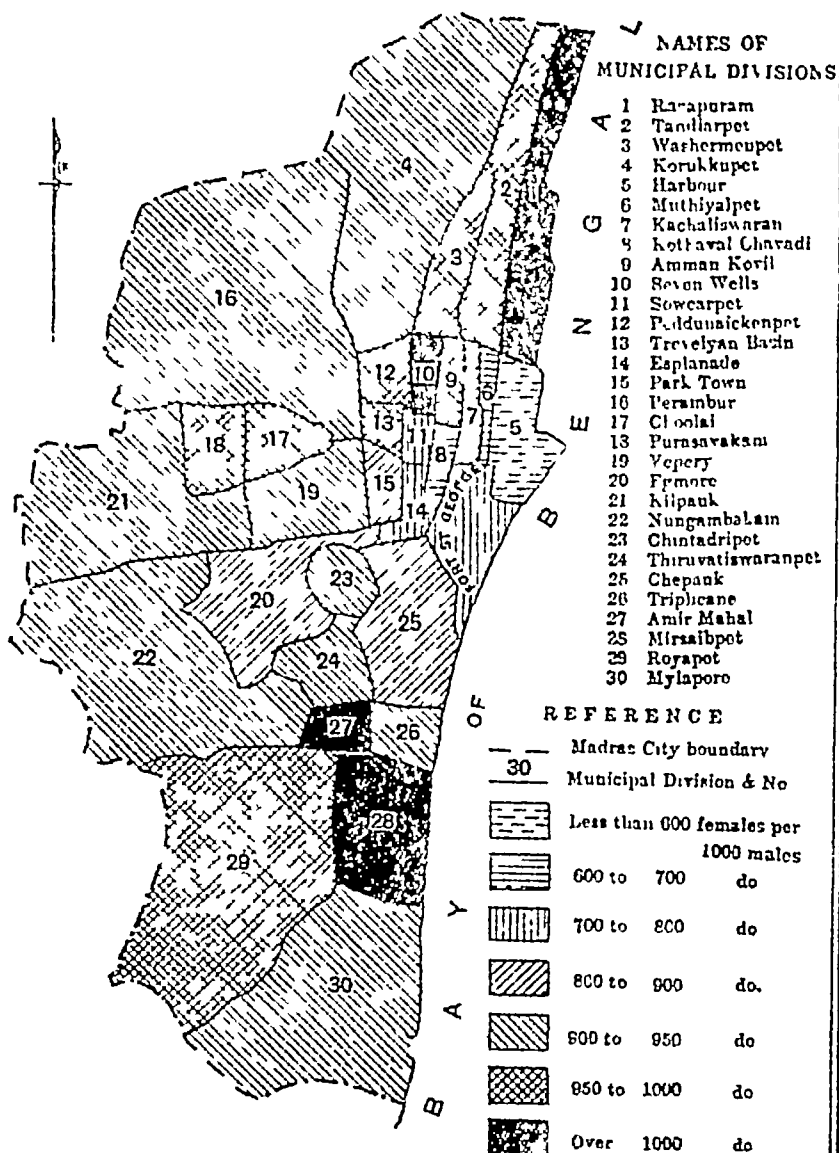
Sex proportion
in cities

11 For the city of Madras the sex distribution by divisions is shown on the map attached, the proportion varies from 448 in the Harbour division—where all the shipping, etc., naturally gives a great preponderance of males—to 1,014 in the Seven Wells division in the north part of Georgetown.

Madras

The four divisions in which females are in excess are all mainly residential and not industrial or business centres. In the business part of Georgetown the proportion of females is very low.

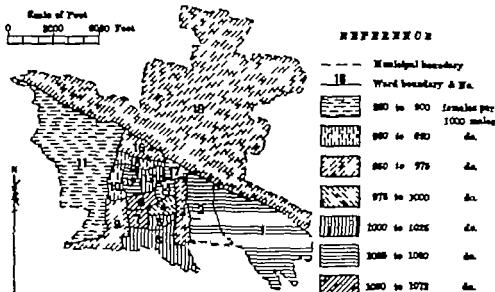
MADRAS CITY
showing the proportion of females to males by divisions



12 The next map shows the sex distribution in the various wards of Madras city. Here the proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 850 in ward 14 to 1,072 in ward 7. Females are in excess in 8 out of the 18 wards, including wards 7, 8, 12 and 13 in the heart of the city.

MADURA CITY

showing the proportion of the sexes in the actual population by wards

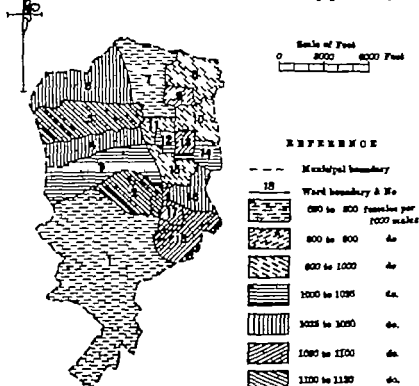


Trichinopoly

13 The distribution of the sexes in the city of Trichinopoly is illustrated by the next map the proportion for the whole city is 988 females to 1000 males in the wards it ranges from 686 in ward 7 to 1,120 in ward 5 females are in excess in 11 out of 18 wards.

TRICHINOPOLY CITY

showing the proportion of the sexes in the actual population by wards



14 A problem which has exercised Madras Census Superintendents since 1891 is the preponderance of the male sex in the eight districts in the centre of the Presidency. As has been pointed out above, these (with the addition of the Agency, Madras and the Nilgiris where the conditions are exceptional) are the only districts where males are in excess, and at each census attempts have been made to find something in the circumstances of this tract of country to account for the difference it presents in this respect to the rest of the Presidency. In 1891 the only conclusion reached was that the deficiency of females was not due to an exceptional deficiency of female births. In 1901 the main conclusion was that the deficiency was due to deaths among young girls occasioned by the forcing upon them while still immature of the burden of maternity. The Superintendent of 1911, however, found the explanation of this shortage of females in the fact that these districts "very largely coincide with the famine zone" of the Presidency. The results of the Census of 1921 throw no fresh light on the subject. The relative male and female birth-rates of these districts disprove any contention that comparatively fewer females are born in this tract than elsewhere, and the statistics show that premature marriage is less common here than in the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam. As regards famine, the Deccan districts are liable to suffer from scarcity, but during the past decade the district which suffered worst from famine was Ganjām. There the result was to drive the adult males to emigrate to Burma or Assam with the result that in Ganjām at the census the proportion of females was higher than in any other district. It is in fact noteworthy that of the districts with the largest proportion of females, those of the East Coast are districts from which emigration is commonest. The Ceded districts being inland, apparently it does not occur to the inhabitants to escape the discomfort of a famine by emigration.

Females per 1,000 males in actual population

District.	1911	1921
Guntur	982	982
Nellore	987	996
Cuddapah	964	969
Karnool	975	984
Bellary	981	975
Anantapur	942	949
Chingleput	984	983
Chittoor	960	968

Excess of males in the Deccan, etc., districts

1.—General proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts

		Number of females to 1,000 males in							
		Actual population.				Natural population.			
		1891	1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891	1911
Province		1,018	1,022	1,029	1,033	1,006	1,017	1,020	1,025
Agency	—	998	983	998	937	1,000	—	—	—
East Coast North	—	1,051	1,043	1,031	1,010	1,034	1,027	1,023	1,011
Gazipur	—	1,028	1,126	1,112	1,079	1,140	1,104	1,089	1,083
Vijayapattinam	—	1,084	1,056	1,047	1,033	1,113	1,032	1,034	1,016
Goldam	—	1,044	1,043	1,041	1,028	1,018	1,016	1,020	1,006
Kharas	—	1,027	1,009	1,006	1,018	990	1,013	990	983
Guzarat	—	983	983	980	982	976	973	—	—
N. Thore	—	977	996	995	983	970	973	961	953
Deccan	—	980	989	960	968	938	947	968	965
Dindigul	—	981	980	970	974	913	905	872	863
Kurnool	—	975	964	979	973	964	966	970	974
Bangalore	—	977	989	984	980	980	984	982	980
Bellary	—	961	978	970	968	969	978	977	971
Mysore	—	1,000	1,015	979	961	964	912	909	880
Annamalai	—	942	94	981	963	948	946	948	913
East Coast Central	—	997	1,008	1,011	1,011	990	1,004	1,014	1,016
Madras	—	995	946	984	1,004	907	967	1,032	1,060
Chingapattinam	—	974	987	984	958	976	966	960	961
Chittoor	—	969	986	974	967	960	963	—	—
North Arcot	—	1,010	1,027	1,023	1,014	1,009	1,004	990	996
Salem	—	1,000	1,020	1,020	1,009	1,009	1,012	1,020	1,027
Ootacamund	—	1,007	1,027	1,030	1,040	1,009	1,021	1,022	1,020
South Arcot	—	1,012	1,014	1,014	1,006	1,011	1,011	1,014	1,007
East Coast South	—	1,083	1,078	1,061	1,078	1,066	1,061	1,061	1,075
Tanjore	—	1,083	1,104	1,104	1,090	1,078	1,080	1,106	1,082
Trichinopoly	—	1,013	1,061	1,076	1,080	1,036	1,04	1,064	1,068
Puduchotai	—	1,083	1,064	1,104	1,097	1,081	1,080	1,076	1,062
Madras	—	1,021	1,042	1,046	1,047	1,020	1,024	1,041	1,069
Mylapore	—	1,103	1,106	1,117	1,111	1,096	1,111	—	—
Travancore	—	1,083	1,076	1,084	1,087	1,046	1,036	1,066	1,080
†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Coast	—	1,040	1,036	1,020	1,024	1,039	1,019	1,023	1,034
Nagpur	—	996	999	940	978	999	923	967	986
Malabar	—	1,061	1,034	1,024	1,018	1,016	1,020	1,022	1,020
Anjengo	—	1,006	1,071	1,102	1,113	948	1,048	—	—
South Kanara	—	1,067	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,013	1,022	1,076	1,078

2—Number of females per 1,000 males in different age periods by religions at each of the last four censuses

Year	All India					Hill Sta.					Musalman					Christian					Ammeth					Jain				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Total all ages (actual)	1023	1032	1025	1023	1025	1033	1029	1024	1023	1029	1032	1026	1020	1030	1033	1027	996	989	969	932	877	906	940	941	941	906	904	923	911	915
Total 0-5	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
1-5	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
6-10	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
11-15	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
16-20	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
21-25	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
26-30	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
31-35	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
36-40	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
41-45	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
46-50	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
51-55	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
56-60	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
61-65	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
66-70	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
71-75	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
76-80	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
81-85	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
86-90	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
91-95	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
96-100	1023	1032	1027	1021	1037	1031	1027	1021	1037	1029	1028	1020	1029	1030	1043	1035	1056	1035	1023	968	866	904	923	911	906	904	923	911	915	915
Total 20 and over	1011	1012	1010	1027	1016	1036	1033	1031	1038	1028	1040	1038	991	993	1014	1009	993	992	872	848	892	909	961	956	956	909	961	951	956	956
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993	991	993	993	993	993
Total	1000	1007	1005	1001	1003	1007	1007	1004	1001	1000	1002	1001	991	991	1002	1005	1003	999	996	994	992	991	993	993	993					

Unloaded
Total mass (kg)

1000

T-13105

250146 CPHJ

1948

S — Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and national divisions (Onset of 1921).

Age	Agency			East Coast North.			Diverse.			East Coast Central			East Coast South			West Coast		
	All religions.	Muslims.	Christians.	All religions.	Muslims.	Christians.	All religions.	Muslims.	Christians.	All religions.	Muslims.	Christians.	All religions.	Muslims.	Christians.	All religions.	Muslims.	Christians.
Total all ages (actual population)	800	800	1,870	1,027	1,027	879	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total 0-50	1,659	1,659	1,007	1,659	1,659	1,007	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659	1,659
0-1	1,027	1,027	1,111	1,027	1,027	1,111	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
1-2	800	800	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,000	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
2-3	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,027	1,027	1,111	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
3-4	1,000	1,000	1,144	1,027	1,027	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
4-5	877	877	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,000	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	877
Total 50-5	207	207	1,070	1,027	1,027	1,070	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207
5-10	570	570	1,070	1,027	1,027	1,070	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570
10-15	1,107	1,107	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107
15-20	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20-25	1,211	1,211	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211
25-30	1,000	1,000	1,111	1,027	1,027	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
30-40	800	800	800	1,027	1,027	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
40-50	800	800	800	1,027	1,027	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
50-60	800	800	800	1,027	1,027	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
60 and over	1,011	1,011	1,000	1,027	1,027	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011

1—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes

Caste	Number of females per 1,000 males						
	All ages	0-5	6-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
Bahja, Kavarai	973	1,018	1,020	825	850	1,045	985
Brāhman, Tamil	1,000	1,100	1,061	818	951	947	1,105
„ Telugu	978	980	984	1,005	900	901	1,005
„ Malavālam Imbrāndri	769	1,537	1,280	1,444	1,230	948	671
„ „ Nambūdrī	916	1,100	1,048	920	902	700	943
„ „ Pattar	731	842	1,034	670	681	653	984
„ Panarese	1,010	990	1,100	600	1,171	1,160	971
„ Orlyā	1,217	1,030	4,004	784	1,125	1,143	900
Cheruman	1,007	1,018	902	1,004	1,204	1,222	1,142
Chetti	1,750	1,121	1,210	963	1,510	1,515	1,411
Dēvānga	1,045	952	1,040	787	1,040	1,101	1,000
Holeyā	1,250	1,147	970	1,005	1,350	1,462	1,411
Kalkolan, Bengundar, Bengunda Fahatriya	996	1,046	986	873	622	853	1,076
Kallingi	1,042	1,051	1,021	823	907	1,110	1,077
Kāllēji	1,420	1,037	1,121	1,071	1,259	1,072	1,727
Kammālan Kamasā Panchāla Viya Brāhman Viya Karma (Tamil)	924	970	1,015	902	917	1,019	926
Kammālan Kamasā Panchāla, Viya Brāhman, Viya Karma (Telugu)	909	987	974	701	923	1,021	1,051
Kāpu	1,015	1,046	69	805	872	1,071	1,000
Leicott, Aris Valaya	980	929	909	850	920	922	1,010
Mala	1,002	1,114	902	844	1,000	1,210	1,008
Nadār	910	951	900	909	924	960	808
Paraiya, Janchama	1,004	1,005	908	88	974	1,234	1,000
Sāle	1,011	1,000	940	771	901	1,000	1,005
Tivar	1,005	923	1,100	1,040	1,000	1,110	1,007
Vellala	970	937	970	1,003	701	900	1,000

a.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (inclusive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians)

Age	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		Average number of deaths per 1,000 male female	Average number of deaths per 1,000 male female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-1	124,118	100,001	128,088	109,284	132,245	117,280	140,043	125,077	152,937	131,035	159,279	154,317	163,208	151,4	161,4	971.0
1-5	61,311	61,431	62,016	68,398	77,028	77,658	130,461	110,680	77,979	79,439	209,043	206,150	208,731	1,000.1	1,000.1	1,000.4
5-10	21,761	21,543	21,178	20,308	20,314	20,047	24,245	24,368	24,300	23,333	162,393	161,694	24,047	24,047	24,047	964.2
10-15	18,808	13,023	12,737	12,074	18,979	17,515	40,008	48,047	21,983	20,910	109,098	104,386	162,280	162,280	162,280	812.1
15-20	14,122	12,219	12,687	10,844	17,020	21,023	48,221	60,271	21,988	22,780	115,083	123,843	14,036	14,036	14,036	1,223.2
20-30	20,028	26,296	27,280	27,013	26,703	43,087	100,396	130,848	41,140	29,387	249,180	219,878	22,131	22,131	22,131	1,208.3
30-40	21,065	20,071	29,623	26,271	23,066	24,754	69,597	66,189	40,281	48,400	241,297	267,308	24,291	24,291	24,291	1,081.2
40-50	22,082	24,823	23,310	24,043	41,023	23,196	77,204	64,213	48,284	26,180	224,186	189,290	26,244	26,244	26,244	801.4
50-60	22,711	20,198	26,279	29,737	43,827	24,007	66,114	58,014	27,023	40,311	229,513	164,118	26,244	26,244	26,244	628.5
60 and over	78,279	64,774	80,720	84,849	94,440	100,010	111,423	120,014	97,623	102,445	454,138	484,403	61,067	61,067	61,067	1,113.1

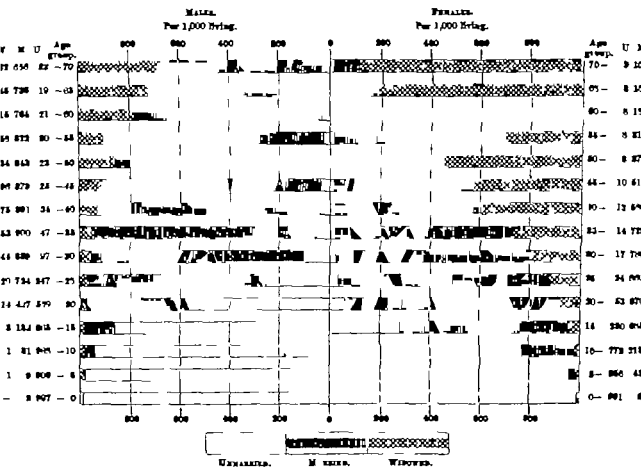
Summary of
the statistics

3 The following diagram shows for each age-period the number per mille of each sex who are unmarried married or widowed. The total figures compare with those of previous censuses and with those of England and Wales in 1911 as follows:—

	Males per 1,000.			Females per 1,000.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1921	531	425	44	373	439	190
1911	363	638	37	378	441	180
1901	442	400	30	380	419	182
1891	470	437	34	373	428	193
England and Wales, 1911	503	372	33	371	386	73

The variation between the returns for 1911 and those for 1921 is very slight. The difference between European and Indian customs is illustrated by the difference between the Madras return and those for England and Wales. The greatest difference is in the high proportion of widows found in Madras, due of course to the custom which in certain castes forbids the remarriage of widows. Besides this, both among men and women fewer marry in England than in India.

Proportion of unmarried married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age group, 1921



Variation,
1911-1921

4. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras 19,805,770 were returned as unmarried 18,465,66 as married and 5,022,718 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males; the number of wives

exceeded the number of husbands by 548,769 and were in the proportion of 1,061 wives to 1,000 husbands, and the number of widows was 4,093,962 as compared with 928,756 widowers. In 1911, the numbers were very similar, there were 18,910,237 unmarried, 18,215,865 married and 4,744,058 widowed then also there were 722 unmarried females for every 1,000 unmarried males, there were 1,061 wives for every 1,000 husbands and among the widowed there were 795,363 males and 3,948,695 females. The conditions generally have varied hardly at all during the decade.

But it is of greater importance to learn how the figures compare at different age-periods, as may be seen in subsidiary table 1. It is generally accepted that a man should not marry below the age of 20, nor a girl below the age of 15. The appended figures divide the population of each religion by this criterion of age into those who are fit and those who are not fit for marriage.

Civil condition by age periods

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex

	All religions		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Animist	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Not of marriageable age	408	472	465	570	501	492	482	394	419	389
Of marriageable age	532	528	535	630	500	508	518	606	582	611

We may now compare the proportion of each sex in each religion who are of marriageable age with the proportion actually returned as having been married —

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex

	All religions		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Animist	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Of marriageable age	532	528	535	630	500	508	518	606	582	611
Married and widowed	469	527	473	631	421	484	448	549	474	567

Among Hindu females alone we find the proportion of married and widowed exceeds the proportion of those of marriageable age. This is explained by the custom mentioned above of child marriage which, though practised by all communities, is most common among Hindus of the better classes.

Number per 1,000 females at age periods 0-15

	All religions			Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Animist		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
Married	84	94	81	91	101	92	40	40	44	25	28	25	32	33	32
Widowed	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	2

A decrease of 1 per cent among the Hindus who are chiefly responsible for the premature marriage of their daughters is all to the good, especially when compared with the retrograde tendency of the decade 1901-1911, but the pace of the improvement does not indicate that the social reformer is as yet really a power in the land.

Child
marriage

6 From subsidiary table 2 we are able to locate the prevalence of premature marriage especially among the Hindus of the East Coast North division, for whom the statistics are compared in the margin with those for the Presidency and for the Deccan, where the number is next greatest after the East Coast North. In this division Hindu males also are more

Number per 1,000 Hindu females of each age-period who are married.

Age-period	Presidency	East Coast North	Deccan
0-5	8	81	7
5-10	45	194	33
10-15	224	454	275

addicted to premature marriage than those of other parts, the proportion of males aged 10-15 who are married being 81 per 1 000 as against 33, which is the proportion for the Presidency. The case was exactly the same in 1911 when the proportion of married males and females at ages 10-15 was 96 and 438 while the proportions for the Presidency were only 41 and 268. A closer examination shows that the districts specially addicted to this unfortunate habit are Ganjam

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period who are married.

	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Ganjam	43	204	606
Vizagapatam	50	208	615
Odisha	6	72	441
Karnata	3	41	300
Coastal	3	34	236
Malice	5	34	212

and Vizagapatam. Subsidiary table 5 corroborates this conclusion it shows that of the castes selected for Imperial Table XIV those most addicted to early marriage are the Kalingis and Kalingis enumerated in Ganjam. Among Kalingis of every 1 000 girls aged 5-12 no less than 641 are married and among Kalingis 411. In 1911 these figures were 632 for Kalingis and 478 for Kalingis. The castes with the next largest proportion married are the Telugu artisans (841) Kapus (524) and Devangas (501) in 1911 these castes had 356, 288 and 301 girls aged 5-12 married. It must be remembered that subsidiary table 5 is based on the figures in Imperial Table XIV which gives results only for a few castes in special areas, and not for the whole caste population. Telugu Brahmins show an improvement from 274 to 193 girls married per mille aged 5-12 but Kalingis and Kapus seem to marry more of their girls young now than they did ten years ago.

Child widow

Number per 1,000 females who are widowed at ages

	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Presidency	1	2	10
Ganjam	2	6	21
Vizagapatam	3	9	25

7 A natural corollary of this prevalence of child marriage in these districts is an excess over the Presidency average in the number of child widows.

8. It is customary to ascribe the prevalence of child marriage and widow

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period.

	Kalingi				Kalingi			
	Married		Widowed		Married		Widowed	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
0-5	180	84	3	1	19	44	1	—
5-12	641	632	24	18	411	478	8	9
12-20	818	814	86	60	803	870	44	38

and this fact, together with the fact that it affects a Telugu caste worse than an Oriya caste in Ganjam indicates that it is a particular failing of the Telugu. And, as the appended figures show both districts are going steadily from bad to worse

Number married in 1,000 females aged 5-10.

	1901.	1911.	1901.
Ganjam	122	129	100
Vizagapatam	145	153	121

9 We may now pass on from the prevalence of premature marriage to con-

Universality
of marriage

Number married and widowed per 1,000 aged 15 and over			
		Males	Females
England and Wales	1911	58.1	61.6
	1921	75.0	84.7
Madras	1911	75.1	94.5
	1901	74.5	94.0

sider the second of the characteristic features of Indian census returns—the universality of marriage. A comparison between the figures of the English census and those of this census of Madras will illustrate the difference between the social conditions of the two countries. In Madras 75 males and 95 females out of every 100 over the age of 15 are or have been married. In England the married and widowed number only 59 males and 62 females out of every 100 over the age of 15. The proportion for the different religions is as shown in the margin for females only. The variation between the religions is not great, Animists

Number per 1,000 females aged 15 and over married and widowed	
Hindus	84.7
Muslimans	91.7
Christians	80.1
Animists	89.2

have fewest married, probably because their women marry later than those who are fettered by the trammels of caste observances, the proportion of Christians is influenced by the presence of a certain number of European women some of whom are not married and there are fewer exceptions to the rule of universal marriage among Muslimans than among Hindus.

10 We do see however from Imperial Table VII that there were in 1921 8,092,817 unmarried females in the Presidency, of whom 726,233 are over the age of 15. Of these 599,000 are Hindus, 60,000 are Muslimans, 47,000 are Christians, 19,625 are Animists. Special sortings were made of the slips for those women in order to ascertain their caste, literacy, and occupation, and so to gain some clue as to what kept them from marriage. The result of this sorting is almost entirely negative. Adult women who remain unmarried are of all castes, they follow all occupations, and the proportion of literacy among them is no greater than it is in the female population as a whole. Take, for instance, Brāhman women in Trichinopoly district, of whom there are 184 over 15 years of age unmarried. Only 20 of them are literate, all but 26 are supported by agriculture of the 26 who depend on occupations other than agriculture only 3 are actual workers, and of these 3, one is a beggar and two are merchants. As a rule the occupation is agriculture, or the traditional occupation of the caste, or general labour. It is only among Kāikōlars that any considerable number of these unmarried women return their occupation as that of a "dancing girl."

Unmarried
females

11 The statement in the margin shows the proportion of wives to husbands

Proportion
of wives to
husbands

Number of married females per 1,000 married males		
	1921	1911
Madras Presidency	1,06.1	1,034
Agency	979	1,010
East Coast North	1,088	1,077
Deccan	96.2	1,027
East Coast Central	1,035	1,014
East Coast South	1,084	1,061
West Coast	1,077	1,070

in each natural division in 1911 and in 1921. In the decade the proportion of wives has risen in the East Coast North division and on the West Coast. On the East Coast this variation is undoubtedly due to greater casual emigration to Burma and other places to which men go for a comparatively short time unaccompanied by their women-folk. The decrease in the Agency, the Deccan and the East Coast Central is due to influenza which, as we have seen in Chapter I, was especially fatal to women in the prime of life. Subsidiary table 4 sets out the figures for each religion, the only remarkable feature is that Muhammadans in the East Coast South division still show a very large excess of wives, the proportion per mille being 1,299, while in no other case does it exceed 1,100.

Number of wives per 1,000 husbands among Muhammadans			
District	1921	1911	1901
Tanjore	1,356	1,367	1,400
Trichinopoly	1,104	1,130	1,074
Madras	1,039	1,082	1,372
Rāmnād	1,617	1,528	
Tinnevely	1,301	1,357	

The figures for the several districts in the division are shown in the margin. A number of Muhammadans round the coast of Rāmnād and Tinnevely are sailors and merchants who voyage to and from Ceylon. As a rule they leave their wives at home. Hence it is natural to

find a very large preponderance of women in those districts. Similarly from Tanjore the men emigrate in numbers to the Straits leaving their wives behind.

Civil condi-
tion in urban
and rural
populations

12. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken from the population the distribu-
tion by civil condition will be as shown
in the margin. The population of
the Presidency is so overwhelmingly
rural that the proportion for the rural

population differs from that for the total population by one only in unmarried
and married. The distribution of the population of Madras City and of the city
population generally varies considerably the appended figures show that in
Madras City to a marked degree and
to a less extent in other cities the
proportion of unmarried and widowed is
lower and that of the married is higher
than in the population as a whole.

Marriage is so universal that this is
simply a repetition in another form of the remark in Chapter V that the cities
attract mainly persons in the prime of life. Another characteristic of city life
is that whereas in the population as a whole there are 1 061 wives for every
1 000 husbands, in Madras City there are only 920 and in the 17 cities together
972. This means that in the cities there is a larger proportion of males in the
prime of life a conclusion which in Chapter V we have seen borne out by the
statistics of age and a condition which is generally recognised as characteristic of
urban life.

	Madras City		Cities	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	—	—	321	373
Married	—	—	425	478
Widowed	—	—	44	100

	Madras City		Cities	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	401	325	308	380
Married	473	479	433	453
Widowed	25	173	30	192

2.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main occupational group of the last four censuses—continued.

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aminas	Males	326	540	525	324	432	424	415	426	42	36	40	48
	0-5	993	907	900	901	7	3	4	9	—	—	—	—
	5-10	989	931	902	964	10	9	8	16	1	—	—	—
	10-15	971	970	975	983	27	29	31	47	2	1	1	1
	15-20	961	930	905	906	141	106	129	210	8	6	4	23
	20-25	214	203	221	186	722	796	727	751	48	30	43	46
	25-30	27	29	22	22	876	874	866	853	96	97	109	116
	30-40	28	22	22	22	780	721	722	708	224	225	224	221
	40-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	426	423	426	426	426	444	422	427	126	203	112	93
	0-5	904	906	902	906	7	5	7	12	22	—	—	—
	5-10	980	986	982	979	16	16	16	20	20	1	1	1
	10-15	904	894	912	947	80	162	84	148	10	2	4	5
15-20	489	445	502	602	476	427	479	548	22	17	18	27	
20-25	84	70	84	80	829	800	802	854	107	80	84	66	
25-30	18	18	18	18	878	876	880	854	407	378	426	322	
30-40	21	12	17	12	212	206	192	245	606	626	700	742	
40-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jama	Males	577	518	507	526	414	420	412	416	62	60	60	58
	0-5	906	907	908	906	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
	5-10	902	906	904	902	7	5	5	4	1	—	1	4
	10-15	879	884	882	882	20	18	14	18	2	2	2	3
	15-20	919	920	924	916	77	80	66	82	4	—	—	1
	20-25	274	260	251	274	677	690	679	661	49	42	40	35
	25-30	63	78	62	62	782	782	796	802	162	162	121	120
	30-40	12	8	7	11	410	414	392	396	877	861	600	622
	40-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50 and over	17	2	1	7	112	77	87	72	670	661	542	521
	Females	296	297	297	297	427	421	424	425	225	222	226	274
	0-5	906	904	904	902	6	6	6	7	8	—	—	1
	5-10	902	970	971	967	16	22	27	20	12	2	2	4
	10-15	720	774	722	706	224	222	202	201	16	4	8	5
15-20	295	178	162	180	748	756	806	812	66	26	20	26	
20-25	22	12	12	16	781	796	801	774	160	157	160	210	
25-30	12	8	7	11	410	414	392	396	877	861	600	622	
30-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 and over	17	2	1	7	112	77	87	72	670	661	542	521	

3—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All religions	5,314	4,848	440	3,738	4,383	1,887
0-10	9,983	25	3	8,737	250	17
10-15	9,881	308	11	7,754	2,160	86
15-40	3,338	3,800	374	781	7,895	1,583
40 and over	236	8,295	1,448	96	3,913	8,772
Hindu	5,371	4,880	449	3,880	4,419	1,930
0-10	9,931	08	3	8,776	281	16
10-15	9,580	236	11	7,850	2,231	103
15-40	3,700	4,830	374	738	7,900	1,611
40 and over	258	8,771	1,471	98	3,878	8,085
Muslims	8,794	3,874	333	4,389	4,138	1,783
0-10	9,978	21	3	9,834	80	6
10-15	9,888	37	5	8,771	1,187	48
15-40	389	8,451	300	980	7,444	1,194
40 and over	219	8,668	1,237	104	3,812	8,083
Christian	6,883	4,008	436	4,813	4,146	1,347
0-10	9,966	40	1	9,923	73	5
10-15	9,837	166	8	9,308	600	25
15-40	4,047	3,708	230	1,581	7,610	813
40 and over	234	8,373	1,474	348	4,968	4,850
Anglican	8,883	4,222	418	4,357	4,338	1,387
0-10	9,900	06	0	9,818	105	37
10-15	9,713	370	19	9,048	638	104
15-40	2,308	6,236	481	1,486	7,826	908
40 and over	307	8,804	1,233	108	3,238	4,883
Jas	3,367	4,135	686	2,864	4,369	2,647
0-10	9,917	69	4	376	151	284
10-15	9,783	300	14	7,888	2,244	186
15-40	4,584	4,671	395	63	7,740	1,633
40 and over	737	7,374	1,568	130	3,181	6,870

4—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions

Civil division and religion	Number of females per 1,000 males														
	All ages			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Indo-European—															
religions	722	1,061	4,408	1,012	4,258	5,873	746	6,678	8,841	217	1,426	4,955	377	480	4,218
Indo-European	715	1,061	4,424	1,012	4,424	4,722	733	6,680	8,555	203	1,418	5,057	351	480	4,207
Muslim	737	1,091	5,241	991	2,637	3,825	817	11,332	8,395	244	1,571	5,016	474	440	5,332
Christian	834	1,042	3,226	1,038	1,886	2,838	915	4,145	3,087	412	1,436	3,577	898	540	3,126
African—															
religions	830	979	3,202	955	1,796	18,319	1,018	3,184	4,418	404	1,198	2,494	593	508	3,562
Indo-European	881	989	3,224	927	2,006	3,371	1,094	3,888	4,163	358	1,168	2,459	595	500	3,727
African	844	1,000	2,938	1,051	1,195	3,727	840	2,471	4,841	495	1,270	2,599	593	529	3,139
Christian	922	995	2,780	1,109	1,840	6,000	877	2,462		465	842	1,568	516	462	3,872
Coastal—															
religions	675	1,088	5,323	981	5,677	5,374	560	5,153	8,967	142	1,349	7,119	386	471	4,839
Indo-European	666	1,092	5,555	975	5,772	5,463	540	5,119	7,133	133	1,341	7,600	331	472	5,022
Muslim	714	1,042	4,366	1,034	3,796	3,500	738	9,101	4,703	179	1,512	5,521	320	450	4,075
Christian	833	1,020	1,939	1,111	1,630	2,214	893	5,949	2,087	280	1,423	2,156	580	483	1,865
Asian—															
religions	625	862	2,960	1,020	4,873	3,799	661	12,874	11,351	115	1,352	4,152	258	397	2,838
Indo-European	629	1,019	3,161	1,019	5,368	3,884	651	13,274	11,978	112	1,349	4,152	252	398	2,797
Muslim	677	992	3,526	1,021	2,564	2,792	707	9,929	5,808	119	1,360	4,328	286	419	3,279
Christian	743	999	3,124	1,035	2,375	1,200	811	8,698	4,200	209	1,399	3,708	455	440	2,938
Coastal—															
religions	722	1,086	4,131	1,033	2,652	3,912	763	11,350	11,441	187	1,437	4,892	350	473	3,899
Indo-European	722	1,038	4,104	1,034	2,703	3,878	765	11,809	11,767	182	1,437	4,879	332	476	3,868
Muslim	690	1,003	5,234	991	1,756	5,500	776	7,667	7,364	168	1,489	5,707	372	401	5,091
Christian	821	1,008	4,225	1,025	2,243	3,000	877	5,275	5,667	439	1,585	4,632	1,203	500	4,088
Coastal—															
religions	770	1,084	4,437	1,036	2,053	4,791	874	7,209	10,070	277	1,537	4,620	358	533	4,376
Indo-European	762	1,073	4,365	1,034	2,021	4,761	867	7,561	10,330	264	1,524	4,526	327	528	4,310
Muslim	832	1,299	7,512	1,029	3,153	6,286	929	9,677	9,222	332	1,905	7,205	593	534	7,614
Christian	850	1,077	3,779	1,022	1,813	3,867	940	2,250	5,125	471	1,458	4,518	791	618	3,602
Coastal—															
religions	751	1,077	5,225	983	3,368	5,239	845	19,478	25,407	322	1,518	3,811	783	447	5,040
Indo-European	749	1,073	5,148	993	3,576	6,303	834	19,375	30,588	319	1,499	4,445	720	453	5,515
Muslim	743	1,094	5,672	960	2,789	3,364	850	23,923	18,313	304	1,569	4,511	776	419	6,507
Christian	840	1,051	4,378	973	1,697	8,000	937	5,362	4,750	496	1,516	4,871	1,324	521	4,244

5—Distribution by soil conditions of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected oases

[illegible]

CHAPTER VIII LITERACY

SINCE 1871 the census schedule has contained a column in which the literacy of the population is recorded. Until 1901 the population was classified into three categories—Learning, Literate and Illiterate. It was found, however, that the return of those learning was far from complete—some being returned as illiterate and some as literate. So from 1901 onwards the return has been simplified: the column is filled up only for those who are literate, and the population is classified into literate and illiterate. Another column is provided for an entry against all who are literate in English. A standard of literacy was first prescribed in Madras in 1901 when instructions were issued that a person was only to be described as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This standard was adopted for the whole of India in 1911 and has been retained at the present census. The instructions were clear and there is no doubt that the enumerators understood them, so it is reasonable to conclude that the statistics are approximately accurate.

Nature of the returns

2 The results are tabulated in Imperial Table VIII, Part I of which starts with a provincial summary and then gives particulars for districts and States by religion and by age. Part II gives particulars for cities by age but not by religion. Imperial Table IX gives the number of literate males and females of each caste, tribe, or race. At the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables in which the main features of the statistics are exhibited as follows.—

Details of the statistics

- (1) giving the proportional figures of literacy by age, sex and religion,
- (2) giving similar figures by age, sex and districts
- (3) giving similar figures by religion, sex and districts
- (4) giving proportional figures of English literacy by age, sex and districts,
- (5) showing the progress of literacy since 1881,
- (6) giving proportional figures of literacy by caste,
- (7) giving the number of educational institutions according to the returns of the Educational Department
- (8) giving the main results of University examinations,
- (9) showing the number and circulation of newspapers, and
- (10) giving the number of books published in each language

3 For most of the provinces of India statistics have been obtained of the extent of literacy, and these figures are shown in the margin. Burma, whose people and customs differ so widely from those of the rest of India, far surpasses all other provinces in literacy. Next of the bigger provinces comes Bengal, with Madras third. Of the Indian States, Travancore and Cochin come first and second with Baroda third and Mysore fourth. There is a considerable difference in the order in which the provinces rank for literacy in English. Of the bigger provinces Bengal is first with Bombay second, Madras third and Burma fourth.

Province	Number literate per million aged 6 and over	Number literate in English per million aged 16 and over
Burma	714	10
Cochin	144	20
Delhi	122	19
Bengal	104	14
Madras	98	11
Bombay	83	12
Azam	63	
Bihar and Orissa	61	4
Punjab	57	7
Central Provinces	43	5
United Provinces	42	4
Travancore State	21	13
Cochin do	18	18
Baroda do	147	8
Mysore do	84	12

4 The main fact to be learnt from these statistics is that of 42,794,155 persons in Madras 3,667,737 are literate. There are now 537,487 more literate

Summary of the statistics

persons than there were in 1911. This represents an increase of 13 per mille relatively to the total population. The general population has, during the decade, increased by 22 per mille. Literates have multiplied by 172 per mille, and illiterates by no more than 10 per mille. Yet even now only 86 in every thousand of the people 162 men and 21 women in every thousand of each sex, can read and write.

Literacy by natural divisions

5 The maps at the beginning of the report illustrate the distribution of the literate population of each sex, and the diagram illustrates the relative position of the natural divisions in this respect. In respect of both sexes the Agency as might be expected is the most illiterate part of the Presidency. The East Coast North division is slightly more literate than the Deccan, the difference being more strongly marked in the case of females than of males. The East Coast South division is decidedly more literate than the East Coast Central,

and the West Coast division, while it has slightly fewer literate males than the East Coast South division, is so far ahead in female literacy that it easily takes the first place in literacy of the population generally.

Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division.



Literacy by districts

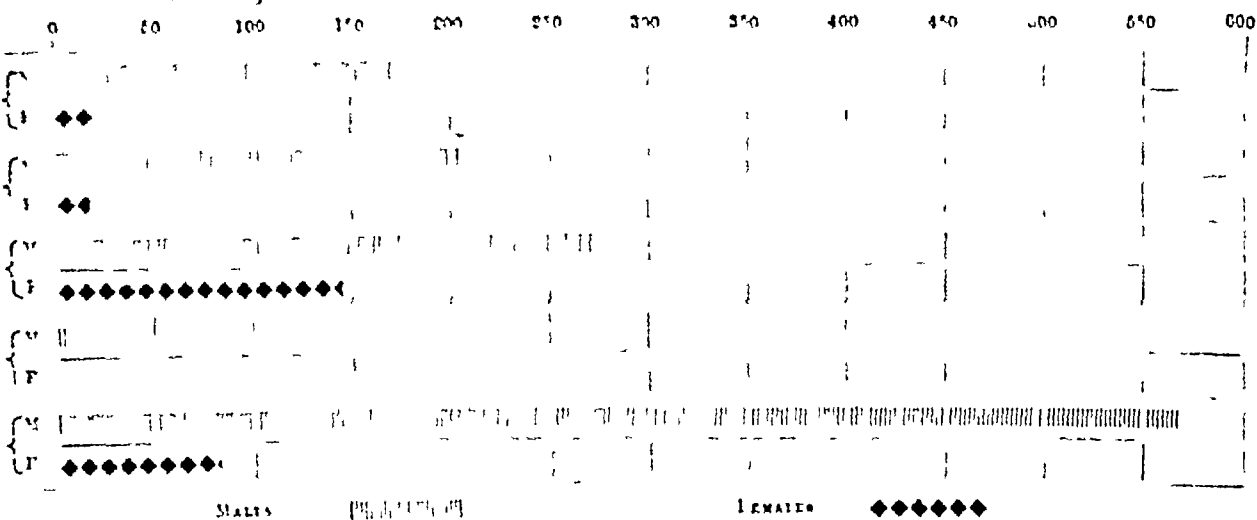
6 Leaving out of account the city of Madras and the districts of Anjengo and the Nilgiris the conditions of which are peculiar the districts with the highest proportion of literates are Tinnevely, Tanjore, Malabar and Rāmnād. Taking male literacy alone, the leading districts are Tanjore, Tinnevely, Rāmnād and Malabar while taking female literacy by itself, the following districts come first — Malabar, Tinnevely, South Kanara, Kistna, Gōdavari, Tanjore and Chingleput. In respect of male literacy the most backward districts are Vīzagapatam, Salem and Nellore while female literacy is lowest in Ganjām, Salem and Ouddapah.

7 The next diagram illustrates the relative position of the main religions in respect of literacy. The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literates at all ages in each religion for the last three censuses. The diagram shows the proportion of those aged 5 and over who are literate. The proportion of literates has increased in all religions. In the case of males the rate of increase is lower than in 1901-1911, but it must be remembered that the rate of increase of the population has been lower too. In the case of female literacy, however, there has been a quickening up of the rate of progress in all religions especially among Hindus. The Muslim male literates are still proportionately more numerous than Hindus, but the Muslims have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

Literacy by religion

	Number per 1,000 of all ages who are literate					
	1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All religions	17	11	178	111	10	9
Hindu	173	18	17	11	10	7
Muslims	174	1	103	11	101	9
Christian	23	14	203	107	108	11
Aristocratic	4	4	4			

Number per million aged 5 and over of each main religion who are literate



8 With only 21 in 1,000 literate it is evident that female literacy has a lot of ground to cover before it overtakes male literacy. Still it is a matter for congratulation that the rate of progress has just doubled in the decade 1911-1921 compared with 1901-1911. In 1901-1911 the proportion rose from 9 to 13 in 1,000, in 1921 the proportion is 21 in 1,000. The actual increase in the decade is 172,041 compared with an actual increase in 1901-1911 of 104,366, and of these 172,041 women 52,854 are at ages 10-20 and will be the mothers of the coming generation. In relation to the total population literate women have increased by 8 per mille, Hindus by 7 per mille, Muslims by 4 per mille, and Christians by 18 per mille. The figures in the margin show clearly the improvement which has been made in the last decade. Literates have in all religions except the Christian increased more rapidly than in 1901-1911 and illiterates in all religions show a very much smaller increase.

Literacy of females

Rate of increase per mille

	Literates		Illiterates	
	1911-1901	1901-1911	1911-1901	1901-1911
All religions	604	578	12	81
Hindu	700	681	10	78
Muslims	484	400	20	112
Christian	326	355	114	142

Literacy by age

Religion	Literates (both sexes) per mille.					
	10-15		15-20		20 and over	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
All religions	83	72	120	107	118	108
Hindus	80	66	122	102	111	99
Muslimans	70	66	119	111	141	184
Christians	220	202	286	271	223	211

Religion	Increase per mille of literates (both sexes).					
	10-15		15-20		20 and over	
	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901
All religions	21	290	144	816	187	277
Hindus	214	268	161	207	188	257
Muslimans	187	277	62	261	108	319
Christians	208	181	177	277	218	274

9 A consideration of the literate population by age-periods suggests various lines of inquiry. It leads first to the question at what age-period the increase of literacy is taking place. Does the proportionate increase at the earlier age-periods exceed that at the later periods? The figures in the margin show a position even more favourable to the younger generation than that of 1911 the proportion of the younger generation to grow up literate is steadily increasing. The figures showing the increase per mille of literates repeat the same story. The increase is of course considerably less than in 1901-1911 but the increase is much greater among the young than among adults.

10 In view of the development of literacy among women figures of female literacy alone similar to those above may be of interest —

Religion	Literates (females) per mille.						Increase in female literates per mille					
	10-15		15-20		20 and over		10-15		15-20		20 and over	
	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901	1911-1901
All religions	23	23	44	30	23	14	677	814	469	600	620	476
Hindus	22	25	38	24	19	12	677	636	248	590	718	712
Muslimans	21	16	25	19	18	13	400	408	187	443	423	308
Christians	177	160	216	211	180	118	256	280	162	427	240	418

The increase in female literates is still greatest at the older age-period but the younger generation is rapidly catching up. Muhammadans, however are an exception to this general statement in their case the increase at ages 20 and over is greatly in excess of that at the younger ages.

Progress in literacy

11 From subsidiary table 5 may be learnt the progress in literacy made by

Number literate per 10,000.				
	1901	1911	1901	1901
Males.				
Madras	1,998	1,823	1,601	1,646
Agency	330	11	244	284
East Coast North	1,44	1,208	1,118	1,115
Deccan	1,417	1,334	1,077	1,220
East Coast Central	2,008	1,879	1,572	1,731
East Coast South	2,728	2,572	2,150	2,304
West Coast	2,820	2,783	2,063	2,130
Females.				
Madras	998	171	190	92
Agency	40	20	19	8
East Coast North	316	127	74	4
Deccan	137	71	81	23
East Coast Central	234	174	125	97
East Coast South	261	176	110	78
West Coast	242	204	19	220

each sex in each district since 1891. For the purpose of this table account is taken only of literates aged 10 and over and hence the proportional figures are naturally higher than those in subsidiary table 1 which gives the proportion of literates at all ages. The proportion of male literacy in 1891 appears higher than in 1901 because the 1891 figures include those returned as "learning" as well as the literate. In male literacy the greatest progress has been made on the West Coast especially in the Nilgiris and Malabar in both of which districts there has been steady progress since 1901. The Deccan is the least literate part of the Presidency except the Agency but it has made more progress in the past decade than any other part except the

West Coast, and it is the only natural division in which the progress in 1911-1921 has been more rapid than in 1901-1911. The main contribution to this advance has been made in Bellary district, with Anantapur a close second, and this suggests that the progress reflects the stimulus given to education in the Ceded districts by the opening of a new college during the decade at Anantapur. In respect of male literacy the East Coast South division stands first, with Tanjore and Tinnevely districts where a greater proportion of the population is literate than in any other part of the Presidency except Madras and Anjengo. Here the progress in the past decade has been slightly below the Presidency average owing to the fact that the districts of Ramanid and Tinnevely have remained practically stationary, and that progress in Madras has been very slow. In the East Coast North division, Gōdāvari, Ganjam and Vizagapatam have made most rapid progress, Ganjam and Gōdāvari being the districts with most, and Vizagapatam the district with least, literate males in the division. Progress in Ganjam has been far below the average and in Nellore and Kistna it has been very slow indeed. The East Coast Central division has made least progress in male literacy of any division, except the Agency, in spite of the fact that it contains Madras where more than half the male population over 10 years of age is literate. In this division the greatest progress has been made in Madras, Chittoor, and Coimbatore, and least in Salem which has a smaller proportion of male literates than any district in the Presidency except Vizagapatam.

12 In every district of the East Coast North and Decan divisions except Ganjam and Bellary, the proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 exceeds the proportion at ages 20 and over, in the case of females the same is the case throughout the Presidency, but in the Tamil divisions and on the West Coast it is only in Madras and Chittoor, Anjengo and South Kanara that there is a larger proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 than at 20 and over. The inference is that in the northern part of the Presidency, which is more backward in literacy than the south, it is only of recent years that much progress has been made, so that literacy has not yet had time to penetrate among males of adult age to the same extent as among those of an age to be at school or college. In the southern districts although they are more advanced and it is natural to find a larger proportion of literates among adults than in more backward districts, we should still have expected to find the proportion of literates aged 15-20 higher than that at 20 and over. A certain number of people do learn to read and write after they are grown up—more particularly business men—but it is not altogether hopeful for the future of education in the country to find that in the most progressive part of the Presidency the proportion of youthful literates is less than that of adult literates.

Age distribu-
tion of
literates

13 The proportion of literate females on the West Coast is more than twice as great as it is anywhere else, yet even there it is less than 25 per cent of the proportion of males who are literate. The greatest advance in female literacy has been on the West Coast, and chiefly in the Nalgiris and South Kanara. Outside the West Coast and Madras City, there has been a substantial advance in Tinnevely, Kistna and Gōdāvari which contain the next largest proportion of literate females. The Decan, after the Agency, is the most backward division in respect of female education, yet here there has been a 70 per cent increase during the decade as compared with a 39 per cent increase in 1901-1911.

Proportion
of female
literacy

14 In a city it is usual to find more literacy than in rural districts, there are more facilities for education, and in the strenuous life of a city the illiterates are more apt to feel the lack of the power which education gives them. We have already seen that in the Presidency as a whole 152 men and 21 women in every thousand are literate. Columns 6 and 7 of subsidiary table 4 attached to Chapter II give the

Literacy in
cities

Cities	Number literate per 1,000 males
Madras	554
Tanjore	541
Kumbakonam	539
Tinnevely	517
Negapatnam	487
Trichinopoly	481
Conjeevaram	470
Madras	453

corresponding figures for each of the 17 cities. It is remarkable that there are no less than seven cities which contain a larger proportion of literate males than Madras in four of these cities more than half the male population is literate and it is noteworthy that all these cities are in the Tamil country. The cities with fewest literate males are Mangalore (238 per mille) and Salem (297 per mille).

City	Literates per 1,000 females.	
Mangalore	—	200
Madras	—	174
Calicut	—	164
Tritchacopoly	—	133
Cochin	—	130
Tanjore	—	123
Kanyakumary	—	112
Goa	—	100
Kumbalangi	—	101

order Mangalore which in point of male literacy comes last, is the first in respect of female literacy. In nine of the cities more than 100 females in every thousand are literate. It is noteworthy that in female literacy the Tamil country has not nearly so marked a preponderance as in male literacy so far as females are concerned the West Coast comes first, and among the first nine cities are two West Coast cities and two Telugu cities. In male literacy Salem was last but one in female literacy it is last, only 85 females in 1,000 claiming ability to read and write.

English literacy by religion

16 Particulars of English literacy are given in subsidiary table 4 for each district and natural division. In every 10,000 of the population 84 are literate in English the proportion in the main religions being 80 Hindus, 64 Mussalmans, and 885 Christians. The great majority of these are of course males the number of females returned as literate in English being 18,254 out of 19½ million Hindus, 678 out of 1½ million Mussalmans and 80,217 out of 1,00,000 Christians and of the Christians 18,489 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians to whom English is the ordinary means of communication.

Increase in English literacy

Feature of increase	1. There has been in the decade a great increase of those who profess literacy in English. In the case of Hindus this increase is greater than that in the previous decade in the case of Mussalmans it is considerably less. The increase of English literacy occurs throughout the Presidency ranging in the case of males from 36 per cent in the East Coast Central division which			
	All religions	Hindus	Mussalmans	Christians
Actual	128,764	104,414	8,864	15,261
Per mille	445	326	447	323

contains the largest number of persons who know English to 82 per cent in the Agency where of course the actual numbers are very small, and in the case of females from 53 per cent in the East Coast Central division to 85 per cent in the East Coast North.

	Increase per mille.	
	Literates.	Literates in English.
All religions	172	445
Hindus	172	326
Mussalmans	118	447
Christians	226	323

18. The increase of English literacy during the decade is much greater than that of literacy generally—in all religions except among Christians. To so many Christians English is the language of daily use that there is not the same opportunity among Christians as among those of other religions for the knowledge of English to spread. The figures in the margin suggest that secondary or higher education is spreading out of all proportion to the expansion of primary education it is doubtful how far this is a matter for congratulation.

19. To illustrate the frequency of literacy in the principal castes of the Presidency and to compare the returns of the present census in this respect with those of 1901 and 1911, proportional figures are tabulated in subsidiary table b. Literacy is of course most frequent among Brāhmans, but as the marginal figures will show, between 1911 and 1921 male literacy has declined among all Brāhmans, but to a very marked degree amongst Telugu, Kanarese and above all "other" Brāhmans, who are chiefly speakers of Marāthi and Tulu. On the other hand, except among Oriyā Brāhmans, female literacy has increased, especially amongst Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans. The only cause of the apparent decline of male literacy which suggests itself is that a number of persons of other less educated castes may, for various reasons, have returned themselves as Brāhmans, and hence the number of Brāhmans has been unduly swollen and the number of illiterates has increased out of all proportion to the literates. In Chapter XI we shall see that there has been an abnormal increase in Telugu and in "other" Brāhmans. The marginal table shows the incidence of literacy among the Hindu castes in which it is commonest after Brāhmans. It is only in very few castes—Telugu artisans, Kaikōlans, Dēvāngas, Tiyan, and Nādars, most of whom are generally regarded as backward, that the increase in male literacy exceeds 10 per cent, and among Vellālas it appears that fewer are literate now than in 1911, the explanation being probably the same as that suggested above in the discussion about Brāhmans. It is, however, among the "Depressed classes" and others in which the actual number of literates is very small that the increase is very large in literacy among Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

Literacy by caste

	Number per 1,000 who are literate					
	Males.			Females		
	1921.	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
Brāhman.						
Tamil	715	719	736	210	120	58
Telugu	597	682	673	150	99	46
Malayālam	632	684	643	219	182	212
Kanarese	525	573	516	87	51	18
Oriyā	440	466	309	10	12	4
Others	331	560	498	104	77	45

of male literacy which suggests itself is that a number of persons of other less educated castes may, for various reasons, have returned themselves as Brāhmans, and hence the number of Brāhmans has been unduly swollen and the number of illiterates has increased out of all proportion to the literates. In Chapter XI we shall see that there has been an abnormal increase in Telugu and in "other" Brāhmans. The marginal table shows the incidence of literacy among the Hindu castes in which it is commonest after Brāhmans. It is only in very few castes—Telugu artisans, Kaikōlans, Dēvāngas, Tiyan, and Nādars, most of whom are generally regarded as backward, that the increase in male literacy exceeds 10 per cent, and among Vellālas it appears that fewer are literate now than in 1911, the explanation being probably the same as that suggested above in the discussion about Brāhmans. It is, however, among the "Depressed classes" and others in which the actual number of literates is very small that the increase is very large in literacy among Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

Caste	Number literate per 1,000					
	Males			Females		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
Kōmati	521	521	495	54	25	9
Nāyar	429	419	395	143	114	103
Chetti	395	391	320	22	12	4
Vāniyan	298	317	148	20	16	2
Kammā	266	262	207	13	8	3
Tamil	376	251	165	25	13	5
Telugu	262	228	129	19	14	15
Kaikōlan	242	246	69	25	18	2
Vellāla	248	197	68	10	6	2
Dēvānga	223	209	143	33	20	8
Baliya	210	176	147	40	23	16
Tiyan	208	208	149	8	5	3
Agamudaiyan	200	181	154	15	7	6
Nādār						

has been greatest. There has also been

Caste	Actual number of males literate in	
	1921	1911
Chakkiliyan	7,550	2,643
Cheramān	897	467
Holeyā	519	231
Odde	6,882	3,458
Tottiyān	9,207	5,178

There has also been a very large increase in literacy among Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

In addition to Brāhmans, Khonds and Kuravans return fewer male literates now than in 1911. Female literacy has increased in every caste, except among Kālungis, where it has fallen from 5 to 2 per mille.

20 The literacy of Labbais and Māppillas improves steadily and so does that of Indian Christians, subsidiary table 1-A brings out the remarkable fact that, while among Roman Catholics there is now more literacy than there was in 1911, other Indian Christian males have lost ground and their females have only just held their own.

21 The progress in the general spread of education can be roughly gauged by comparing the number of literate persons of each sex at ages 15–20 returned at successive censuses. The proportion of literate persons in the group furnishes

Comparison with statistics of previous censuses

a useful guide to the number of children who have been under effective instructions during the previous five years and so will show what proportion of children of school going age have attended school long enough to attain the census standard of literacy. These proportional figures for the last three censuses are given in the

Number literate per 1,000 of each sex aged
15-80

		1901	1911	1921	Males.	Females.
1921	—	—	—	—	204	44
1911	—	—	—	—	184	39
1901	—	—	—	—	165	23

		1921	1911	1901
Agency	—	—	—	—
	Males	34	23	24
	Females	6	8	2
East Coast North	—	—	—	—
	Males	103	146	123
	Females	39	34	14
Deccan	—	—	—	—
	Males	157	129	124
	Females	22	12	10
East Coast Central	—	—	—	—
	Males	195	151	107
	Females	48	30	24
East Coast South	—	—	—	—
	Males	270	225	219
	Females	44	21	21
West Coast	—	—	—	—
	Males	228	218	198
	Females	72	27	48

		1921	1911	1901
Hindus	—	—	—	—
	Males	300	180	163
	Females	23	24	17
Muslims	—	—	—	—
	Males	216	208	183
	Females	20	19	17
Christians	—	—	—	—
	Males	224	220	203
	Females	226	211	190

margin—among males, the increase was eighteen per mille between 1901 and 1911 and twenty per mille between 1911 and 1921 among females it was seven per mille between 1901 and 1911 and fifteen per mille between 1911 and 1921. These results of an effort to push female education during the past decade manifest themselves at every stage of the study of the literacy tables. The figures for the different natural divisions show that in male literacy at this age-period the Deccan and the West Coast have made progress above the average, while in female literacy it is the West Coast alone that is above the Presidency average. Progress is, as might be expected much slower in the Agency than elsewhere but there is progress to be noted in every division. If we examine these figures by religions we find the main increase among Hindus both Muslims and Christians show less progress in male literacy in 1911-1921 than in 1901-1911 and Christians show less progress in female literacy as well.

Retention of Literacy

22. The question often arises how far literacy once acquired is retained, what proportion of those who go to school in their youth remember through life what they have learnt at school and continue to practise the arts there acquired, and whether the census returns throw any light on the subject. All that it is possible to do with the census figures is to compare the number of literates in age groups, say 10 to 20 at one census with those in age groups 20 to 30 at the next census and so on. If it is found that the number falls rapidly at each succeeding census it may be a fair assumption that the literacy acquired at school does not last through life. In the following statement are shown for a few selected districts and for the main religions the literates at ages 10-20 in 1901 compared with those at ages 30-40 in 1921 and those at ages 10-20 in 1911 compared with those at ages 20-30 in 1921—

Hindus.					Muslims.					Christians.				
District.	1901.	1921	1911.	1921	District.	1901	1921	1911	1921	District.	1901.	1921	1911	1921
	10-20	30-40	10-20	30-40		10-20	30-40	10-20	30-40		10-20	30-40	10-20	30-40
Malabar — [M	43,478	67,824	48,886	84,119	Malabar — [M	6,152	12,080	9,014	14,720	Tinnevely [M	3,283	5,720	7,417	
F	11,874	11,306	14,210	17,445	F	608	567	914	983	F	3,331	2,961	3,124	
Tinnevely [M	26,423	26,290	23,411	40,008	Tanjore — [M	2,522	4,314	2,624	4,977	Malabar [M	2,505	2,316	2,704	
F	1,901	2,723	2,870	2,878	F	108	103	128	108	F	1,983	1,213	2,121	
Tanjore — [M	40,546	51,620	43,300	68,261	Karth [M	2,141	2,100	2,994	2,761	South [M	1,074	2,012	2,008	
F	2,026	4,311	2,718	6,460	Aroor. [M	238	300	389	617	Kannur. [M	980	806	1,404	
Kidder — [M	13,402	20,880	27,271	32,864	Cuddapah. [M	1,716	1,295	1,100	1,230	Tanjore — [M	1,244	1,220	2,023	
F	2,403	2,375	4,713	6,122	F	104	102	114	178	F	964	870	1,282	

Among Hindus it is only in one group of women in Malabar that the numbers have fallen, in every other case there are more literates in 1921 at ages 20 to 30, and 30 to 40 than there were in 1911 or 1901 at ages 10-20. This means either that a good many children at ages 10 to 15 do not return themselves as literate though they are actually at school, or that a considerable number of people only acquire literacy after the age of 20. The second alternative must be the main cause of the very great increase in literacy of Musalman males in Malabar, where the number of literates aged 30 to 40 in 1921 was more than double the number at ages 10 to 20 in 1901, evidently the Mäppilla takes to his books late in life. The same feature is noticeable, though to a less degree, in each of the four districts except Cuddapah where about 25 per cent of the males who were literate at ages 10 to 20 in 1901 had either disappeared or had lost their learning by 1921. The Christian figures are interesting in each of the four selected districts except South Kanara there are in 1921 fewer female literates at ages 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 than there were at ages 10 to 20 in 1911 or 1901, and the increase in South Kanara is very slight. The male figures present more variety, 1921 shows an increase over 1901 in Tinnevely and South Kanara, but a loss in Malabar and Tanjore, as compared with 1911 it shows a loss in Tinnevely and South Kanara but a gain in Malabar and Tanjore. It is impossible to base any conclusion on such contradictory returns as these.

23 The last four subsidiary tables are intended to throw side-lights on the literacy statistics compiled from the census returns. Table 7 shows that during the last decade there has been an increase of 30 per cent in educational institutions of all kinds and of 48 per cent in the number of persons receiving education. The number of private institutions has decreased, and among the public institutions the increase is as shown in the margin. These figures certainly support the conclusion indicated in paragraph 17 above that higher education is spreading very much faster than elementary education. The number of pupils shown

Number in
educational
institutions

	Increase per cent in	
	Institutions	Scholars
All institutions	41	55
Colleges ..	64	108
Secondary schools	31	60
Primary schools	41	54

in the returns of the Education Department are 353 of every 1,000 persons aged 10-15. Many pupils are of course over 15 or under 10, but the age period 10-15 does correspond fairly closely to the (primary) school-going age. From the fact that only 126 out of every thousand persons aged 15-20 are literate, the conclusion must be drawn that many of the so-called pupils leave school before they have learnt enough to satisfy the very modest standard of literacy required at the census.

24 The Education Department has very kindly supplied the figures separately for girls' schools and colleges. Ninety-eight per cent more girls were at school or college in 1921 than in 1911, the number of institutions was 97 per cent higher, and a fall in the number of private institutions is seen here too. Taking public institutions alone, the number of institutions rose in the decade by 114 per cent, and the number of scholars by 104 per cent. In 1911 there were forty-three scholars in colleges, and in 1921 there were 267, the numbers in secondary schools had risen by 91 per cent and the number at elementary schools by 105 per cent. The proportion of girls aged 10-15 who are shown as pupils is 75 of every 1,000 and the proportion aged 15-20 who are shown as literate is 44 per thousand. The relation between these figures is very much closer than in the case quoted above, and indicates that of those girls who do go to school a larger proportion than among boys remain long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the category of literate.

Number of
girls at school
or college

25 Subsidiary table 8 is compiled from the registers of the University and shows for the four years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 the numbers who appeared for the various University examinations and the numbers who passed. The numbers who passed the F.A. or Intermediate examination completely rose from 592 in 1911 to 1,373 in 1921, those who took the B.A. degree in English or Science from 1,436 to 1,916, and those who took the B.L. from 81 to 299, and there are

University
examinations

similar increases in the numbers who took degrees in teaching medicine and engineering. Here is further evidence of the rapid progress in secondary and higher education upon which comment has already been made.

**Newspapers
and books**

26 Subsidiary tables 9 and 10 show the material in the shape of newspapers and books which have been provided in the decade for the exercise of those arts in the acquiring of which there has been such great progress. The number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation has risen from 816 in 1911 to 463 in 1921 and the estimated number of readers from 263 448 to 412,514. The number of books published in the decade 1911-1920 is just double the number of those published between 1901 and 1910 and this in spite of the fact that the war caused a great set-back to literary activity which was still in existence in 1920. Of the 34 634 books published in the decade, 30 630 are said to be new books, and the rest reprints or translations. About 4,500 of the books were designed for educational purposes. The most popular subject for literary activity is religion to which as many as 13,260 of the books are devoted. It is said, however that a considerable portion of these books are "lighter literature presented under a religious garb." It is interesting to note that books are being published in the Badaga, Kui (Khond) Savara, Toda and Tulu languages—none of which was till recently a written language. Kui (Khond) books are printed either in Roman or in Telugu characters. Tulu as a rule is written in Kanarese characters and a similar practice is followed with the other languages. Two of the languages mentioned in the table—Lushai and Garo—claim no speakers in this Presidency apparently they are tribal languages of Assam and the publication of the books in Madras was more or less an accident.

I.—Literacy by age, sex and religion

Religion	Number per 10,000 who are literate										Number per 10,000 who are illiterate			Number per 10,000 who are literate in English			
	All ages.			0-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All religions	857	1,522	211	185	64	1,205	328	2,043	437	2,139	223	9,143	8,478	9,789	91	170	20
Hindu	828	1,495	180	180	54	1,274	287	2,003	384	2,093	189	9,172	8,505	9,820	80	155	7
Musalman	938	1,740	154	144	44	1,155	207	2,163	263	2,713	151	9,002	8,200	9,840	64	125	5
Christian	1,785	2,347	1,235	464	378	2,820	1,771	3,538	2,258	3,002	1,394	8,215	7,553	8,765	585	740	133
Animatio	23	12	3	16	1	55	2	70	4	48	3	9,977	9,558	9,907	1	1	
Jain	3,089	5,153	736	757	329	4,662	1,419	6,559	1,323	6,257	679	6,911	4,847	9,264	157	284	35

I-A.—Literacy of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians

	Number per 10,000			
	Males.		Females	
	Literates	Literates in English	Literates in English	Literates
European and allied races	8,992	8,929	8,678	8,578
Anglo Indians	7,879	7,746	7,763	7,680
Indian {	2,335	483	933	179
Roman Catholics				
Syrians	4,284	679	2,145	231
Others	1,927	624	1,198	338

2.—Literacy by age, sex and locality

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.											
	All ages.			0-13.		10-16.		16-23.		20 and over.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADRAS	557	1,088	511	126	64	1,295	228	2,043	457	2,129	222	
Agency	144	288	22	45	8	177	32	349	86	364	40	
East Coast North	634	1,116	178	265	58	1,030	308	1,617	382	1,820	171	
Gaurik	623	1,220	70	182	30	1,090	86	1,621	110	2,026	75	
Visakhapatnam	474	841	128	145	27	812	211	1,192	295	1,124	122	
Odisha	742	1,272	280	198	32	1,222	657	2,084	806	1,712	222	
Khasa	730	1,177	268	191	27	1,179	478	1,627	267	1,842	222	
Guntur	652	1,122	94	124	25	1,167	262	1,682	408	1,627	170	
Madrass	844	947	154	102	20	906	274	1,480	279	1,274	122	
Deccan	617	1,119	104	120	26	889	189	1,572	212	1,494	209	
Cuddapah	507	1,079	96	122	22	664	158	1,219	212	1,412	100	
Karnool	610	1,122	104	107	24	672	197	1,300	225	1,460	108	
Dampasalla	568	1,066	102	99	30	844	106	1,270	272	1,445	227	
Bellary	672	1,200	112	114	46	904	149	1,548	216	1,662	122	
Sondur	645	1,174	120	1	22	1,072	202	1,614	221	1,614	112	
Anantapur	406	1,060	102	124	41	1,026	166	1,620	206	1,204	106	
East Coast Central	579	1,528	206	124	66	1,667	206	1,972	422	2,179	224	
Madras	2,201	4,222	1,727	879	606	4,272	2,706	6,724	2,894	8,622	1,606	
Chingelapudi	672	1,214	221	177	67	1,200	226	2,177	469	2,622	221	
Chittoor	648	1,170	116	147	36	1,082	206	1,666	225	1,622	124	
North Arcot	772	1,222	122	114	22	1,074	202	1,626	277	2,142	122	
Salem	464	861	81	112	22	772	150	1,102	172	1,272	64	
Cuddalore	722	1,261	167	214	66	1,264	222	1,799	264	1,670	170	
South Arcot	628	1,746	122	124	45	1,622	211	2,122	240	2,622	120	
East Coast South	1,120	2,666	212	247	67	2,142	226	2,722	422	2,940	222	
Tanjore	2,212	2,470	220	222	76	1,220	220	2,022	422	2,210	242	
Trichinopoly	626	1,271	196	210	42	1,626	226	2,206	406	2,622	120	
Pudukottai	1,008	1,067	126	211	46	1,546	201	2,406	267	2,601	122	
Madurai	240	1,799	141	204	45	1,444	215	2,224	212	2,462	140	
Ramanathapuram	1,062	2,120	142	200	42	1,622	222	2,226	206	2,012	121	
Tirunelveli	1,221	2,227	247	216	108	2,072	224	2,622	406	2,226	222	
West Coast	1,126	1,964	444	124	26	1,626	622	2,672	722	2,661	666	
Mysore	1,512	2,229	217	262	201	2,061	1,142	2,270	1,272	2,666	227	
Malabar	1,266	2,066	461	124	26	1,022	720	2,042	620	2,112	606	
Anjengo	2,240	2,440	2,480	212	212	4,422	2,241	4,622	4,074	4,614	2,204	
South Kanara	221	1,212	124	197	22	1,200	226	2,242	626	2,242	266	
Cities	2,264	4,421	1,226	222	666	4,212	2,126	6,721	2,221	6,226	1,264	

3 —Literacy by religion, sex and locality

District and natural division		Number per 10,000 who are literate					
		Hindu		Musalman.		Christian.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	MADRAS	1,495	180	1,740	154	2,347	1,235
Agency	"	346	43	2,101	194	350	74
East Coast North		1,124	161	1,201	224	1,144	675
Ganjūm	"	1,354	84	3,470	785	5,411	4,338
Viragapatam	"	823	118	1,838	270	4,772	4,041
Godāvāri	"	1,229	239	2,634	509	3,051	2,090
Kistna	"	1,163	240	1,426	383	1,294	704
Guntūr	"	1,209	187	737	98	775	384
Nellore	"	983	188	1,065	162	907	665
Deccan		1,104	89	1,078	101	1,411	651
Cuddapah	"	1,092	78	933	127	1,368	547
Kurnool	"	1,188	90	950	82	985	353
Banganapalle	"	1,106	71	885	204	878	283
Bellary	"	1,193	98	1,151	79	4,365	3,568
Sandūr	"	1,281	120	688	65	2,727	4,615
Anantapur	"	1,007	89	1,394	111	4,131	2,463
East Coast Central		1,453	163	2,688	379	3,294	1,991
Madras ...	"	4,391	1,394	4,083	1,031	6,467	5,532
Chingleput	"	1,649	183	3,078	386	3,043	1,735
Chittoor	"	1,139	102	1,461	183	2,446	2,209
North Arcot	"	1,333	102	2,599	367	1,801	676
Salem	"	858	71	2,197	369	1,142	550
Coimbatore	"	1,277	140	3,499	267	8,860	2,151
South Arcot	"	1,723	118	2,472	183	1,544	550
East Coast South		1,999	156	3,152	127	2,696	1,140
Tanjore	"	2,431	225	3,383	80	2,290	803
Trichinopoly	"	1,597	160	3,895	164	2,360	838
Pudukkottai	"	1,850	123	4,087	164	2,509	191
Madura	"	1,671	108	3,180	106	2,674	1,142
Rāmnād	"	2,097	121	2,441	117	2,142	568
Tinnevely	"	2,203	195	2,955	188	3,814	1,786
West Coast		2,166	487	1,212	84	3,240	1,920
Nilgiris	"	1,672	215	3,619	720	5,240	8,556
Malabar	"	2,470	631	1,184	70	4,536	2,912
Anjengo	"	4,452	1,280	2,618	1,111	3,038	8,937
South Kanara	"	1,585	211	1,264	153	2,175	1,076
Cities	"	4,478	1,097	3,428	549	5,462	4,430

4.—English literacy by age sex and locality

Literate in English per 1000.

District and natural divisions.	1921.										1911.		1901.	
	All ages.		0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		All ages.		All ages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MADRAS	179	20	13	6	144	31	134	43	225	21	121	12	80	11
Agency — —	24	1	19	0.3	19	0.6	25	3	30	1	13	0.6	7	0.3
East Coast North	269	29	7	3	136	14	126	23	175	29	26	8	62	4
Gadgik — —	123	2	2	0.5	127	3	171	1	166	3	71	2	45	2
Vengalpetam — —	130	13	9	3	111	19	178	29	160	14	87	7	68	0
Gadgik — —	201	14	12	6	180	21	200	30	200	14	127	9	94	6
Kilasa — —	161	10	8	2	130	18	110	22	122	10	114	0	80	4
Gadgik — —	111	9	8	2	117	14	120	20	125	9	71	2	47	3
Nalora — —	94	12	5	2	79	13	127	26	124	12	72	7	52	2
Deccan — —	82	7	5	3	74	8	175	19	123	7	29	4	44	4
Gadgik — —	72	6	3	1	62	3	120	20	102	4	47	1	21	1
Karnool — —	90	4	3	1	60	4	122	9	112	6	42	2	20	1
Bangalore — —	70	1	10	0.0	30	30	178	0	101	2	60	0.5	16	2
Bally — —	110	12	7	6	81	18	126	20	142	12	78	0	11	0
Bally — —	117	12	12	12	62	12	110	26	126	18	70	6	48	5
Amalapur — —	90	8	7	2	62	9	170	14	120	9	54	5	22	5
East Coast Central	211	22	18	8	206	47	257	72	120	34	205	22	121	20
Madras — —	1,131	426	200	171	1,014	252	1,206	311	1,012	457	1,002	512	1,404	208
Chingaypet — —	219	27	21	12	127	26	222	66	222	29	126	21	118	19
Chittoor — —	107	6	7	2	106	16	242	22	126	8	7	4	40	4
North Arcot — —	160	10	8	2	77	11	196	22	160	12	79	7	67	7
Salem — —	71	6	3	2	40	7	116	8	102	7	54	4	48	4
Channarayana — —	120	16	12	0	108	20	222	27	177	17	80	7	52	8
South Arcot — —	96	7	6	2	72	11	167	12	126	8	67	4	46	8
East Coast South	223	25	17	4	122	24	269	26	220	12	124	9	96	6
Tanjore — —	202	14	10	3	227	20	222	20	270	14	124	7	170	5
Tiruchirappalli — —	194	16	12	6	180	24	201	40	220	14	122	10	101	5
Tiruchirappalli — —	122	8	12	1	126	11	214	8	180	5	87	1	72	1
Madras — —	122	16	0	4	140	29	214	42	201	17	106	9	70	0
Ramanathapuram — —	111	8	2	2	97	0	221	12	161	6	66	4	42	2
Thiruvallur — —	124	22	11	4	202	24	204	00	212	27	120	10	87	14
West Coast	229	46	12	12	227	72	407	24	122	66	122	26	222	27
Nagpur — —	222	422	120	122	221	622	1,027	224	1,102	212	712	212	222	277
Mumbai — —	172	20	8	7	161	27	227	22	222	22	122	17	22	15
Amalapur — —	1,142	1,072	120	222	1,272	1,122	1,422	1,221	1,472	1,221	222	222	222	222
South Kanara — —	122	42	10	10	172	72	442	112	220	60	121	22	22	14

5—Progress of literacy since 1891

District and natural division	Number literate per 10,000																			
	All ages (10 and over)								15-20				20 and over							
	Males				Females				Males		Females		Males				Females			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MADRAS	1285	1633	1631	1646	202	171	120	92	2043	1814	1656	437	268	217	2139	1994	1753	223	142	97
Sec	330	311	241	254	40	20	13	6	349	319	232	56	34	17	364	339	267	40	15	11
St Coast North	1444	1395	1112	1118	216	127	74	29	1617	1439	1277	392	235	136	1520	1379	1207	171	98	55
Arasikudi	1763	1884	1218	1160	81	45	61	22	1631	1708	1382	110	10	70	2038	1711	1556	70	60	38
Arasikudi	108	58	82	7	18	70	5	4	110	917	98	208	124	100	1136	910	867	133	62	42
Arasikudi	10	412	117	10	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Arasikudi	150	148	127	124	278	27	10	7	127	170	113	56	30	18	1159	1517	174	262	151	70
Arasikudi	1210	1421	1747	17	21	129	71	1	1287	1104	1598	106	210	148	1517	1473	1317	179	98	54
Arasikudi	121	1171	105	1178	28	114	70	1	1406	180	1776	170	21	157	1271	1113	1110	172	90	67
Can	1417	1235	1077	1220	177	71	71	35	1773	1294	1310	216	174	102	1491	1315	1141	109	60	42
Chennai	1201	1101	1114	1101	111	70	17	1	1019	1108	1417	111	17	118	1418	1208	1112	100	13	38
Chennai	111	11	1101	1115	127	7	17	1	110	140	111	3	14	1	1491	111	1170	108	11	42
Chennai	130	117	1017	1271	1	7	41	30	170	97	1010	77	100	4	111	1200	1171	97	01	38
Chennai	121	1171	117	121	12	0	3	1	118	171	1478	114	10	87	1187	1112	114	121	10	38
Chennai	1078	131	110	110	120	7	37	1	104	141	139	11	28	5	1011	147	1539	115	33	37
Chennai	120	111	180	101	1	07	2	28	101	117	172	20	115	80	1304	1192	1036	100	8	60
St Coast Central	2005	1872	1673	1734	278	174	125	97	1975	1812	1674	432	291	267	2179	2045	1851	224	147	104
Madurai	7420	5104	4710	4750	107	104	110	84	7721	517	459	2524	310	114	83	383	4010	180	130	906
Madurai	2278	2148	2087	2180	28	102	172	110	2177	188	1778	4	309	171	50	2392	2213	251	170	116
Madurai	1201	1207	117	1288	148	80	8	41	100	100	100	28	120	110	100	1307	1218	121	01	48
Madurai	1114	184	1731	1831	173	103	81	77	184	1010	1617	277	177	115	2158	2015	1802	15	80	67
Madurai	117	1078	181	1070	100	18	18	42	110	170	1017	172	81	68	1278	1194	1020	81	19	39
Madurai	1709	15	111	1101	22	109	70	40	1709	1602	1307	304	100	138	1470	1086	1431	170	68	52
Madurai	2278	2110	110	1170	102	103	10	3	127	1074	1700	209	10	117	273	2343	2116	110	81	60
St Coast South	2728	2579	2250	2305	261	174	110	78	2702	2561	2192	435	305	206	2940	2764	2415	222	142	85
Chennai	710	2711	2718	2611	20	105	110	6	707	2887	2000	1021	110	201	3610	3166	2008	245	158	86
Chennai	2210	1191	1008	1827	210	140	91	71	60	100	106	40	277	171	2303	2141	1709	109	117	63
Chennai	2353	200	2120	207	165	80	50	40	2090	203	209	287	105	99	2601	2740	2722	121	65	44
Chennai	2720	2571	200	1870	175	111	77	60	2351	2217	1777	312	182	150	2482	2411	1932	140	96	62
Chennai	2612	2610	200	2481	173	103	9	40	28	2818	2707	208	170	101	3013	2070	2612	161	89	52
Chennai	7061	300	2631	2031	110	128	218	100	2093	312	2627	098	077	300	3296	3211	2833	383	267	171
St Coast	2620	2392	2093	2120	562	394	319	295	2576	2175	1975	762	527	451	2681	2703	2390	502	300	193
Chennai	2017	2554	2170	1704	1603	700	633	222	2870	2308	2005	1272	1099	678	1080	2775	2332	927	728	380
Chennai	2780	2660	2112	2701	624	447	340	371	2042	2261	2098	821	667	610	3118	2024	000	568	121	366
Chennai	4680	4192	3116	2407	1116	2407	1116	1116	402	100	1071	4071	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116
Chennai	2151	1930	1024	1473	155	210	123	97	2318	1002	1031	698	744	42	2265	2133	1706	289	180	98

6.—Literacy by age

Caste	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1901			1911			1901			1911		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blades and Ashrafis—												
1 Agardhlyan	100	20	120	206	12	218	7	15	22	7	15	22
2 Ashrafis	80	15	95	175	5	180	8	4	12	8	4	12
3 Ambaris	120	10	130	171	11	182	12	5	17	12	5	17
4 Bhat, K. vasi	120	24	144	203	34	237	43	20	63	43	20	63
5 Bhat	120	10	130	203	13	216	11	5	16	11	5	16
6 Bhat	14	4	18	11	10	21	10	4	14	10	4	14
Refugees and Europeans												
7 Siddhanta, Tandi	400	142	542	654	83	737	1,078	79	1,157	783	1,053	1,836
8 Do. Telaga	400	718	1,118	719	418	1,137	1,231	123	1,354	1,353	1,231	2,584
9 Do. Malyan	876	180	1,056	1,005	149	1,154	1,207	123	1,330	1,253	1,330	2,583
10 Do. Malyan	447	518	965	574	447	1,021	1,021	37	1,058	1,058	37	1,095
11 Do. Oriya	800	87	887	878	51	929	1,461	45	1,506	1,461	45	1,506
12 Do. Oriya	519	480	999	608	11	619	401	8	409	393	7	400
13 Do. Oriya	212	104	316	317	860	1,177	1,028	112	1,140	1,028	112	1,140
14 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
15 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
16 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
17 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
18 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
19 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
20 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
21 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
22 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
23 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
24 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
25 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
26 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
27 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
28 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
29 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
30 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
31 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
32 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
33 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
34 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
35 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
36 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
37 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
38 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
39 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
40 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
41 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
42 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
43 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
44 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
45 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
46 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
47 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
48 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
49 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
50 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
51 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
52 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
53 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
54 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
55 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
56 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
57 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
58 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
59 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
60 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
61 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
62 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
63 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
64 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
65 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
66 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
67 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
68 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
69 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
70 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
71 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
72 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
73 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
74 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
75 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
76 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
77 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
78 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
79 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
80 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
81 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
82 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
83 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
84 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
85 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
86 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
87 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
88 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
89 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
90 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
91 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
92 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
93 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
94 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
95 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
96 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
97 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
98 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
99 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21
100 Chatterman	18	3	21	9	9	18	18	3	21	18	3	21

Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.

Number per 1,000 who are literate

Caste	1921				1911				1901				1911				1901			
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Hindu and Animistic—cont																				
32 Kuravan	30	55	3	32	64	2	3	6	0.1	11	21	2	5	0.2	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.1	0.5
33 Kurumban	23	45	2	16	32	0.6	8	15	0.4	7	15	3	8	0.1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.1	0.6
34 Kuruvan	61	118	1	51	101	3	36	73	0.7	13	25	0.5	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
35 Mādiga	5	9	1	4	8	0.7	1	2	0.1	3	5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.1	0.6
36 Māla	9	16	1	7	14	0.8	3	6	0.4	3	7	0.8	3	0.1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.1	0.6
37 Mangala	48	86	5	35	68	3	18	35	1	12	21	2	13	1	2	2	2	1	0.2	0.2
38 Marayan	70	137	3	69	138	3	54	106	2	12	23	2	6	0.1	3	3	3	3	0.1	0.1
39 Matriche	32	60	4	20	39	2	10	19	0.4	10	19	3	12	0.2	6	6	6	6	0.2	0.2
40 Nādar	105	200	15	92	181	7	79	151	8	39	75	8	30	0.2	3	3	3	3	0.2	0.2
41 Nāyar	280	429	143	201	410	11.4	244	465	10.3	240	467	10	207	10	78	151	78	151	3	3
42 Oldo	14	28	2	6	12	0.5	2	1	0.2	7	14	0.5	1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3
43 Pellan	22	15	1	19	40	0.8	12	25	0.1	3	7	0.1	1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
44 Pelli Vanniya, Vanniya, Kehatziya, Vannikola, Kehatziya, Agnikula																				
45 Paraiyan, Panchama	57	111	1	49	97	2	33	66	0.9	18	38	1	10	0.5	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
46 Sāle	18	35	2	14	28	1	5	10	0.3	9	16	1	8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
47 Savara	8	15	0.2	6	11	0.2	2	4	0.1	4	8	0.1	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
48 Telaga	123	210	17	58	109	10	38	72	6	93	182	6	65	2	44	80	44	80	1	1
49 Tiyar	62	123	4	33	63	4	23	46	1	16	32	1	51	12	32	61	32	61	1	1
50 Tattiyar	10	18	3	6	11	1	3	6	0.3	5	8	1	2	0.1	2	2	2	2	1	1
51 Tattikula	14	28	3	10	20	1	3	6	0.4	8	15	2	3	0.1	2	2	2	2	1	1
52 Uppara	25	51	1	21	43	1	13	26	0.2	1	2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
53 Vandiyan	189	298	20	163	317	16	74	148	2	59	112	6	58	3	2	2	2	2	0.1	0.1
54 Vanniyan, Vanniya Vanniya	42	78	5	32	63	3	13	27	0.8	8	11	1	5	0.2	5	5	5	5	0.3	0.3
55 Vannan	40	70	10	20	36	5	13	25	0.6	34	63	5	21	1	3	3	3	3	0.3	0.3
56 Vohama	133	242	25	130	240	18	36	69	2	123	237	10	108	4	10	10	10	10	0.3	0.3
57 Vellala																				
Musalman—																				
59 Labtal	145	300	15	132	278	8	98	211	3	44	92	4	18	0.6	3	3	3	3	7	7
60 Vāppila	62	117	8	56	108	0	45	87	4	10	10	0.1	6	0.0	3	3	3	3	5	5
Christian—																				
60 Indian Christian	103	210	107	143	204	85	109	102	59	395	547	247	203	151	173	272	173	272	77	77

7.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department

	1891.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
All kinds	20,731	1,790,850	20,635	1,718,725	20,828	200,314	22,023	644,394
Public Institutions —	20,004	1,632,673	20,344	1,607,002	21,515	731,307	23,679	663,137
Arts colleges	0	1 10	21	3 741	41	3,370	51	8,308
Professional colleges	0	1,784	6	100	6	836	8	810
Secondary schools	853	100,084	446	102,845	722	100,120	715	70,516
Primary schools	24,906	1,421,121	24,096	960,279	20,208	631,227	17,908	508,320
Training schools	180	1,800	83	2 400	74	1,412	70	1 427
Other special schools	94	8,794	92	4,518	87	3,017	29	2,122
Private Institutions.	3,987	111,177	5,291	120,723	5,711	129 017	3,129	67,627
Advanced —	308	11,201	240	10,141	241	8,418	120	4,080
Elementary	2,002	47,718	2,030	80,576	4 480	84,607	2,943	32,100
Teaching the Kheras only	612	20,225	684	22,161	1,708	29 072	187	4,454
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard —	715	12,970	1,119	21,006	3	82	12	204

8—Main results of University examinations

Examinations.	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Candi. dates.	Passed	Candi. dates	Passed	Candi. dates.	Passed	Candi. dates	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matriculation (Entrance)	38	7	622	164	7,793	2,427	8,029	2,331
Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	(a) 11,429	3,721	7,290					
F.A. or Intermediate	4,878	1,373	1,453	592	1,924	730	2,048	740
Whole examination	3,294	(b) 1,035						
Part I only	1,175	131						
Part II only	409	194						
Degree in Arts—								
H A English Language divi sion	2,532	682	1,523	626	964	485		
Second Language divi sion			1,044	881	656	516	458	230
Science division	2,142	634	1,374	810	839	449	540	316
M A	89	20	61	27	41	19	18	6
Degree in Teaching—								
L T	242	150	116	80	Written 118 Practical 147	70 51	19	7
Degree in Medicine—								
L M & S { Whole examin- { ation { Part I only { Part II only	5 26 14	2 25 4	23	13	2		96	17
M B & C M { Whole examin- { ation { Part I only { Part II only	2 27 51	(c) 22 14	(d) 23	8	6		2	1
M B & B S								
M D	1		2	1				
Degree in Law—								
B L	429	299	354	81	353	141	137	39
M.L.	45	12	14	1	3	1	2	1
Degree in Civil Engineering—								
B C E or B t —								
Civil	24	16	10	5	4	3		
Mechanical	18	18	10	3	5	3	11	1

(a) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was instituted in 1911. Up to 1916, no list of candidates eligible for a University course was issued. A register of marks obtained in the class and in the public examination was given to each candidate and those who were admitted into a college for the University course were registered by the University as matriculates. From the year 1916, a list of candidates eligible for a University course is published annually and the number entered in column 3 for 1921 is based on this list.

(b) In addition to these 222 passed in Part I only, and 633 in Part II only.

(c) In addition, 25 candidates qualified for the L M & S only, 4 in Part I and 21 in Part II.

(d) Of these, 6 candidates qualified for the L M & S only.

10—Number of books published in each language during the last four decades

Language	1911-1920	1901-1910	1891-1900	1881-1890
	2	3	4	5
Total	34 684	17 412	9,766	9 590
A—Vernaculars of India				
(i) Vernaculars of the Presidency	22 139	9 697	5 437	6 449
1 Badaga	1	1		2
2 Hindostāni	399	223	56	276
3 Kanarose	873	420	337	530
4 Konkani	120	22	6	18
5 Kul (Khond)	2			
6 Malayālam	1,278	719	371	790
7 Marāṭhi	14	5	5	
8 Oriyā	298	196	13	6
9 Patnālī Kshatri or Saurashtrī	6	9	1	
10 Savara	3			
11 Tamīl	11,603	4,820	2,207	3,232
12 Telugu	7,465	3,255	2 347	,575
13 Toda	1	3		
14 Tulu	16	24	4	15
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Presidency	2,400	1,773	1 071	966
15 Gūro	2			
16 Gujarātī	20			
17 Hindi	11			
18 Kodagu or Coorgi	1	2		2
19 Lusho	10	19		
20 Pāli (in English)	1			
21 Prākṛit	1			
22 Sanskrit	2,364	1 762	1 071	964
B—Vernaculars of Non Indian Asiatic Countries	441	254	17	119
23 Arabic	430	240	13	80
24 Persian	11	14	4	39
C—European Languages	9,657	5 663	3 131	2,045
25 Dutch	6	10		
26 English	9,569	5,613	3 124	2,028
27 French	32	12		1
28. German	1		2	
29 Italian	14	20		
30 Latin	23	8	6	18
31 Portuguese	12			
D—Other Languages	37	25	110	11
32. Others	17	25	110	11

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE

References to statistics

On the enumeration schedule a column is provided for the language habitually used by each person. The enumerators were instructed to record in this column the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his house. The instructions were simple and easy to grasp and it is probable that the statistics of language are about the most accurate of any collected at the census. The result is presented in Imperial Table X and at the end of this chapter are three subsidiary tables of which (1) shows the languages arranged according to the Linguistic Survey and the number of persons speaking each language (2) gives the distribution by language of 10 000 of the population of each district and natural division and (3) compares for some of the aboriginal and jungle tribes the strength of the tribe with the number returned as speaking the tribal languages.

Dravidian languages mainly spoken

2. Madras is pre-eminently the Presidency of the Dravidian languages. Of every 1 000 inhabitants of Madras, 924 speak a Dravidian language, 10 speak an Aryan language, 6 a Munda language and 1 an European language. Again of 62,718 961 persons in India who in 1911 spoke Dravidian languages, 42,824 049 or 68 per cent were enumerated in Madras and in the States attached to the Madras Government.

Distribution of population by language

3 So far as the main languages go

Persons per 1 000 of the population speaking

		1901	1911
Tamil	—	410	407
Telugu	—	377	377
Malayalam	—	75	7
Oriya	—	37	36
Kanarese	—	36	37
Khokhar	—	33	21
Total	—	967	960
		1901	1911
Tulu	—	13	12
Kannad	—	—	9
Savara	—	4	4
Kashmiri	—	—	4
Marathi	—	3	3
English	—	2	2
Others	—	1	1
Total	—	23	—

the statistics of this census disclose little variation from those of 1911. The proportion of those who speak Tamil has increased by 3 and that of those who speak Malayalam by 1 and this increase is made up by a decrease of 1 under Oriya and 2 under Kanarese. As for the remaining 43 per mille of the population the figures in the margin show the principal languages which they speak. Many of these languages are however spoken only in one or two districts. Tulu and Kannad are confined to the West Coast, Khond and Savara to the Agency and the adjoining parts of Ganjam and Visagapatam. And even of the more important languages Malayalam is current only on the West Coast, and Oriya only in Ganjam, Visagapatam and the Agency.

Variation in languages returned

4 Of the smaller languages, Bellara and Koraga which were returned in 1911 do not now appear both are now treated as dialects of Tulu following the Linguistic Survey. Similarly of the Indian vernaculars foreign to the Presidency we now miss Chitrāl Goussese, and Korku. Chitrāl and Korku or Kurukh have not been returned at this census and Goussese is now included with Kōnkani. Of the vernaculars of non Indian Asiatic countries we lose Syriac and gain Malay and among European languages we gain Russian, and lose Flemish Hungarian and (despite the presence of the Leinster Regiment) Irish.

5 Subsidiary table 2 shows that there are 9 districts in which 90 per cent of the population speaks one language, and it is remarkable that there is far less mixture of languages in the Telugu districts of the East Coast North division than in any other part of the Presidency except Malabar. There are a considerable number of Telugu-speakers in every Tamil district and even on the West Coast, but the

Distribution of languages by districts

District	Language
Vizagapatam	Telugu
Godāvari	"
Kistna	"
Guntūr	"
Nellore	"
Tanjore	Tamil
Tinnevely	"
Malabar	Malayālam
Pudukkōttai State	Tamil

number of Tamil-speakers in the Telugu districts is insignificant. A few districts are notoriously bi-lingual or multi-lingual and it is interesting to watch in these districts for any tendency of one language to obliterate another. The principal districts to which these remarks apply are Ganjām with a long-standing feud between Telugu and Oriyā, Bellary divided in allegiance between Kanarese and Telugu with a strong element of Hindōstānī, Chittoor on the borderland between Telugu and Tamil, Coimbatore with Telugu and Kanarese competing with Tamil, the Nilgiris where practically all the main languages meet and where the tribal dialects of Badaga and Kurumba claim a wide acceptance, and South Kanara where Kanarese—the official language of the district—is spoken by only 18 per cent of the population, both Tulu and Malayālam being spoken by larger numbers. Above all there is of course the Agency—a linguistic “No man’s land”—where Munda, Dravidian and Aryan languages meet, and where primitive tribal tongues are found side by side with the more cultured languages of the country.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921	1911
Oriyā	5,076	5,124
Telugu	4,548	4,437
Savarn	232	234
Khond	105	107
Other languages	39	48

The figures for Ganjām compare as shown in the margin. There are 48 fewer people in 10,000 speaking Oriyā, and 61 more who speak Telugu. The tendency of Telugu to replace Oriyā was remarked in 1911.

Ganjām

In Bellary we find rather more variation, but it must be remembered that the population of Bellary has received a very great shock during the decade and that variations in its composition are only to be expected. Telugu-speakers have decreased by 157 in 10,000, the increase being shared between Kanarese, Hindōstānī and Marāthī. There are also 39 fewer Lambādī-speakers in 10,000 of the population than in 1911.

Bellary

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921	1911
Kanarese	5,588	5,513
Telugu	3,151	3,308
Hindōstānī	904	820
Marāthī	142	119
Lambādī	71	110
Tamil	68	71
Other languages	66	69

Chittoor displays very little change in the decade, the proportion of Telugu and Hindōstānī speakers is a little higher now, while Tamil, Kanarese and Marāthī have lost a little ground.

Chittoor

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921	1911
Telugu	7,224	7,186
Tamil	2,132	2,166
Hindōstānī	455	423
Kanarese	110	137
Marāthī	81	33
Other languages	48	66

In Coimbatore again the proportion remains much as it was in 1911, a very slight gain in Telugu and Hindōstānī, being balanced by a slight decline in Tamil and Kanarese.

Coimbatore

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921	1911
Tamil	6,426	6,439
Telugu	2,227	2,202
Kanarese	1,180	1,218
Hindōstānī	113	100
Other languages	54	41

Nilgiri

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak		Number per 10,000 of the population who speak	
	1901. 1911.		1901. 1911.
Sodaga	3,125 3,501	Hando-kot	811 833
Tami	2,053 2,086	Karamba	223 265
Kanarese	1,104 1,055	Irala	93 108
Malayilam	917 700	Kōka	94 107
English	301 305	Tōda	27 67
Telugu	244 261	Marikhi	73 84
		Other languages	64 61

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

South Kanara

	1901.	1911.
Tel	4,312	4,361
Malayilam	2,023	1,908
Kanarese	1,772	1,671
Kōkhal	1,457	1,247
Marikhi	556	303
Hando-kot	130	124
Other languages	28	51

In the Nilgiris there has been more change all tribal languages show a decline, and there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of persons who speak Kanarese and Malayilam—the increase in the last being particularly marked

In South Kanara, Kanarese has lost ground to Telu, Kōkanī and Malayilam.

Agency

The figures for the Agency show

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1901.	1911
Oriyā	4,087	3,843
Khond	2,084	2,123
Telugu	1,967	2,154
Savara	827	771
Porojā	545	373
Kōyā	395	305
Gadabā	121	109
Konda	103	96
Gōndī	73	45
Others	116	90

Gadabā, Kōyā and Porojā, there is an increase in the proportion of those who speak Savara, Konda and Gōndī.

6 The terms Porojā and Gadabā no more represent a language than they represent a race just as there are several tribes grouped under the comprehensive term Porojā or Gadabā, so each of these tribes—amongst other characteristics which distinguish it from its neighbours—has a language of its own. An attempt

to get enumerators to distinguish between the various tribes and languages was only partially successful, as is shown by the figures in the margin which show the languages actually returned with the number of persons speaking each.

Without an intimate knowledge of these shy people and their languages it is presumptuous to dogmatize. The following conclusions, however reached from information kindly supplied by Messrs. O. A. Henderson, I.O.S.,

A. C. Duff I.C.S. and others who have made a study of the question, may serve as a starting point for the scholar who is to investigate the primitive languages of the Agency. The Bodo Gadabā or Gutob and Parenga Gadabā languages are Munda. Olaru Gadabā is Dravidian and each language is unintelligible to persons of another tribe. And of the Porojā tongues Bonda Porojā is Munda, while Daruva and Pengu Porojā are Dravidian. The figures shown against each language do not of course represent the full strength of the tribe or the full number of those who speak the particular language; those returned simply as Gadabā or Porojā should be distributed among the several tribes and languages and a considerable number of persons whose tribe is returned either as Gadabā or Porojā have returned their language as Oriyā, Telugu or Khond.

7 Subsidiary table 3 shows that in the Presidency as a whole the tribal languages are not holding their own—they are spoken only by 792,321 persons as compared with 1,410,483 persons in 1911 and it is only in the case of Konda Doras and Tōdas that a larger proportion of the tribe than in 1911 are now

Tribal
languages
losing ground

returned as speaking the tribal language. We have just seen that in the Agency there has been an increase in the number of persons who speak Sivara, but from subsidiary table 3 we learn that if the whole Sivara tribe is taken into consideration the number of persons who speak Sivara has fallen from 891 to 793. In the case of Khond and Tâdas the language is spoken by more persons than are shown to be the tribal strength, in the case of Tâdas this is due to the fact that some Tâdas have become Christians and so are shown as Indian Christians, though they continue to speak their own language, and similarly in the case of Khonds there are several tribes of which some members have been returned as speaking Khond, e.g., Jatapu, Gond etc. The figures in column 3 of subsidiary table 3 are taken from Imperial Table X and represent the total number of persons returned as speaking the particular language. But in Part I of Imperial Table XIII is shown the exact number of persons in each caste or tribe who have been returned as speaking a particular language. Thus in Table XIII we find that of 329,569 Khonds only 307,670 speak Khond, of the 311,726 persons who are recorded in Table X as speakers of Khond, we see from Table XIII that nearly 20,000 are Jatapu, a few are Gonds, while the rest are small bodies of various tribes—so scanty in numbers that they had no mention in Table XIII. Similarly we find that of 60,366 Konds Dora only 11,718 speak Konda, the other 48,648 Konds speak some other language. Khonds and Jatapus. Subsidiary table 3 is kept in the present form in order to present a true comparison with the figures of persons returned as speakers when castes were first tabulated by language, but a true view of the proportion of the members of a tribe who speak the tribal language is to be obtained from Table XIII.

8. A recapitulation for the first time has been made at the close of the languages

languages returned by Musalmans

Language	Persons	Per cent
Malayalam	1,092,975	97.5
Tamil	297,004	25.6
Telugu	297,004	25.6
Kannada	174,866	15.1
Marathi	174,866	15.1
English	174,866	15.1
Other	174,866	15.1
Total	2,452,144	100.0

returned by the Muhammadans of the Presidency. The figures in the margin give the result. The Malayalam-speakers are of course almost all Mappillas of Malabar and South Kanara districts. Hindustani is returned by Musalmans of every district in the Presidency, but it is in most common use in the Deccan districts, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot. Tamil is of

course spoken in all districts south and west of Madras, and Telugu to the north, but there are a considerable number of Telugu speaking Musalmans returned in the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Hindi has been returned all over the Presidency, Kaniara is spoken almost entirely in Bellary, Mahr is the language of the Maldivé Islands which are attached to the Ceylon Government and of Minicoy which is treated as one of the Laccadive group attached to the Malabar district, Kōṇṇṇi is peculiar to South Kanara, and Marathi to Bellary and South Kanara.

9. An examination of the languages returned by certain Musalmán tribes in certain districts of the Presidency gives the following results—

Tribe	Population dealt with	Percentage of population in column 2 who speak					
		Malayalam	Hindustani	Tamil	Telugu	Kannada	Kōṇṇṇi
Total	2,452,144	446	287	174	86	04	01
Mappillas	1,092,975	97.5	0.4	0.1			
Shett	798,004		65.6	17.1	16.4	0.7	0.3
Labbas	297,004	3.6	3.1	21.0	2.1	0.3	
Baliyad	174,866	0.7	50.2	21.1	18.5	0.2	0.3
Pathan	71,316	1.2	84.7	2.2	11.0	0.3	
Doddiola	70,331		70.5	0.2	67.0	3.3	

Mappillas speak practically no language except Malayalam, and over 90 per cent of the Labbas speak Tamil. More than half the Pathāns, Sheikh and Saiyads return Hindostāni as their language, and a majority of the Dūdūkulas speak Telugu. A considerable proportion of the Sheikh and Saiyads speak Tamil and Telugu, while those Pathāns who do not speak Hindostāni as a rule return Telugu. A few Dūdūkulas in Bellary district speak Kanarose but elsewhere neither Kanarose nor Kōnkanī is returned by any appreciable number of any tribe.

1 — Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey

(Languages spoken by less than 500 persons have been omitted)

Family, sub-family branch and sub-branch	Group	Language	Dialect	Total number of speakers (000s omitted)			Number per 10,000 of population of province in 1921	Where chiefly spoken (district or natural division)	
				1921	1911	1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I—LANGUAGES OF INDIA									
AUSTRIAC FAMILY									
AUSTRO-ASIATIC SUB-FAMILY									
MUNDA BRANCH			Total	200	209	193	47	Agency and Ganjam	
		Savara Gadaba		187 33	166 43	167 36	39 8	Agency and Vizagapatam	
			Total	39 529	38 691 (a)	35 282 (b)	9 236		
	Dravidian group	Tamil		17,557	17,038	15,544	4,103	East Coast Central and South divisions	
			Korava Yerkala	or	35	43	41	8	Deccan, East Coast North and Central divisions
			Malayalam	Irula	1 8,226	2 3,099	1 2,861		Nilgiris West Coast.
			Kannarese	"	1,504	1,562	1,581	754 351	Deccan, West Coast, East Coast Central and South divisions
				Badaga Kurumba	40 3	39 3	84 5	9 1	Nilgiris.
			Tulu		541	518	496	126	South Kanara
			Toda		1	1	1		Nilgiris
			Kota		1	1	1		Nilgiris
			Kui, Kandhi, or Khond		342	371	357	80	Agency, Ganjam and Vizagapatam
			Gondi			11	8	4	3
	Inter mediate Group		Koi or Koyu	46	49	47	11	} Agency	
			Konda	26	19	15	6		
			Parsi	52	59	26	12		
			Poroju						
		Andhra Language—Telugu		16,114	15,782	14,815	3,772	East Coast North and all over the Presidency	
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY			Total	3 025	3,027	3,118 (c)	708		
	Southern Group	Marathi	Total	125	127	121	29	All over the Presidency	
ARYAN SUB-FAMILY			Konkani		179	170	157	42	South Kanara and Malabar
	Eastern Group	Singhales	Mahl	3	4	8	1	Minicoy	
INDO ARYAN BRANCH, OUTER SUB-BRANCH			Orya		1,574	1,604	1,809	368	Ganjam and Vizagapatam
			Bengali		1	1	1		
MEDIATE SUB-BRANCH		Mediate Group	Eastern Hindi	Chhattisgarhi or Lari.	8	8	2	1	Agency
	Central Group	Western Hindi	Hindi Hindostani	8 1,000	1 975	3 889	2 284	Whole province	
			Gujarati		7	7	7	2	Madras and Malabar
			Patanli Khairi or Saurashtra.		55	93	89	20	East Coast South and Central divisions
INNER SUB-BRANCH			Rajasthanli ..	Marwari Lambadi or Labhani	4 36	2 40	1 34	1 8	
II—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA									
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY			Total	38	41	40	9		
	Romance Teutonic	Portuguese		1	2	2		Malabar	
		English		37	39	38	9	Madras Nilgiris, Malabar and Chingleput	

(a) Includes Koraga (2)

(b) Includes Koraga (3)

(c) Includes Sanskrit (1), Parsi (1).

2.—Distribution by languages of 10,000 of the population of each district.

District and natural division.	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Oriya	Kannarese	Uthukoolan	Marathi	Punjabi, Khairi or Saurashtra	English	Other languages.	Remarks. (Chief languages included in column 11.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS	4,203	3,773	754	363	251	324	29	20	9	308	
Agency — —	2	1,967	—	4,000	—	35	54	—	—	3,006	Gudeak (131), Godei (73), Khond (2,004), Kande (103), Koyk (205), Porek (265), Savara (227).
East Coast North —	33	8,865	—	802	2	251	3	—	3	127	
Ganjam — —	2	4,548	1	8,076	1	26	1	—	1	244	Khond (103), Savara (333)
Vasagupalam —	2	6,314	—	147	1	43	2	—	6	180	Gudeak (80), Kande (40), Khond (41), Korava (7)
Goddavari — —	30	9,348	—	16	2	111	2	—	2	8	
Kistna — —	14	9,444	—	10	1	261	4	—	1	45	
Guntur — —	17	9,303	—	2	3	608	4	—	1	103	
Nellore — —	180	8,230	1	—	4	222	6	—	2	27	
Deccan — —	26	7,235	2	3	1,809	946	72	—	3	202	
Ondolapah — —	23	8,240	—	2	20	822	25	—	1	50	
Kurnool — —	20	8,036	—	8	75	1,020	30	—	1	54	
Bangalore — —	9	7,823	—	—	10	1,021	31	—	—	167	Lambadi (56), Korava (90)
Belary — —	86	2,121	7	2	4,208	904	148	—	2	120	Lambadi (71), Korava (38)
Beadar — —	19	1,224	2	—	6,206	1,612	480	—	2	262	Lambadi (167)
Anantapur — —	43	6,080	1	4	964	700	60	—	2	145	Lambadi (114), Korava (20)
East Coast Central —	7,627	2,289	11	—	362	267	20	13	19	14	
Madras — —	6,207	1,976	78	7	62	662	137	62	270	145	
Chingleput — —	7,283	2,189	2	—	24	123	12	17	22	4	
Chittoor — —	8,122	7,234	1	2	110	423	31	8	2	26	
North Arcot — —	7,266	1,620	2	—	118	340	40	12	4	8	
Salem — —	7,243	1,727	2	—	674	181	22	21	1	4	
Ootacamund — —	8,426	2,227	21	—	1,180	112	10	—	7	6	
South Arcot — —	8,261	624	2	—	166	22	2	2	2	2	
East Coast South —	8,677	873	6	—	226	20	12	66	3	2	
Tanjore — —	9,519	270	7	—	22	48	44	72	4	2	
Trichinopoly — —	5,400	1,147	7	—	221	109	12	26	4	8	
Pudukottah — —	9,463	271	—	—	148	48	16	24	1	1	
Madurai — —	7,409	1,272	7	—	672	72	2	175	2	1	
Ramanathapuram — —	6,644	1,122	2	—	148	27	2	47	1	1	
Thiruvallur — —	9,046	682	2	—	42	22	2	11	1	1	
West Coast — —	337	26	7,189	1	508	20	64	—	29	1,722	
Nilgiri — —	3,066	666	917	21	1,106	211	72	1	201	2,061	Bedagi (2,126), Korava (222)
Malabar — —	262	6	9,674	—	44	12	12	—	2	22	
Anjengo — —	127	6	9,680	—	—	—	—	—	211	2	
South Kanara — —	9	6	2,226	—	1,772	129	220	—	2	5,722	Tulu (4,212), Konkani (1,607)

3—Comparison of caste and language tables

Tribe 1	Strength of tribe (Table XIII) 2	Number speaking tribal language (Table X) 3	Number per 1,000 of the tribe speaking the tribal language		
			1921 4	1911 5	1901 6
Badaga	40,329	39,751	986	1,018	1,001
Bellara	29			984	828
Gadabā	53,770	33,008	614	953	901
Gond	40,823	10,868	266	316	205
Irala	99,874	1,284	13	23	14 includes Kasuva or Kasuba
Khond	329,609	341,728	1,037	1,044	1,128
Konda Dora	65,468	25,505	390	218	178
Koraga	5,287			372	615
Kuravan ..	132,865	34,598	157	217	245
Yerukula	88,631				
Kōta	1,204	1,192	990	1,093	1,026
Kōyī ..	74,084	45,942	620	621	742
Kurumban	150,827	2,946	20	21	14
Lambādi	53,980	36,236	671	816	775
Porojā	87,019	51,727	594	636	284
Savara	210,511	166,882	793	891	858
Tōda	640	663	1,036	976	998

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

THE instructions given to enumerators were to record in the last column of the schedule whether any person were either insane, blind deaf and dumb or a leper. In one respect the instructions varied from those of 1911. In 1911 only those who were deaf and dumb from birth were brought on to the census record. On this occasion enumerators were required to make the record for all sufferers from deaf mutism whether congenital or acquired. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Tables XII, Parts I and II, and XII A, and in three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter and at the beginning of the report are four maps illustrating the distribution of the infirm by districts.

Value of the
results

2 At the outset it must be admitted that the unskilled inquiries made by census officers in order to ascertain the number of people afflicted with certain infirmities can only give unsatisfactory results. It is difficult if not impossible so to frame the instructions as to define the degree of infirmity which it is intended to include in the tabulation and the enumerators, for whose guidance the instructions are drawn up, are for the most part entirely devoid of any technical knowledge in all probability they fail to understand the instructions properly and interpret them in a variety of different ways. Apart altogether from intentional errors of commission or omission, the very nature of the questions and of the agency employed to make the inquiries precludes any hope of complete or reliable statistics. It has long been recognized in European countries that the census is not an agency suitable for the ascertainment and classification of facts, the accuracy of which in very many instances can only be learnt by the personal observation of men and women whose judgment has been trained and well practised in a special branch of medical work." To a man who has not been through any special course of training it is impossible to define the stage at which the feeble minded come into the category of the insane, or to distinguish leprosy from the diseases which have a superficial resemblance to it.

3 Then there is the possibility of intentional mistakes. It has been suggested that an enumerator sometimes uses this column of the schedule as a lever to work upon the fears of the unsophisticated inhabitants of the more remote villages, threatening to enter one or more of the infirmities against persons who for any reason may have incurred his displeasure. And it is always possible that the enumerators will be intentionally misled a man is naturally unwilling to admit that he has a child who is deaf and dumb until all hopes of cure are finally abandoned. Similarly it is only natural for a man to hesitate before admitting to the presence in his house of a leper or a lunatic. In spite of all this, it is claimed that there is no reason to suspect the figures now compiled of greater inaccuracy than those of previous censuses and that some useful results may accrue from a comparison.

Comparison
with previous
censuses

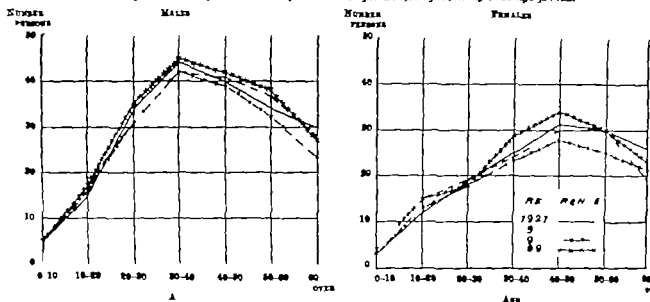
4 The table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last four censuses. The chief point which stands out is the great fall in the number of deaf mutes at this census. The instructions having been altered so as to bring on to the record not only congenital deaf mutes but all persons suffering from this infirmity it was expected that there would be an increase in the number of such persons. The fact that

Infirmity	Number of affected in			
	1881.	1911	1901.	1901.
Insane	8,289	8,407	5,278	5,797
Deaf-mutes	21,987	82,400	24,981	27,364
Blind	27,163	22,963	24,409	26,746
Lepers	18,783	18,256	12,506	12,725

there is a very large decrease is difficult of explanation. From subsidiary table 1 it is clear that the decrease pervades the whole Presidency though it is most marked in the Agency division the Deccan and the East Coast North. In the

latent (inherited) insanity tends to manifest itself at the critical periods of life, e.g., puberty and old age in the case of males, and at child birth and the climacteric in the case of females.

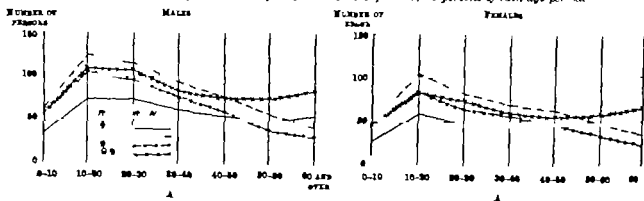
Diagram showing the number of INSANE per 100,000 persons of each age period.



Deaf-mutes

8 The remarkable decrease in the number of deaf mutes has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter. The diagram below gives the distribution by age-periods of the deaf mutes enumerated at this and at the four previous censuses. It shows that both for males and females the number at all age-periods except those over 40 is much smaller now than at previous censuses.

Diagram showing the number of DEAF MUTES per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



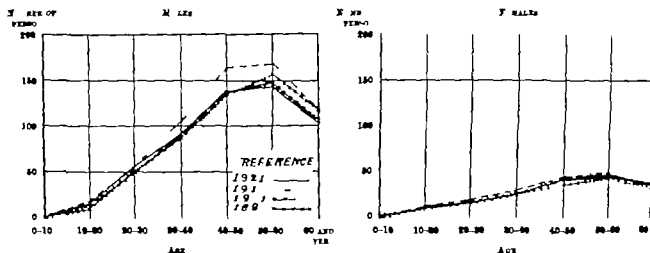
9 The map shows that the largest number of deaf mutes are returned from North Arcot district, where 4 060 persons or 112 in every 100 000 of the population are shown as suffering from this affliction. The neighbouring districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichinopoly and Chingleput with Pondicherry State are next most seriously affected. The number is lowest in the Agency and remains below 20 per 100 000 in the districts of Gōdayari, South Kanara and all the Ceded districts with the one exception of Bellary.

Blindness

10 The next map shows the distribution of the blind. It will be seen that there are seven districts and one State in which more than one per mille of the population is blind. Blindness appears to be most prevalent in Ganjam and next come North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevely where it is probable that the numbers are unduly swollen by the inmates of the Blind School at Palamcottah.

comment on these statistics is not likely to lead to any useful result. The accompanying diagram which gives the distribution of lepers by age-periods illustrates first the very marked disproportion of the sexes. The obvious conclusion is that a very large number of female lepers escape the census returns. In the case of females the age distribution hardly varies from one census to another but in the case of males there was a marked increase in 1911 at ages 30 and upwards at this census at ages 30 to 50 there is still a slight increase over the returns of 1891 and 1901 but a considerable decrease as compared with 1911 while at ages 50 and over the returns of 1921 are lower than at any previous census.

Diagram showing the number of LEPERS per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



Literacy
of the
infirm

13 The proportion per mille of the infirm of each sex returned as literate or

	Number per mille who are			
	Males		Females	
	Literate	Literate in English	Literate	Literate in English
Population	152	17	21	3
Insane	140	40	26	19
Deaf-mute	22	2	11	4
Blind	22	2	6	1
Lepers	136	7	8	3

literate in English is given in the margin. In each infirmity the proportion of literate males is below the proportion in the population as a whole but there is a great difference in this respect between the insane and lepers on the one hand, and the deaf-mute and the blind on the other while the insane and lepers contain nearly as large a proportion of literates as does the population (and the proportion of literate women who are insane actually exceeds by 60 per cent the proportion in the total population) deaf-mutes and the blind contain only

about one-fifth the number. The probable reason is that the returns of insanity and leprosy are more complete among the educated classes than among those who do not put forward claims to literacy. Similarly the large proportion of literates in English both male and female, among the insane suggests either that the return of insanity by the illiterate is incomplete or that the strain and stress of modern life among those who have acquired literacy in English leads to a greater frequency of insanity. The second alternative is to some degree supported by the contrast in the prevalence of insanity between England, where 4,401 persons in every million are insane and India where the proportion is only 203 in every million. The only other point worth notice in these figures is that among deaf-mutes the proportion of females literate in English exceeds that of males. Most of the literates are in the Tinnevely district where there is a famous Deaf and

Dumb School—whose students in all probability swell the number of female literates

14 The number of the infirm who returned themselves as born outside the district in which they were enumerated or an adjoining district is very small

Migration
of the
infirm

Number of infirm who were returned as born outside the district in which enumerated or an adjoining district.

	Actual number	Number per mille
Insane	564	65
Deaf mute	280	13
Blind	393	11
Lepers ..	293	19

The number is greatest in the case of the insane, but as many as 68 per cent of them are in Madras mostly, no doubt, attracted by the hope of treatment in the Asylum. In the case of deaf-mutes again more than one-third of the immigrants are found in Madras or Tinnevely in both which places there are institu-

tions for the care and treatment of the deaf and dumb

15 Of those who are returned as workers the great majority in every case return an agricultural occupation, the next most popular occupation among all classes of the infirm, except the blind, is begging. Among the insane there are nearly 50 tailors, washermen and barbers, 21 live by preparing food-stuffs, 25 are in domestic service, and 25 follow a priestly or religious calling. There is only one insane lawyer, but 9 doctors, 17 schoolmasters, 13 policemen, and 7 Post office employees admit insanity. The deaf and dumb find employment in all sorts of industrial and commercial careers and so do the blind. No less than 245 lepers are returned as living by trade in foodstuffs, and another 179 are sundry shopkeepers who must handle a quantity of grain and other articles used for food, 223 are tailors, washermen and barbers, while there are 44 priests and temple servants, 29 domestic servants, 16 medical men, and 11 policemen—all returned as lepers.

Occupations
of the
infirm

16 The marginal figures distribute 1,000 persons of each sex afflicted with each of the above four infirmities according to their civil condition and compares this distribution with that of the population as a whole. In the case of all infirmities we find that the proportion of widowed greatly exceeds the proportion of widowed in the general population. In the case of the insane the proportion of the unmarried is almost the same as in the total population, and the excess of widowed is almost entirely made up of a deficiency of married. In the case of deaf-mutes

Civil
condition
of the
infirm

Civil condition		Number per mille of each sex of the				
		Population	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepers
Unmarried	Males	531	520	604	431	322
	Females	373	360	473	299	261
Married	Males	425	359	294	405	132
	Females	478	368	300	285	378
Widowed	Males	44	170	100	164	146
	Females	189	206	227	436	361

the proportion of unmarried is abnormally large, probably due to the fact that deaf-mutism is in the main a congenital disease, and that parents will naturally hesitate to marry a son or a daughter to a deaf-mute. The number of widowed deaf-mutes is also large, and consequently the proportion of married is far below the proportion in the community as a whole. Blindness is an affliction which is apt to manifest itself in old age. It is not therefore surprising to find such a large proportion of the blind, both male and female, returned as widowed, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of those who are unmarried and widowed. Among lepers the proportion returned as unmarried is considerably below the proportion of unmarried in the total population, this indicates that leprosy is a disease which does not manifest itself or which is not contracted in childhood. The proportion of the married reveals a curious difference between the sexes, the proportion of married males being considerably greater, while the proportion of married females is considerably less than the proportion in the total population, this lends further strength to the opinion that there is a considerable concealment of leprosy among women and indicates that it is married women especially who tend to conceal the disease.

Infirmitie
by caste

17 In table XII A which gives particulars of the infirm by caste, the first

Number of Oriya Brahmans affected

	1921.	1911.	1901
Insane	—	80	22
Deaf mute	—	12	66
Blind	—	186	119
Lepor	—	123	106

noticeable feature is the great increase in the infirm (except deaf mutes) among Oriya Brahmans. A comparison of the figures of the last three censuses suggests that there must have been something radically wrong with the returns of 1911

18 In the case of Mussalmans the 1911 figures represent the infirm in the community as a whole. At this

Number of Mussalmans affected

	1921.	1911
Insane	—	654
Deaf mute	—	1,228
Blind	—	1,842
Lepor	—	600

census the statistics of four tribes only have been tabulated and these figures are considerably below the infirm found in those tribes in 1901

Number of Idaiyans affected.

Caste	Insane.	Deaf mute	Blind.	Lepor
1921	120	296	826	422
1911	224	925	924	877
1901	61	409	666	308
1901	109	603	613	307

19 Attention was drawn in the Report of 1911 to the great increase in the number of infirm Idaiyans at that census. In 1921 there is a fall in this caste under each infirmity. This confirms the conclusion drawn in 1911 that the figures of that year include also the infirm Gollas.

20. Other castes in which the proportion of the infirm has increased are Chettis and Kammalans. Of the "Depressed classes" insanity is more prevalent now than in 1911 among Oberumans, Mālas, and Paraiyans, and less common among Mādigas and Pallans. Deaf mutism is more prevalent among Cherumans and less common among the others; there is less blindness among Cherumans and more in the other castes. Leprosy on the other hand is more prevalent among Pallans and Paraiyans and less so among Cherumans, Mādigas and Mālas.

21 Among Anglo-Indians there is less leprosy and blindness, more insanity and deaf mutism than in 1911 while among Indian Christians all four infirmities are now less prevalent than formerly.

22 The number suffering from double infirmities has fallen from 379 to 156. The order of frequency of the different combinations is the same as in 1911. Insane and deaf mute is still the commonest combination, then deaf mute and blind, blind and leper and insane and blind, the least common are deaf mute and leper and insane and leper. There are now no persons returned as afflicted with more than two infirmities.

Double
infirmities

1—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses

Natural division	Infanc								Deaf mute							
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province	24	24	23	25	17	17	15	18	58	87	74	87	44	68	55	65
Agency	15	14	19	17	10	10	11	11	15	51	50	73	11	12	79	77
East Coast North	24	24	26	29	17	17	19	22	41	89	74	100	30	66	53	77
Decann	22	22	24	23	15	14	15	17	20	88	80	94	17	60	60	67
East Coast Central	24	23	21	23	16	16	13	15	77	93	80	93	60	73	59	68
East Coast South	20	22	18	20	13	15	13	14	74	96	72	92	56	71	58	71
West Coast	39	35	28	49	29	25	20	29	84	65	61	33	10	52	45	25

Natural division	Blind								Lepers							
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	17	16	16	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Province	87	83	91	101	86	79	88	104	56	62	54	53	19	20	17	18
Agency	59	63	95	75	66	65	64	71	53	57	79	71	29	25	34	29
East Coast North	73	71	88	106	78	67	91	102	64	69	60	62	22	22	20	20
Decann	80	88	107	117	83	69	98	113	15	19	29	29	7	5	8	1
East Coast Central	87	75	78	88	89	75	75	96	66	72	60	56	21	22	17	16
East Coast South	98	93	88	97	86	88	86	108	51	59	42	37	14	17	13	11
West Coast	109	117	121	133	109	113	108	123	41	61	63	82	15	23	25	31

2.—Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.

Age	Insane.								Deaf-mute.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1881	1911	1901	1901	1921	1911	1901	1901	1881	1911	1901	1901	1921	1911	1901	1901
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-3	92	79	84	108	100	103	81	176	300	407	404	447	363	426	371	423
4-10	325	423	504	437	430	476	451	447	1,243	1,451	1,740	1,403	1,330	1,385	1,738	1,586
10-16	680	731	772	601	660	644	603	603	1,803	1,632	1,776	1,376	1,422	1,613	1,583	1,130
16-20	704	766	707	781	718	663	648	622	1,169	1,206	1,222	1,141	1,106	1,379	1,182	1,162
20-25	917	1,031	940	1,052	1,023	1,049	962	961	1,011	1,174	987	1,186	1,106	1,219	1,011	1,272
25-30	1,208	1,074	1,061	1,211	849	969	1,026	820	1,062	940	818	910	910	923	929	967
30-36	1,423	1,322	1,442	1,418	1,227	1,047	1,247	1,244	843	836	976	863	886	877	806	861
36-40	1,173	1,061	1,161	1,067	877	860	745	906	634	644	628	615	600	616	401	422
40-46	1,018	1,070	1,171	1,121	1,161	1,300	1,276	1,236	607	614	542	620	628	654	602	660
46-50	677	728	630	689	667	634	606	602	336	330	301	301	363	366	374	263
50-56	610	706	700	636	601	532	706	705	278	318	363	367	370	327	310	420
56-60	336	343	340	360	306	302	302	220	218	126	84	162	302	145	96	129
60 and over	722	673	630	647	662	708	616	672	378	376	319	506	691	322	300	697
Age	Mild.								Lepers.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1881	1911	1901	1901	1921	1911	1901	1901	1881	1911	1901	1901	1921	1911	1901	1901
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-3	216	301	307	407	196	221	220	214	24	19	13	46	77	21	27	97
4-10	541	531	611	641	370	407	440	428	67	79	40	80	150	118	22	123
10-16	967	869	729	667	677	462	517	290	201	367	236	222	424	272	421	260
16-20	486	506	521	541	367	477	431	447	418	362	302	430	618	40	612	544
20-25	463	619	506	606	422	602	521	524	720	580	522	680	606	660	786	810
25-30	579	640	590	667	660	514	496	461	690	607	731	645	662	622	607	606
30-36	678	623	721	678	661	640	661	622	1,166	1,147	1,217	1,140	1,147	1,006	1,262	1,162
36-40	544	421	461	506	476	448	476	476	1,137	1,106	1,069	1,072	786	696	607	315
40-46	728	607	782	740	720	786	784	728	1,486	1,028	1,217	1,229	1,271	1,207	1,426	1,274
46-50	576	501	462	606	496	506	422	428	1,028	1,142	1,042	1,000	936	667	728	707
50-56	618	607	610	720	660	646	676	676	1,179	1,214	1,266	1,122	1,118	1,126	1,196	1,166
56-60	567	506	614	421	528	512	412	696	678	600	661	606	410	496	272	476
60 and over	2,170	2,662	2,776	2,619	2,999	2,476	2,244	2,222	1,106	1,062	1,114	1,126	1,276	1,180	1,166	1,246

3—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males

1	Number afflicted per 100,000								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males			
	Insane		Deaf mute		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepers
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	24	17	58	44	57	86	56	19	705	765	1 013	344
0-5	2	1	14	13	15	14	2	1	760	918	939	775
5-10	7	5	53	40	33	24	3	2	755	774	694	821
10-15	12	10	69	55	41	23	9	7	810	744	651	745
15-20	20	16	78	61	47	39	7	14	719	749	788	598
20-25	28	18	74	52	55	33	51	17	786	800	902	414
25-30	39	18	74	46	62	45	59	18	511	686	805	753
30-35	42	23	67	42	72	59	81	21	604	696	888	333
35-40	46	28	59	50	77	66	102	28	526	742	756	240
40-45	39	30	66	43	102	96	133	39	603	825	1,004	316
45-50	42	37	57	40	130	132	117	46	716	783	924	286
50-55	32	31	46	46	169	177	141	43	1,029	1,006	1 182	326
55-60	38	28	56	49	237	277	146	48	686	752	1,009	250
60 and over	30	26	50	40	167	556	101	30	917	927	1 265	899

CHAPTER XI—CASTE, TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY

Reference to
statistics

THE statistics of caste, tribe and race are contained in Imperial Table XIII of which Part I gives the numbers of each caste and Part II the distribution of the principal castes by districts. Imperial Table XVI shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age in each district, State and city. The subsidiary table at the end of the chapter shows the variation in the strength of each caste since 1891.

Value of the
returns

2 It has been seriously suggested that the question regarding caste should be omitted from the enumeration schedule, that in the census returns the classification of the population into castes etc., should be suppressed, and that all discussion of the subject in the report should be omitted. The arguments used to support the suggestion are (1) that it is an anomaly that a Christian government should indirectly help to prolong the existence of the caste system (2) that the statistics serve no reasonable purpose as they are inaccurate and (3) that the perpetuation of caste distinctions which a census record implies encourages feuds between rival caste groups. In former census reports it has been the practice to deal with the subject of caste from the ethnographic point of view to discuss the origin of the institution and to treat its present state rather from the scientific than from the practical point of view. On this occasion it has been decided to treat the subject from the sociological and demographical aspect and not from the point of view of ethnography or origins.

Caste the
foundation of
Hindu society

3 In answer to the first argument of those who would abolish the return of caste from the census records it may be observed that the existence of caste is an undoubted fact. Caste is still the foundation of the Indian social fabric and the record of caste is still the best guide to the changes in the various social strata of Hindu society. Questions of marriage customs, education and occupations are inseparably connected with caste and any census record of the population would be most imperfect without a record of caste. The mere record of the strength of each caste made at each successive census does nothing to assist to perpetuate the caste system. It is a statement of the conditions existing at the time, and it is possible by comparing the record of one census with another to see how far the conditions are changing. In the Presidency of Madras the caste column is the one part of the census schedule which arouses general interest. The Hindu public which cares not at all whether its age or occupation be correctly returned, makes a great point of having its caste recorded exactly as it wishes so much so that throughout the period of the preliminary enumeration the Superintendent is bombarded with telegrams from various quarters complaining that enumerators are not making the record of caste properly. The record of caste is useful as a reflection of the social organization of the people and that caste is still a living force is proved by the interest taken by members of many castes to have their names correctly recorded.

Accuracy of
the returns

4 The next charge to meet is that of inaccuracy. It is not claimed for a moment that the census record is free from all imperfections. There are many chances of error. An unintelligent enumerator may make a mistake in writing a name which is strange to him. A slip-writer may make a mistake in copying the enumerator's entry. Sorters may make a mistake in throwing together the slips of castes with similar names. They have even been detected arrogating to themselves the duty of classifying caste names, and putting in one heap slips with various names which they regarded as identical. Every possible check was exercised;

and at this census the language distinction was maintained throughout the sorting by castes, this provided an additional and most valuable check which brought to light many mistakes. Special attention was paid to the final classification, and there is every ground for confidence that the final record contains a minimum of errors due to mistakes in tabulation. There is, however, bound to be a certain amount of error due to intentional misrepresentation by members of certain castes, who cherish claims repeated at every census, when they come forward with petitions asking that they should be described in a certain way in the census tables. All petitioners were informed that enumerators had orders to record the caste name exactly as it was given to them, but they were warned that if they returned themselves merely as Kshatriyas or Vaisyas they ran the risk of finding the numbers of their caste shown in the census tables lower than they ought to be. The Saurishtas who want to be shown as Brâhmanas, the Nâdârs* and Vanniyas or Pallis who want to be shown as Kshatriyas, the Kômatîs who want to be shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who wish to be recorded as Visva Brâhmanas, have on this occasion been joined by Sâtînis who prefer the name Sâtîda Sîvaishnavas, and by Idigas and Indîas who wish to be called Arya Hibida or Setta Balyas. Then there are Lingûyats who wish to be returned as Vira Saivas, and Badagas who claim to be Lingûyats, and finally the Puaivans or Panchamas who wish to be shown as Adi-Dravidas. An attempt was made to tabulate the statistics for these castes strictly according to the names returned, but this was for various reasons abandoned and for most of these castes one figure is given for the caste strength, while the more important of the names returned are entered against it. Nâdârs returned as Kshatriyas and Kômatîs returned as Vaisyas are, however, lost—the Kshatriya and Vaisya figures being swollen by their numbers. Errors of this nature cannot be avoided, and to this extent the statistics are misleading. But after all this affects only a few castes, in the great majority of cases there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures.

5 It is impossible to publish every name recorded on the enumeration schedules. With the caste title "Andi," for example, have been clubbed 26 caste names, some descriptive, some occupational, and others merely particularizing the special branch of the Andi caste to which the person belongs. Under Chetti again, no less than 70 different varieties have been clubbed. An attempt was made to isolate the more important groups such as Bêri Chetti, Nattukkôttai Chetti, etc., but the attempt was frustrated by the imperfection of the returns, the enumerators having entered a large number of persons merely as Chetti without any further indication to which branch they belonged. It must be admitted that in this respect the table is unsatisfactory, many of these groups of Chettis have absolutely nothing to do with one another, and constitute entirely distinct castes. These two instances, however, suffice to show what a mass of work the classification of caste names involves, and why it is utterly impossible, from considerations of space alone, to publish the returns exactly as they are made.

Classification
of caste titles

6 The third argument against the caste record is that it has encouraged feuds between rival castes. Of recent years the only important rivalry between castes has been that between Miravas and Nâdârs in the district of Rînnîd. But it has never been suggested nor is there any evidence that these unhappy strifes are in any way affected by the census caste tables.

7 Before proceeding further we must define what is meant by the word "caste" as used in Table XIII and in this report. In the India Census Report of 1911 caste was defined as in "endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a common name and having a common traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deities, and the same social status,"

Definition

* One change may perhaps be noted between this Table XIII and that of 1911: the Nâdâr of 1911 now appears as a Nâdâr; this is done under the orders of the Government of Madras that the word Nâdâr should cease to be used in official records.

cereemonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves, and are regarded by others as forming a single homogeneous community. As a rule a caste contains several endogamous groups or sub-castes and it is held by some authorities that each of these groups ought to be regarded as a caste, and that the larger body commonly called a caste is merely a collection of true castes who follow the same profession. Be that as it may the "man in the street" applies the term caste to the larger group and this report adopts the same practice. The characteristics of a caste will then be endogamy, commensality and a common name and common traditions though intermarriage and commensality seldom extend to the whole caste and are generally restricted to sub-castes or endogamous groups within the caste. The common name is not always a safe guide nor is the common traditional occupation. In deference to the wishes of the representatives of the Nādar community the Madras Government have decided on this occasion not to show traditional occupations in the census tables: the traditional occupation of the Nādars has hitherto been shown as toddy-drawing but they now claim that they are by tradition and inheritance lords of the soil and that toddy-drawing was the occupation only of comparatively few degenerate members of the caste.

Caste feeling
still vigorous

8 From what has already been said it will be clear that caste feeling shows no sign of weakening. The political victory of the non Brahman party in 1920 led to their dominance alike in the executive and in the legislature and this roused jealousy in Brahman quarters, which serves to keep alive a steady flame of caste consciousness. The attempts which have been made to improve the lot of the "depressed classes" have aroused feelings of resentment in some who would prefer to keep them depressed and this resentment finds expression in an intensified caste hatred. The multiplication of caste sangams or associations to further the interests of the community has developed a feeling for the caste as a corporate body and what may almost be called a caste patriotism. On the other hand there is little evidence of any weakening of caste feeling in the face of modern economic or intellectual influences, while religious reformers such as the Buddhists, who would do away with caste command little attention except from the fisherman and the "untouchable." The coolie who works in the mills thinks just as much or as little of his caste as the village weaver.

Castes
tabulated
by language

9 Before passing on to consider the figures contained in Table XIII we note a new feature in the table which now gives under each caste the language spoken by its members or if in one caste there are a considerable number of people speaking more than one language the number which favours each language. There is little practical intercourse between persons who speak different languages even though they do belong to the same caste and for administrative purposes it is desirable to know what numbers in a certain caste speak a given language. For all practical purposes the linguistic barrier is unsurmountable of the two forces—identity of caste urging unity and difference of language making for division—the latter is certainly the stronger with the result that difference of language has virtually the effect of splitting a caste into as many separate castes as there are languages spoken. The matter is of special importance in the district of Ganjam where members of what were originally Oriyā castes have adopted Telugu, and many who were originally Telugu have adopted Oriyā so that many Oriyā castes return a substantial proportion speaking Telugu e.g., Bāvur, Dombō Paidi, Telli etc. The same circumstances obtain in South Kanara where of the castes described as Kanarese in the census report of 1911 Bante Billava, Gaudas and Holeyas actually return a majority speaking Tulu.

Record of
locality where
small castes
are found

10 In Part I of Table XIII there is also a column which contains information as to the locality in which the smaller castes are to be found. It is these smaller and less familiar castes which attract most attention from the ethnologist, and it should be of assistance to him or to any one interested in the subject to know the locality in which the caste is found.

11 There are 28 castes and communities which contain each 500,000 persons and upwards. These communities make up about $27\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the population of the Presidency. They represent all classes and creeds except Animists and may be taken as representative of all parts of the Presidency except the Agency. It will be observed that there have been abnormal increases among Telagas, Indian Christians, Brāhmans, Kammālans and Māppillas, and that Mādigas alone have lost to any appreciable extent.

The bigger castes

Caste	Strength (000s omitted)	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921	Caste	Strength (000s omitted)	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921
Pall	2 810	- 0.4	Golla	907	+ 0.3
Vollūla	2 654	+ 4.7	Pallan	863	- 0.4
Kūpu	2,631	- 1.8	Idaṣṣṇu	744	+ 1.2
Paraiyan	2,387	+ 1.0	Mādiga	737	- 8.7
Mūla	1,493	- 1.2	Tiṣṇu	673	+ 5.7
Brāhman	1 403	+ 11.7	Nādūr	665	+ 2.1
Indian Christian	1,346	+ 15.3	Telaga	604	+ 21.1
Kamma	1,161	+ 3.1	Chakkiliyan	550	+ 4.4
Kammālan	1,088	+ 7.0	Odde	537	- 2.3
Māppilla	1 099	+ 6.5	Kallan	534	- 0.2
Baliṣa	1,041		Velama	516	+ 6.0
Shoik	933	+ 4.5			

12 The increase among Telagas occurs chiefly in Gōdāvari district, where there is a corresponding decrease under Kāpus and Telugu-speaking Palls.

Telagas

13 Among Indian Christians, as we have seen in Chapter IV, the chief increase has been in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Kurnool, the decrease in Mālas and Mādigas in those districts indicates the class from which the Christian converts were drawn.

Indian Christians

14 Among Brāhmans, the main increase is among Telugu Brāhmans whose numbers have risen by more than 70,000 or 15 per cent, this increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Guntūr, Kistna and Vizagapatam. But for the increase in the artisan community in those districts there would have been reason to suspect that part at least of the increase was due to Kamsalas returned as Viśva Brāhmans and confused with Brāhmans in the abstraction offices. With this possibility ruled out, it is difficult to offer any plausible explanation why Brāhmans in these districts should have increased faster than other communities and faster than Brāhmans who speak the other languages of the Presidency except Malayālam and Kanarese. It is among these small communities that the proportional increase is greatest.

Brahmans

The increase of artisans occurs mainly in the Tamil districts, the rise in the number of Māppillas has been mentioned in Chapter IV.

15 The most violent fluctuations have occurred not so much in these more important castes as in some of the smaller ones. There are 21 castes besides those mentioned already, of which the population has increased by 10 per cent and upwards and 14 castes which have lost more than 10 per cent of their strength. The greatest increase is in Vaisyas who have risen from 6,042 in 1911 to 115,968 in 1921, this increase is mostly accounted for by a fall of 94,523 or 21 per cent in the number of Kōmatis and the greater part of this loss is in the district of Guntūr. The next most marked increase is in Kshatriyas and for the same reason as in the case of Vaisyas. A desire for social advancement or some more subtle reason induces various bodies such as the Rāṣas of the Circars, the Palls (of both the Tamil and Telugu branches), or the Nādārs to return their caste as Kshatriya. An increase of 97.4 per cent in 1901-1911 has now been followed by an increase of 100.8 per cent in 1911-1921. Their numbers have doubled in Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cuddapah, they have multiplied ten-fold in Chittoor, and in all the Tamil districts they have greatly increased. In Gōdāvari

Vaisyas

districts the principal gain is from Pallis while in the Tamil districts they have gained from the Vanniyans or Pallis and from Nāḍāras.

16 The next largest increase is in the Gamalla caste which is shown as about 100 000 or 63 per cent stronger than in 1911. There is at this census, as there has been since 1901 some interchange between the Idiga, Indra and Gamalla castes. The traditional occupation of all these castes is the drawing of toddy and the three castes have recently formed a common organisation under

Caste.	Number returned in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Gamalla	253,947	153,659	150,977
Idiga	183,187	261,726	231,840
Indra	66,678	54,774	30,049
Total	478,759	470,157	412,866

the title of Arya Hihda or Soti Balija Sangam. From the figures in the margin we see that in the last decade the Idigas have lost more than 100 000 of their numbers to Gamallas and Indras. This has happened chiefly in the districts of Gōḍāvāri and Kistna in Gōḍāvāri in 1911 there were 32,699

Gamallas, and 111 186 Idigas now there are 103 935 Gamallas and 53 361 Idigas and in Kistna, against 59,503 Gamallas and 78 992 Idigas of 1911 we now have 28 002 Gamallas and 35 762 Idigas. In Ganjam, Gamallas have become Indras in Vizagapatnam, Idigas have become Indras. Guntūr in 1911 had only Gamallas and Chittoor had only Idigas now Guntūr returns 9 450 Indras in addition to 27 645 Gamallas and Chittoor has 2 449 Indras besides 9,2 9 Idigas. In the Agency where in 1911 there were 3 480 Gamallas and 1 780 Idigas, there are now none of any of the three castes.

17 The next castes to engage attention are the Kummara, Kumbhāra and Kumbhāro or Telugu Tulu and Kanarese and Oriyā potters while the Telugu folk have lost 0.3 per cent of their numbers, the Kanarese and Tulu have gained 29.8 per cent and the Oriyā 60.8 per cent. The actual figures are given

	1921	1911	Difference.
Kummara	123,806	134,078	379
Kumbhāra	40,781	36,307	11,444
Kumbhāro	29,142	18,133	11,019
Total	212,689	100,506	23 041

in the margin. Evidently either at this census or in former years there has been confusion between the different languages. Inasmuch as the caste sorting was at this census done by language there is at least a probability

that the 1921 figures may be the more accurate.

18 There is another series of castes between which there is a risk of confusion—Ambalakāras Muttrācha and Muttriyān. Ambalakāras rose in 1911

	Number returned in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Ambalakāras	164,748	185,177	161,471
Muttrācha	237,626	153,432	176,000
Muttriyān	100,334	66,964	66,717
Total	492,699	405,443	404,348

but in 1921 fell to the level at which they were in 1901. Muttrāchas fell in 1911 but in 1921 have risen by 48 per cent, while Muttriyāns have increased steadily at each census. A "Muthurāja Sangam" has recently been started in Trichinopoly and the preference for the title Muttrācha may be ascribed to the

activities of this sangam. The figures for the districts are even more remarkable. Ambalakāras for example have quadrupled in Salem, they have nearly doubled in Tanjore, while in Trichinopoly they have decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The chief increase of Muttrāchas is in Trichinopoly whence none were returned in 1911 and now over 50 000 there has also been a large increase in Anantapur balanced by a fall in Cuddapah and Kurnool they have increased in Chingleput and in Chittoor but have lost ground in North Arcot. Muttriyāns show a loss in Chingleput, and a gain in North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

19 Next in point of increase come the Lingāyats who now number 171 000 against 134 600 in 1911—an increase of 27.1 per cent. More than half these people are in Bellary district, where in spite of the fact that the population of the district has fallen by 11 per cent, the number of Lingāyats has risen by 23 000 or nearly 80 per cent there are also 3 000 of them in the State of Sāndūr where in 1911 there were only 200. They have lost a little ground in Coimbatore,

Gamalla,
Idiga, Idiga

Kummara,
Kumbhāra
and
Kumbhāro

Ambalakāras,
Muttriyān
and
Muttrācha

Lingāyats

but in Salem they have more than doubled The Lingāyats on the Nilgiris are a section of the Badagās who follow the Lingāyat doctrines

20 The Maravans of Madura and Tinnevely have increased by 50 and 30 per cent, while in Rāmnād their numbers have risen by 9·2 per cent In Madura there is a corresponding decrease of Bahjas, and in Tinnevely there is a marked fall in the number of Vellāles and of Paraiyans, but it is unnecessary if not impossible to regard this increase and these decreases as cause and effect

21 It is only the Iluvan (Malayālam) who should be compared with the Iluvan of 1911 The folk shown as Iluvan (Tamil) in 1921 are the same as those entered as Panikkans in 1911, in adopting the name Iluvan the *Tinnevely District Gazetteer* published in 1917 was followed, which is the latest authority on the subject

22 The tribe which shows the next largest increase is the congeries of aboriginal folk who are grouped under the name of Gadabā With them it will be convenient to consider all the aboriginal, forest, and gipsy tribes together

Tribe	Number enumerated in		
	1921	1911	1901
Khond	329,669	354,040	316,568
Savara	210,511	186,128	183,169
Yānād	188,426	121,549	103,806
Irula	99,874	109,669	86,087
Yerukala	88,631	88,241	65,513
Porojā	87,019	92,737	91,886
Jātāpu	81,841	92,520	75,719
Kōyl	74,084	79,422	63,062
Konda Dora	65,466	89,775	88,715
Lambādi	53,080	49,418	44,439
Gadabā	53,770	45,115	40,395
Gond	40,823	25,598	20,734
Badaga	40,329	38,180	31,178
Kudubi	7,285	10,368	10,360
Chenchu	6,281	6,954	7,164
Kōta	1,204	1,163	1,267
Paliyan	731	1,452	705
Kūdan	722	791	789
Tōda	640	748	807

The marginal statement shows how these tribes have fared during the last twenty years And before starting the discussion it is necessary to repeat the warning given in Chapter IX when dealing with languages that the expressions Porojā and Gadabā do not represent each one tribe, but that each word is used to designate three or four distinct tribes—each such tribe having a distinctive language of its own, as well as its own peculiar habits and customs With this warning we proceed to note that there are seven tribes whose numbers in 1921 are lower than they were in 1901 The Kudubis, a jungle tribe living in the

hills of South Kanara, have lost nearly a third of their numbers since 1911 Probably either in 1921 or at the early

censuses there was confusion between Kudubi and Kuruba In 1901 only 227 Kurubas were returned in South Kanara, in 1911 the number was less than one per mille of the district population, so the district was not shown in Part II of Imperial Table XIII, but in 1921 we have 27,022 Kurubas returned in South Kanara There has been a great fall

Tribe	Decrease, 1901-1921	
	Actual	Per cent
Kudubi	3,065	29·8
Konda Dora	23,249	26·2
Porojā	4,867	5·3
Chenchu	883	12·3
Kōta	63	5·0
Kōdan	67	8·5
Tōda	167	20·7

in the strength of Konda Doras in the Agency—partly due to the transfer to Vizagapatam district of certain Agency tracts which they inhabit, but the tribe as a whole has lost over 25 per cent of its numbers in the last ten years, it is uncertain whether this is due to heavy mortality or to emigration The Chenchus at the time of the census of 1921 were, many of them, hiding in the heart of the Nallamalai hills from the police who were conducting an extensive campaign against them The wonder is not so much that fewer of them should have been counted than in 1911, but that so many as 6,000 of them should have been found The Kōtas who lost 8 per cent of their numbers between 1901 and 1911 have made a slight recovery in the last decade The Tōdas, on the other hand, have suffered much heavier losses in the last decade than in 1901-1911, they now number only 640—360 men and 280 women The proportion of women in 1901 was 78·1 to 1,000 males, in 1911 the proportion fell to 75·1 in 1921 it was 77·8 having nearly got back to the state of things obtaining in 1901 Kūdāns are jungle folk in the hills of Malabar, the fall in their numbers may possibly be due to their migration to Cochin or Travancore

Seven of the tribes have risen in numbers at the two censuses of 1911 and

Tribe.	Increase 1901-1921.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Gond	30,080	90.9
Yerukala	22,115	15.6
Yakadi	24,620	59.2
Gadabā	12,378	34.1
Lambadi	9,641	21.2
Badaga	6,161	16.0
Sevare	27,332	14.9

1921. The large increase in the number of Gonds occurred mostly at the census of 1901 it may be due to migration across the borders from the Central Provinces or it may be due to confusion with Khond or Konda Dora, both which tribes have lost population in the last decade. Yerukalas, Yanadis and Lambadis all show a substantial increase—though in the case of Yerukalas the increase

all occurred before 1911. The abnormal increase in these gypsy tribes is probably due to people of other castes with a taste for the wandering life joining their gangs adopting their customs and eventually claiming membership of the tribe. It is difficult to account for the increase of the Gadabās and Sevares considering the loss of population in the Agency generally and especially in the other aboriginal tribes nor are the causes apparent which have led to the increase among Badagas. The other aboriginal and forest tribes though they showed an increase of population in 1901-1911 have lost ground in 1911-1921 but are still well above the population of 1901. From these five tribes Paliyans ought to be excluded 705 strong in 1901 they more than doubled their numbers in 1911 but in 1921 their numbers have fallen again to 781. Either the 1911 figures were wrong or there must have been an invasion at the time of that census of Paliyans from Travancore. The fall in the strength of Khonds Jātipus, Kōys, and Irulas is sufficiently explained by the bad conditions of the closing years of the decade.

The Depressed classes

23 We pass next to a consideration of the castes commonly known as the Depressed classes. They have come into prominence recently partly by reason of their assertion of equal rights of humanity and citizenship with members of superior castes, partly owing to industrial disputes with members of superior castes which led to serious riots and disturbances in Madras, and partly owing to measures taken by the Government in recent years to improve their conditions. Following the established practice their first move in the direction of social advancement has been an agitation for a change of name but they are not all of one opinion as to the most desirable name some favour *Adi Drāvīda* for the Tamils and *Adi Andhra* for the Telugus, others favour *Drāvīda*. As a matter of fact none of these names is yet established outside Madras and its suburbs in Chingleput. About 50 000 persons in these two districts returned themselves as *Adi Drāvīdas* the rest of the community continued to describe themselves either as *Panchamas* or by the traditional caste name. Those caste names with the numbers returned under each at the census of 1921 and the

Caste.	Strength, 1921.	Variation, 1911-1921
Adi-Drāvīda	80,015	—
Chakkiliyans	840,307	+ 44
Cherumans	319,307	+ 37
Holeyas	61,668	+ 22.7
Mālas	737,027	+ 9.7
Mālas	1,624,129	+ 1.8
Pālis	922,963	+ 0.4
Paraiyans	2,237,026	+ 1.0
Sevares	2,032	+ 1.7

variation between 1911 and 1921 are given in the margin. The fall under *Holeyas* occurs in Bellary Coimbatore and chiefly in South Kanara. The fall in Bellary and Coimbatore reflects the general decrease of population in the district of Bellary and in the taluk of Kollegal where the Coimbatore *Holeyas* are found; the fall in South Kanara is

partly made up by the presence of 20 000 *Mālas* in that district. The greatest decrease among *Mālas* occurs in Bellary where it is no doubt a result of the famine conditions which obtained at the close of the decade and next in Kistna and Guntur where we have seen a great addition to the Christian population. The fall in *Cherumans* has we have seen, been accompanied by an abnormal rise in the number of *Māppillas* and similarly there has been a marked fall in the number of *Mālas* in Gantūr and Kurnool where there have been additions to the Christian community. The *Pālis* are fewer in the districts of Trichinopoly Coimbatore and Tanjore from which districts they must have emigrated in greater numbers. The number of *Paraiyans* has increased everywhere except

in Tinnevely and on the Nilgiris, in the Nilgiris the reason is less recruiting for the tea estates, the shortage in Tinnevely is probably due to increased emigration to Ceylon. Chakkilyans have increased very largely in the Tamil districts of the East Coast Central division, but have decreased in South Arcot and the districts south of it (except Madura). This decrease again is probably the effect of increased emigration, the increase in Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem is due to the decline of Malas and Madigas in those districts.

24 The number returned as Europeans or of allied races has fallen since 1911 from 14,905 to 10,836, the number of British subjects having fallen from 12,741 to 9,950 and that of others from 2,130 to 886. The district with the largest number of Europeans is now the Nilgiris, with Madras second, in 1911 the position was reversed, these two districts contain 6,469 out of the 10,836 Europeans, and the rest are scattered in small numbers throughout the Presidency as is shown by the following table which groups districts according to the number of Europeans in each —

Distribution of Europeans by districts

Less than 30	30 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 300	Over 300
Agency Cuddapah Anjengo Padakkottai Banganaipalle Sander	Kistna Kurnool Ramanud South Kanara	Ganjum Guntur Nellore Bellary Anantapur Chittoor Salem	Vizagapatam Godavari North Arcot South Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly Tinnevely	Madras Chingleput Coimbatore Madura Nilgiris Malabar

European and allied races

Of the 9,950 British subjects, 6,721 are English, 725 Scotch, 1,101 Irish, 41 Welsh, 78 Australian and 34 Canadian. In 1911 there were 8,738 English, 668 Scotch, 657 Irish, 27 Welsh, 28 Australian, and 74 Canadian. The increase in the number of Irishmen in 1921 was due to presence of the Leinster Regiment in the Presidency at the time of the census. It is remarkable that there should be 2,000 less Englishmen in the Presidency than in 1911, many left India at the time of the war and evidently the places which they vacated have not all been filled. Of the Europeans who are not British subjects, the majority in 1921 were French and Americans who numbered 516 out of 886. In 1911 the most numerous community were Germans of whom 545 were enumerated in Madras that year. In 1921 Germany and her allies are represented by 11 Germans and 13 Austrians. Of the 10,836 Europeans, 2,944 were enumerated in Madras, just below 1,000 in the other 16 cities, and the rest in the smaller towns and in villages.

25 There has also been a fall in the number returned as Anglo-Indians from 26,023 in 1911 to 23,492 in 1921.

Distribution of 1,000 Anglo-Indians by age

	0-15	15-30	30-50	50 and over
1921	377	292	217	114
1911	371	298	210	112

As will be seen from the margin there is little difference in the age distribution between the two censuses, 1921 showing a slightly lower proportion at ages 15 to 50 and with a corresponding increase in childhood and old age. 9,002 of the 23,492 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in Madras, Malabar has 2,501, Chingleput 2,175, the Nilgiris 1,285 and Vizagapatam 1,136. They are distributed over the other districts as follows —

Distribution of Anglo-Indians by districts

Under 30	30 to 100	100 to 200	200 to 600	600 to 700	943
Agency Guntur Ramanud Padakkottai Banganaipalle Sander	Ganjum Cuddapah Kurnool	Kistna Chittoor Salem Tinnevely South Kanara	Godavari Bellary Anantapur Trichinopoly	Nellore North Arcot South Arcot Tanjore Madura Anjengo	Coimbatore

Anglo Indian

The districts which attract them are naturally those where there are railway workshops or settlements. Part II of Table XVI shows that Anglo-Indians are much more addicted to city life than Europeans whereas only 36 per cent of the Europeans were enumerated in cities, no less than 53 per cent of the Anglo-Indian community were returned from the 17 cities.

Musulman
tribes

26 The strength of the principal Musulman tribes shows little variation from

Tribe.	Strength, 1921	Variation, 1911-1921	
		Absol.	Per cent.
Māppilla	1,069,433	60,064	6.5
Sheik	913,301	40,020	4.3
Labial	() 383,914	- 15,749	- 3.9
Barayd	173,386	+ 3,253	3.2
Pathan	118,561	+ 13,041	+ 13.2
Dādākhā	(b) 78,800	+ 4,367	5.5

() Includes Kavarthans.

(b) Includes Illudans.

and from Kistna, but are recorded in Vixagapatam they have increased considerably in the districts of Guntūr Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorious by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His numbers have risen by 6½ per cent since 1911 and we have seen in Chapter IV that this increase is at least in part due to conversions from among the Oherumans. Originally descended from Arab sailors who married women of the country the majority of the Māppillas to-day have next to no admixture of foreign blood except in few cases they are simply out-caste Oherumans who have turned to Islam in the hope of improving their social status, or the descendants of such converts. Their

1911 The apparent fall in the number of Labbais is accounted for by the common tendency of a Labbai as he rises in the social scale to claim membership of the Sheik, Sayad, Pathan etc. tribes. The loss occurs mostly in the Rāmnād district and to a lesser degree in North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai. The greatest gain of population is by Pathans in North Arcot Rāmnād and Tinnevely. Dādākhā have disappeared from the Agency

zeal for Muhammadanism is notorious and their fanatical outbreaks have for years been the only source of disturbance to the peace and quiet of the West Coast. The recent outbreak, for the numbers involved, the area affected the damage done to person and property public and private and for its duration, has far surpassed all previous risings. Māppillas are found in every taluk of the district as will be seen from the figures in the margin. After the Laccadives, the three taluks of Ernad, Ponnāni and Walluvanad in which they are most numerous form with Calicut taluk the area worst affected by the rebellion. Palghat, it will be observed is practically outside the Māppilla area and their numbers are comparatively few in the Wynnad and in Cochin.

Taluk.	Māppilla population.	Percentage of Māppilla to taluk population.
Calicut	86,083	39.9
Chirakkal	86,307	24.9
Cochin	4,326	15.6
Ernad	326,873	80.1
Kottayam	64,790	26.6
Kurumbanād	96,236	20.0
Laccadives	9,443	69.5
Palghat	13,000	4.2
Ponnāni	326,532	43.8
Walluvanad	131,467	33.3
Wynnad	13,533	15.1

Variation in caste, tribe, etc since 1891

Caste, tribe or race	Persons (000s omitted)				Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (-)		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
Agamudaiyan	369	350	318	298	+ 5.4	+ 10.0	+ 7.3
Ambalakūran	166	185	182	167	- 11.0	+ 14.0	- 3.0
Ambattan	227	213	200	184	+ 6.7	+ 6.5	+ 8.4
Andi	70	82	88	90	- 14.4	- 6.2	- 2.4
Baliya	1,041	1,041	1,008	884		+ 3.3	+ 14.0
Bant	181	128	119	110	+ 4.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.8
Bācuri	57	67	67	48	- 14.7	+ 0.8	+ 39.6
Beatha	49	48	41	35	+ 2.4	+ 16.1	+ 18.2
Billava	167	157	143	126	+ 6.2	+ 9.9	+ 13.1
Bottada	68	62	50	53	+ 6.8	+ 24.0	- 5.8
Boya	440	426	397	357	+ 3.4	+ 7.2	+ 11.3
Brāhman—							
Kanarese	125	94	91		+ 33.6	+ 0.0	
Malayālam	28	19	19		+ 33.4	+ 0.4	
Oriyā	142	143	128	1,133	- 1.5	+ 12.3	+ 1.9
Tamil	505	480	416		+ 5.1	+ 15.4	
Telugu	532	461	430		+ 15.4	+ 5.7	
Others	133	113	106		+ 18.5	+ 0.4	
Chakkiliyan	350	526	487	444	+ 4.4	+ 8.1	+ 9.7
Oheruman	248	255	253	280	- 2.7	+ 0.8	- 2.7
Chetti	354	350	289	658	+ 1.1	+ 21.0	- 55.9
Dāvūnga	239	287	276	226	+ 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 22.2
Dombō	70	63	58	74	+ 11.7	+ 8.4	- 21.7
Dādakula	77	72	75	51	+ 6.8	- 3.9	+ 45.0
Gadabā	54	45	40	33	+ 19.2	+ 11.7	+ 20.9
Gamallā	254	154	151	136	+ 65.2	+ 1.8	+ 11.3
Gauda	50	46	46		+ 0.8	- 1.9	- 1.7
Gando	96	122	103		- 22.8	+ 18.8	
Gavara	64	61	50	41	+ 0.4	+ 9.0	+ 34.5
Golla	907	904	855	790	+ 0.3	+ 5.7	+ 8.3
Holeyā	92	136	148	155	- 32.7	- 8.0	- 1.8
Idaiyan, Yādava	744	735	695	664	+ 1.2	+ 5.7	+ 4.7
Idiga, Arya Hihida, Setti Baliya	153	201	231	185	- 41.3	+ 12.9	+ 49.7
Ilavan	150	121	111	121	- 0.8	+ 7.0	+ 6.3
Panikkan		30	30	12			
Indian Christian	1,346	1,168	999	889	+ 15.3	+ 16.9	+ 19.0
Intra, Arya Hihida, Setti Baliya	89	67	39	85	+ 21.0	+ 35.4	- 54.3
Irola	100	101	86	72	- 1.8	+ 16.9	+ 19.8
Jangam	117	110	102	98	+ 6.3	+ 7.8	+ 16.3
Jūtūpa	82	93	76	82	- 11.5	+ 22.2	- 7.3
Kaikōlan, Sengandar, Sengunda							
Kahatriya	407	363	347	313	+ 10.4	+ 6.2	+ 11.0
Kālingi	87	83			+ 4.8		
Kālinji	54	52	127	115	+ 5.6	+ 0.7	+ 10.0
Kallan	534	515	180	410	- 0.2	+ 10.2	+ 18.4
Kamma	1,161	1,126	974	850	+ 3.1	+ 15.0	+ 14.5
Kammalan, Kameala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma—							
Malayalam	117	109	104		+ 11.6	+ 3.8	
Tamil	519	509	497	500	- 1.8	+ 12.6	+ 1.8
Telugu	364	295	272	263	+ 13.4	+ 8.8	+ 1.5
Kāpa	2,631	2,679	2,576	2,446	- 1.8	+ 4.0	+ 1.5
Karnam	120	110	92	84	+ 5.9	+ 19.2	- 2.3
Khond	930	955	317	327	- 7.1	+ 12.1	- 3.1
Kōmati, Arya Valaya	394	496	428	288	- 21.0	+ 16.4	+ 49.0
Konda Dora	65	90	89	85	- 27.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
Kōyi	74	79	13	51	- 6.7	+ 25.8	+ 24.2
Kahatriya	318	168	80	152	+ 100.8	+ 97.4	- 47.3
Kambāra	50	38	35		+ 29.6	+ 8.1	
Kambū āro	29	19	13	149	+ 60.6	+ 43.8	+ 13.0
Kammarā	134	134	120		- 0.3	+ 11.5	
Kuravan	132	110	100		- 14.7	+ 9.3	
Yerukala	89	88	66	135	+ 0.4	+ 34.7	+ 22.7
Karuba	140	232	206	137	- 39.7	+ 12.1	
Kurumban	151	144	155		+ 4.7	- 7.0	+ 7.2
Kuravan	154	153	139	129	+ 3.2	+ 9.9	+ 7.9
Labbai	369	402	407	353	- 8.2	- 1.3	+ 15.2
Lambāda	54	49	44	38	+ 9.2	+ 11.2	+ 16.4
Illogāvat	171	135	132	108	+ 27.1	- 2.8	+ 27.9
Māliga	77	80	75	61	- 8.7	+ 7.0	+ 10.4
Māla	1,493	1,511	1,465	1,371	- 1.2	+ 7.6	+ 2.5

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891—continued.

Caste, tribe or race.	Persons (000s omitted).				Percentage of variation		
	1911.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1891	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
Malakula	63	67	66	23	11.1	+ 2.5	+ 50.4
Malayth	63	63	66	67	- 3.3	29.3	- 3.4
Manapla	183	181	164	184	- 0.4	11.9	7.1
Mappila	1,080	1,033	913	833	+ 0.5	13.1	10.9
Mardima	81	79	83	87	14.8	- 3.5	33.3
Maravva	420	364	322	307	32.4	-	10.8
Mattichka	323	323	176	150	+ 65.3	-17.0	+10.6
Mattuchya	100	37	65	24	15.5	+ 23.8	97.0
MEAR.	603	643	603	633	+ 3.1	+ 0.4	13.4
Mattanda	181	163	181	96	- 1.0	+ 7.0	38.9
Miyar	490	413	410	394	+ 13.8	0.4	4.2
Miyar	637	380	498	461	- 3.3	+10.4	+ 3.1
Miya	84	101	96	93	-17.3	+ 8.3	+ 4.4
Palisa	898	898	878	893	- 0.4	+ 6.9	3.9
Palli, Vannya, Vannya, Kaba-							
tiya, Vannika, Kaba-							
tiya, Agnikula Kaba-							
tiya	1,810	2,330	1,564	1,304	- 0.4	10.4	+ 6.6
Pandran	64	67	63	63	- 3.5	+ 26.3	36.9
Pase	61	71	61	65	+13.3	16.5	33.9
Paranya, Pannama, All-Drinda.	1,367	2,384	2,183	2,086	+ 1.0	+ 9.6	+ 8.8
Patula	130	107	96	100	+13.3	+13.3	-13.3
Pavaji	87	93	93	83	- 0.3	+ 0.9	13.0
Pilasa	83	103	107	66	- 69.1	- 8.8	+ 80.3
Polyad	178	170	163	110	+ 3.3	+11.9	+ 37.6
SEU	340	393	378	310	- 8.3	+10.0	+ 3.1
SEU, SEU, Sri Valsava	44	48	36	33	- 7.3	31.4	31.0
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	91	93	87	73	- 3.3	+ 6.8	+19.9
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	111	135	183	183	+13.1	+ 1.0	0.8
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	86	86	84	80	- 3.4	+ 3.1	-10.4
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	83	84	84	110	- 3.1	19.9	- 11.3
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	933	963	787	619	+ 4.5	13.6	37.1
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	44	47	41	15	- 5.4	15.1	+174.4
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	674	630	373	303	21.1	30.3	30.5
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	676	680	573	548	+ 5.7	10.6	5
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	70	67	63	80	- 4.0	- 3.1	+16.0
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	144	150	180	145	- 1.3	3.8	8.3
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	895	967	890	337	-	+ 7.8	10.1
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	113	113	113	101	- 3.0	4.7	6.4
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	80	83	83	43	-19.9	- 1.7	60.8
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	66	58	95	121	+15.8	-30.4	-67.1
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	145	8	19	0	231.8	+65.4	90.0
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	80	81	69	63	- 0.6	17.1	11.6
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	348	360	300	385	- 3.7	- 0.4	36.5
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	89	63	84	41	- 8.8	18.9	33.7
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	301	104	171	183	2.9	13.8	+11.7
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	351	313	300	239	+ 8.6	16.0	- 8.7
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	318	487	439	293	+ 8.0	11.7	14.8
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	2,864	2,336	2,370	2,321	+ 4.7	6.6	7.1
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	83	79	61	81	4.6	-13.4	11.6
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	133	123	104	68	13.9	+27.0	33.3
SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU, SEU	45	60	82	40	- 9.1	- 4.9	7.1

CHAPTER XII — OCCUPATION

PART I

THE most difficult and complicated subject dealt with at a census, and to many people the most interesting and useful, is that of the occupations by which the people live. The information is recorded in three columns of the enumeration schedule, which are headed as shown in the margin. Enumerators were instructed to enter in column 9 the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or

The information collected

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers		Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers
Principal	Subsidiary	
9	10	11

carry on business either personally or through servants, or the actual means of subsistence of persons who live, for example, on pension, rents, or the interest on investments. They were instructed to make the entries as definite and precise as possible, and to avoid vague terms, such as "merchant," "shopkeeper," "writer," "coolie." They were further told to enter in column 9 the occupation of women and children who do any work which helps to augment the family income. Column 10 is provided for a record of any occupation which an actual worker follows at any time in addition to his principal occupation, when a man has two occupations the principal one is that from which he derives the greater part of his income or upon which he relies mainly for his support. Column 11 is for children, women and old or infirm persons who do no work either personally or through servants, for such person the principal occupation of the "actual worker" who supports him or her is to be entered in column 11. Thus the main distinction drawn is that between workers and dependants, and in making this distinction there is little risk of confusion, it may be open to question exactly when a boy who works with his father begins to augment the family income, but as a general rule it was suggested that the work of boys and girls over the age of 10 was of sufficient value to bring them within the category of workers.

2 The correct sorting and classification of occupations is by far the most difficult part of the work in the abstraction offices. The same occupation can be described in so many different ways that the tickets and registers must become bewilderingly voluminous. A new system of classifying occupations, based on that invented by Dr Jacques Bertillon, a French statistician, was introduced to India in 1911, and has with slight modification been adopted again at this census. Dr Bertillon divides all occupations into four classes and twelve sub-classes, below which there are three series of minor subdivisions which vary according to local requirements.

Sorting and classifying the returns

3 In the scheme adopted for the Indian census of 1911 there were 55 orders and 169 groups, on this occasion there are 56 orders and 191 groups. The variation in the number of orders is due (1) to the provision of three new orders (a) 19 Transport by Air, (b) 43 Air Force and (c) 56 "Other unclassified non-productive industries", (2) to the amalgamation (a) of order 18 (industries of luxury) with order 19 (industries connected with refuse matter) under the head "Other miscellaneous and undefined industries" and (b) of order 40 (trade in refuse matter) with order 41 (trade of other sorts) under the head "Trade of other sorts". The variation in the number of the groups is in the main due to the splitting up of certain groups of 1911 with a view to more precise classification, thus the 1911 group 4 (farm servants and field labourers) is now split into group 4 (farm servants) and group 5 (field labourers), and group 13 of 1911 (raising of small animals) now appears as group 15 (birds, bees, etc.) and group 16 (silkworms). In other cases this has been done specially for Madras,

The classification scheme

in order to determine the number of persons supported by some occupation, such as coconut fibre work [group 40 (a)], dyeing of yarn [group 37 (a)], workers in aluminium [group 50 (a)], which is of special interest or importance in Madras. In a few cases occupations have been transferred from one order to another in order to arrive at a more exact classification e.g., bristles work, brush makers and persons occupied with feathers have been transferred from order 6 (textile industries) to order 7 (hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom). thatchers have been transferred from order 15 (building industries) to order 8 (wood industries) plough and agricultural implement makers have been removed from order 9 (metal industries) and are now included under wood or metal according to the material of which the implements are made makers of glass bangles and beads have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 10 (ceramics) saddlers and harness makers have been transferred from order 16 (construction of means of transport) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom) manufacturers of ice have been transferred from order 17 (production and transmission of physical forces) to order 11 (chemical products and analogous); newspaper managers and editors and journalists have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences) trade in thatch has been transferred from order 36 (trade in building materials) to order 25 (trade in wood) conjurers, acrobats, etc. have been transferred from order 41 (trade of other sorts) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences).

New heads of classification

4 Mention has already been made of the introduction of two new orders to cover (1) persons employed in aerodromes, etc. and (2) members of the Air Force. The census of 1921 is the first at which it has been considered necessary to provide separate groups (1) for persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor-vehicles or cycles—group 90 (2) for owners managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)—group 113 (3) for dealers and hirers in mechanical transport—group 144 and (4) for private motor-drivers and cleaners—group 183. The growing interest taken in the condition and movement of labour is reflected in the provision of three new groups in which are entered labourers employed in harbours and docks (group 106), labourers employed on the maintenance and construction of harbours docks, canals, etc. (group 109) and labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (group 112) all other persons employed on these works being placed in separate groups.

The statistics

5 The results obtained by the methods just described are published in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI. Table XVII shows for each district, state and city the number of persons supported by each occupation recognized in the classification scheme and under each occupation the number of persons partially supported by agriculture. Table XVIII shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose main occupation is agriculture and contains separate divisions for rent-receivers (landlords and tenants) cultivators (owners and tenants) and labourers in temporary or permanent employment. Table XIX shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is other than agricultural. Table XX showing the distribution of occupations among the population by religions was not compiled for Madras in 1911 and is not compiled on this occasion. Table XXI shows both for the principal castes the occupations which they follow and for the principal occupational orders the castes supported by them. At the end of this chapter are seventeen subsidiary tables the first nine of which present the salient features of Imperial Tables XVII to XXI.

Table 1 shows the general distribution of the population by occupation.

Table 2 shows the distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Table 3 gives the distribution of the main classes of occupations in natural divisions and districts.

A tenant rent-receiver (1) one who takes (2) an on lease, and in turn sub-lets it, making his income out of the difference between the rent he receives and the rent he has to pay

Tables 4 and 5 show the occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary (table 4) or the principal (table 5) occupation.

Table 6 shows for certain occupation groups the number of female workers.

Table 7 gives a comparison for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 of the numbers returned as supported by the main occupations

Table 8 shows the occupations returned by certain selected castes and for each occupation the proportion of female workers to male

Table 9 compares for 1911 and 1921 the number of persons employed on railways, and in the irrigation, postal and telegraph departments, as reported by those departments.

6 As in 1911 the occupation returns obtained on the ordinary census schedules have been supplemented by a special industrial return obtained from the manager of each industrial establishment. The scope of this inquiry has, however, on this occasion, been extended, in 1911 an industrial establishment was defined as an establishment in which 20 persons were employed, in 1921 the definition was altered so as to cover establishments employing 10 persons and over. The managers of all these establishments were required to send in returns giving full particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the articles produced, the power employed, and the number, sex, age, caste, and birth-place of each employee, skilled and unskilled. These schedules were handled quite separately from the enumeration schedules used for the population census, they were distributed to the managers of the industrial establishments who were told to fill them up and have them ready by a certain date on which they would be collected. District Magistrates, and, in Madras, the Commissioner of the Corporation, were responsible for the service and collection of these schedules. The information obtained from them is tabulated in the seven parts of Imperial Table XXII, of which Part I is a provincial summary giving the number of establishments of each kind, with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff, and the number and sex of skilled and unskilled employees. Part II shows the distribution of the establishments by districts, giving the same information as Part I. Part III classifies the industries according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of the owners and managers. Part IV gives the caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen, and Part V gives similar information for the unskilled. Part VI gives particulars of the power employed in industrial establishments. Part VII gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments. The material contained in these tables is presented in summary form in the last eight subsidiary tables.

The special industrial census

7 Mr. C W E Cotton, C I E, I C S, the Director of Industries, has very kindly contributed a review of the industrial occupations of the Presidency, based on the statistics obtained by this special census, which will be found at the end of this chapter, in view of this exposition by an officer possessed of such intimate knowledge of the industrial affairs of the Presidency, I have refrained from any detailed discussion of the industrial occupations.

8 The accompanying diagram illustrates the general distribution of the population by occupation, and contrasts with it the distribution of the city population. Of every 100 persons in Madras, 71 are engaged in agriculture, 13 in industry (including mines and transport), 6 in trade, and 10 in all other occupations; for all India in 1911

General distribution of the population by occupation

Number per cent of population supported by certain occupations		1921	1911
Agriculture	..	71	70
Industry (including mines and transport)		13	15
Trade		6	6
Professions	..	3	3
Others	..	7	6

the proportion was 71 per cent engaged in pasture and agriculture to 20 per cent engaged otherwise. Of the "other" occupations which support 10 per cent of the population the most important are pasture, fishing and hunting, public administration, professions and the liberal arts, each of which supports one per cent. A comparison of this distribution with that of 1911 shows that there has

9 Of the population of the Presidency 49 in every hundred are workers and 51 dependants In the margin are

Proportion of workers and dependants

Proportion per cent of dependants to workers

	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Professions
Agency	48	50	44	55
East Coast North	51	51	51	53
Deccan	48	49	48	55
East Coast Central	53	55	57	62
East Coast South	50	56	59	63
West Coast ..	55	59	64	65

given the proportions in each natural division by the main heads of occupation Under all heads there are more dependants on the West Coast than in any other part of the Presidency, and the professions have a larger proportion of dependants than any other group of occupations There are fewest depend-

ants in the Agency and in the Deccan—yet another sign, if any more were needed, that these divisions are more backward than any other in the Presidency

10 Dr Bertillon's four classes are—A. Production of raw materials, B Preparation and supply of material substances, C Public administration and liberal arts, and D Miscellaneous The first class contains two sub-classes—(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation, and (2) Exploitation of minerals, and the first sub-class is again divided into two orders—(1) Pasture and agriculture, and (2) fishing and hunting We thus come to consider the agricultural occupations of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency As on former occasions the agriculturists of the Presidency have been classified into those who live by the rent of agricultural land, and those who cultivate the land, and each of these groups is again divided into landowners and tenants Besides these there is the numerous body of farm servants and agricultural labourers

Class A
Production of raw materials
Sub class I
Exploitation of animals and vegetation
Order 1
Pasture and agriculture—
(a) Ordinary cultivation

11 Ordinary cultivation (excluding agents and persons connected with the management of landed estates) supports as workers and dependants 30,062,999 out of the 42,794,155 inhabitants of the Presidency, or 7,025 out of every 10,000, in 1911 the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture was only 6,818, and in 1901 it was 6,831 in 10,000 There is no apparent reason why after a fall in 1901-1911 the proportion of agriculturists should rise in 1911-1921 by such a considerable amount as 207 in 10,000 No doubt the familiar tendency of any person however remotely connected with the soil to claim intimate relation with it, hoping thus to rise in the estimation of his fellows, accounts for a great deal

Increase in agriculturists

12 The next matter for consideration is the numbers of agriculturists of different types—landlord, tenant and labourer The figures in the margin show the distribution of 1,000 agricultural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901

Distribution of 1,000 actual workers in agriculture

Description	1921	1911	1901
Non-cultivating landowners	40	23	19
Cultivating landowners	381	426	484
Non cultivating tenant	28	4	1
Cultivating tenant	225	207	151
Farm servant ..	109	340	345
Field labourer	208		

The figures in the margin show the distribution of 1,000 agricultural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901 The main distribution remains the same, of every 10 agriculturists, 4 are cultivating landlords, 3 are labourers,

Proportion of landowners, tenants and labourers

2 are cultivating tenants, and 1 is a non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. At the same time there is a tendency throughout the twenty years for cultivating landowners and labourers to lose ground to the cultivating tenant and the non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer Does this imply that the man who farms his own land is being forced to relinquish it to the non-cultivating money-lender for whom he will cultivate as a tenant? The indication is slight, but it deserves attention. The figures of 1921 bear a sufficiently close resemblance to those of 1901 and 1911 to warrant the conclusion that the returns have been accurately made, and that the classification has been correctly done Special trouble was taken to ensure this end Collectors were asked to prescribe for their districts the use of the current vernacular terms for each of the agricultural occupations; and these terms were communicated to the abstraction offices so that they might know for each district the exact significance of the vernacular expressions used in the schedules If we consider the classification of all persons supported by

agriculture, dependants as well as workers, we find that the main distribution is the

Distribution of 1,000 persons supported by agriculture.

Description.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating landowner ..	55	54	30
Cultivating landowner ..	208	451	512
Non-cultivating tenant ..	23	6	3
Cultivating tenant ..	240	226	187
Farm servant ..	97		
Field labourer ..	177	274	305

tural labour there has been a very large fall in the proportion of actual

Actual workers per 1,000 supported by agricultural labour.

1921	—	—	—	—	800
1911	—	—	—	—	640
1901	—	—	—	—	661

same as that of actual workers. The only noteworthy difference, as in 1911, is in the case of agricultural labour though the proportion of workers has decreased since 1911 the proportion of persons supported remains unchanged. Among those supported by agricultural labour there has been a very large fall in the proportion of actual workers and among the actual workers the number of women to every 1,000 men has fallen from 1,187 to 996. All these facts indicate an improvement in the conditions of the labouring class.

Adequacy of the supply of agricultural labour

13. A question of the first importance to Madras which is mainly dependent on agriculture is the sufficiency of the supply of agricultural labour. The census statistics by themselves do not throw much light on the subject but by comparing the present proportion of labourers to landowners with that which obtained in 1911 we may get some notion how conditions are moving. In 1901 there were 270 working labourers for every 1,000 persons (workers and dependants) supported by the other agricultural occupations. In 1911 this proportion had fallen to 245. In 1921 it was only 212. There is no doubt that these figures reflect the great increase in emigration which we have seen occurring in the closing years of the decade. The figures will afford but cold comfort to those who see in emigration nothing beyond the fact that it denudes the district of its agricultural labour.

Conditions of agricultural labour

14. Casual agricultural labour is generally paid in grain at the rate of 5 to 8 annas a day for a man or 3 to 4 annas for a woman. The farm servant is paid in a variety of ways. His condition varies from practical slavery to comparative independence but such is the custom of the country that the master nearly always contrives to get his servant into his debt, and thus obtains a powerful hold over him in case he thinks of leaving his service. Sometimes these servants are paid a fixed annual quantity of grain, sometimes all they can claim is a specified share of the yield of their master's land. In other localities these methods are combined. Of late years labourers generally have begun to better themselves to secure better conditions, and this spirit has spread in some places even to that most conservative of men, the agricultural labourer. The labour of the East Coast has for a generation or more been in the habit of emigrating to Burma, Ceylon or the Straits whenever times were bad or the master was more than usually troublesome, and in Tanjore district at any rate the labourers know well how to use the threat of emigration to extort better conditions from the master. Of late too the Government have started an organization to make a special study of labour and so far as may be possible to improve the conditions under which it works. Labour has learnt to assert itself and nothing that the master can do will ever succeed in driving it back to the squalid stupor from which it has just been roused.

*Order 1 (b)
Growers of
Special
Products and
Market
Gardening*

15. Passing on from the "ordinary cultivator" we come to order 1 (b) which covers tea, coffee, etc., planters and their labour and market gardeners. The number dependent on estates has risen from 37,379 in 1911 to 71,905 in 1921. The increase has occurred in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; while there has been a loss of population in Salem and Malabar. New country has been opened up on the Anaimalai Hills in Coimbatore and on the Nilgiris, which accounts for the increase in those districts. There has been a remarkable increase of market gardeners in Guntur and Nellore as also in South Arcot and Trichinopoly while the number in Malabar and South Kanara as well as other districts has fallen. It is always difficult to get correct returns under these occupations; a man will call himself a cultivator and even if pressed by the enumerator will not admit that he

makes the greater part of his income by the cultivation of vegetables, fruit or flowers

16 There is a slight decrease in forest officers, and wood-cutters, and a considerable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," the chief fall being in group 14 "Herdsman, etc." There are several groups which deal with persons concerned with cattle, namely, group 11 cattle breeding, 14 cattle tending, 70 making butter or ghee, 114 driving a cart, 133 selling butter, milk or ghee, and 146 cattle dealing or hiring. There is inevitably a certain confusion in these groups, for the various occupations are not clearly defined, the person who breeds cattle may himself make ghee and sell it, or he may put his cattle into a cart and drive or hire them out. The 1921 figures show an increase over those of 1911 in three of these groups, cattle breeding and the making and selling of butter, in the other groups there is a loss, and on the whole the loss is 73,000 or 10 per cent. There is, of course, a close alliance between these occupations and agriculture and it is more than likely that the deficiency under cattle has gone to one of the agricultural occupations. A decrease of about 12 per cent occurs in group 12—Sheep, goat and pig breeders, which may be ascribed to the same cause.

Order 1 (c)
Forestry
Order 1 (d)
Raising of
farm stock

17 The raising of small animals is now shown as supporting 2,102 persons as against 327 in 1911, the principal occupation being the breeding and tending of silkworms in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, birds and bees occupy a few people in Chingleput and Madura.

Order 1 (c)
Raising
of small
animals

18 Order 2 contains those who live by fishing and hunting. Fishermen are liable to be confused with fish-curers (group 69) and fish dealers (group 131), more often than not it is the fisherman himself who both cures and sells the fish. Group 17—Fishermen—shows slightly more persons so employed in 1921 than in 1911, but in each of the other groups there is a great deficiency in 1921. The greatest variation in the district figures is in Tinnevely which now claims more than twice as many fishermen as it had in 1911.

Order 2
Fishing and
hunting

19 Order 3—Mines—shows persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur. The persons shown against Malabar are the dependants of persons working on the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a considerable fall in the number of persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur, a matter which will be mentioned in the industrial part of the chapter.

Sub-class II
Exploitation
of minerals
Order 3
Mines

20 Order 4—group 22—shows persons employed on mica in Nellore, on magnesite in Salem, etc. The persons shown against Chingleput and South Kanara are engaged in stone quarries, of which as a matter of fact there are some in every district, which give employment to far more persons than are shown in the table.

Order 4
Quarries of
hard rocks

21 The principal occupation included under order 5 is the manufacture of salt carried on under the auspices of the Salt department of the Local Government. Here again the table is far from complete.

Order 5
Salt etc.

District.	Number of factories	Number of persons employed
Ganjām ..	7	775
Vizianpatam ..	6	1,444
Gōdāvari ..	2	311
Kistna ...	5	2,231
Guntūr ...	4	1,749
Nellore ..	7	1,429
Chingleput ..	8	4,533
South Arcot ..	5	1,493
Tanjore ..	10	5,119
Rāmnaḍ ..	5	174
Tinnevely ..	12	1,560
Total ..	71	21,024

In the margin are given figures obtained from the Salt department, from which it will be seen that salt is manufactured in every district on the East Coast. Table XVII shows no person at all against the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore and Rāmnaḍ, and against the other districts a number far smaller than that given by the department. The reason apparently is that practically all these men are unskilled labourers, who must have been returned at the census as labourers unspecified.

Class B.
Preparation
and supply
of material
substances.
Sub-class III.
Industry

22. Sub-class III deals with industries it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons supported by industrial occupations has fallen from 5 891 058 in 1911 to 4,812 771 in 1921 of the industrial population

Number per mille of industrial population dependent on	Persons supported.	Actual workers
Textiles — — — —	234	240
Hides, skins, etc. — — —	15	14
Wood — — — — —	105	94
Metal — — — — —	30	30
Ceramics — — — — —	47	48
Chemical products — — —	10	9
Food industries — — — —	118	104
Industries of dress, etc. —	220	267
Furniture industries — —	1	4
Building — — — — —	119	136
Construction of means of trans- port — — — — —	1	1
Production and transmission of physical forces — — — —	1	1
Other miscellaneous industries.	90	78

in 1921 the actual workers number 2,219 497. The population supported and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

In these groups are included alike the persons engaged in organized industries such as cotton mills, ammunition works and tile factories, and the village artisan following his traditional calling in the manner handed down from former generations.

28 From Imperial Table XXII we find that the number of persons engaged in industrial establishment employing ten persons and over is only 177 539 or 8 per cent of the population returned as actual workers on industrial occupations. We have seen that only 18 in every 100 of the population are supported by industry generally and when it is shown that even of this 18 per cent the workers in organized industries form an insignificant minority it is clear that the Presidency of Madras can make no claim to any prominence in matters industrial. On this point Mr Cotton has more to say in his part of the chapter

Sub-class IV
Transport

24. Sub-class IV includes persons employed on transport it contains five orders dealing with transport by air water road and rail, and with post office, telegraph and telephone services. No persons were employed on transport by air. Under transport by water are included persons employed in the Madras Harbour sailors enumerated in ships round the coast, persons engaged on canal transport, and boatmen. Transport by road covers persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges persons employed on mechanically driven vehicles, including trams and motors cartmen, paliki bearers and rickshaw pullers, persons connected with pack animals, and finally porters and messengers. All railway employees are included in order 22—labour in group 119 and all others in group 118

2 Railway employees have increased by 25 per cent and there has also been an increase in the number of persons employed on streams, canals, etc. and in the number of paliki bearers and rickshaw pullers there has been a slight increase in the quantity of labour employed on roads and bridges but on transport by water and transport by road generally there is a distinct fall.

Sub-class V
Trade

26. Trade supports about 2½ millions of the population of the Presidency. Of these nearly half are supported by trade in foodstuffs, and about another quarter fall under the head of general store and sundry bazaar keepers or shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. The order is divided into 34 groups according to the article in which trade is carried on. But in each group there is a great variety of occupation for example, group 121 includes as bankers persons employed in the big European banks, Indian financiers like the Marwars or the Nattukkottai Chettis, and the village money lender. The classification is made entirely according to the article in which a person trades, and the methods and extent of his business are entirely ignored.

Internal
trade

27 Of the business done by the big commercial houses in Madras nothing need be said it is the business familiar all the world over. An attempt has, however been made to collect information regarding the nature of the trade done in the smaller towns and villages of the Presidency. The residents of villages and the smaller country towns have two alternative methods of supplying their modest requirements. They may either attend the nearest weekly market or they may purchase what they need from the village shop. I am indebted to Collectors of several districts for full and interesting descriptions of the town and village shop, the stock held, the methods of doing business, the accounts kept,

and the normal profits earned. Conditions are apparently the same in all parts of the Presidency. It is only in towns that the shops specialize in particular articles, in the smaller villages there is as a rule only one shop which sells everything that the villager is likely to want, from grain to kerosene-oil, and from salt to cheroots. Prices generally are regulated by custom and so are profits. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not unknown.

28 Except in the districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets play a very important part in the collection and distribution of local produce and in bringing within the reach of the rural consumer necessities or luxuries otherwise procurable only in towns. The market, in fact, serves the same purpose for the rural area as a number of specialized shops do in towns. These markets are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days are so arranged that the same men may, as they often do, go on from the one market to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance of the market, and may range from 300 to 30,000. Rural markets

29 Markets are held once a week but the number of hours varies in different places. Almost every important market lasts for a whole day, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m., but the smaller ones last from 3 to 5 hours, mostly in the afternoon. Prices are higher in the earlier hours of the market than in the later, and when the produce first comes to the market than at the time when in a favourable season the new year's fresh stocks are expected. Subject to these limitations prices are still to a large extent regulated by custom and this is almost always the case with articles like pots, coarse cloth, etc., which are brought to the market direct by the producer.

30 Profits are variously estimated in various places, but about 1 to 2 annas in the rupee seems to be the normal, profit on cattle rises sometimes to 25 per cent. In the smaller markets profits appear to be a little higher than in the larger, and retail sale usually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.

31 Retail sale is the rule, but in the larger collecting centres merchants purchase articles wholesale. Retail sale is, save in exceptional cases, for cash, in wholesale transactions, credit is allowed. Barter is reported to prevail in a few areas in Ganjām, Bellary, Coimbatore, Rāmnaḍ and the Nilgiris, and bulls are reported to be exchanged in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.

32 The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and also luxuries. A large part of it is local produce, but produce of other districts, especially cattle, are sent long distances when they command a large sale.

33 Grain is brought in by the poorer ryot, the agent of the bigger ryot, or a mere trader. Vegetables, fruit and leaves are almost always brought by the grower, so also pots, coarse cloth, etc., by the maker, groceries and such things are usually brought in by the merchant, cattle, more often than not, by an agent, fresh fish, etc. by the fisherman, but dried fish by the merchant. Trade agents or brokers are employed in a few markets, but they are invariably employed for the sale of cattle. Cattle brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fixed rate per head of cattle sold through them.

34 The average area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below —

District.	Area in square miles	Number of markets	Amount of income derived by the local board	Average area served by a market	Average income derived from a market
Godāvari	2,545	44	RS 77,821	SQ MILES 52	RS 772
Kistna	5,907	63	23,116	94	307
Bellary	5,713	50	10,984	114	220
North Arcot	4,954	58	18,732	85	323
Coimbatore	7,225	78	61,054	93	763
Rāmnaḍ	4,839	65	12,745	89	232
South Kanara	4,021	30	5,376	134	179

Class B.
Preparation
and supply
of material
substances.
Sub-class III.
Industry

Number per mille of industrial population dependent on	Persons supported.	Actual workers
Textiles — — —	334	240
Hides, skins, etc. — —	18	16
Wood — — —	128	94
Metal — — —	88	59
Ceramics — — —	47	40
Chemical products — —	10	9
Food industries — — —	118	104
Industries of dress, etc. —	325	267
Vernacular industries — —	1	4
Building do. — — —	119	128
Construction of means of trans- port — — —	1	1
Protection and transmission of physical forces — — —	1	1
Other miscellaneous industries.	90	78

22. Sub-class III deals with industries it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons supported by industrial occupations has fallen from 5 591 058 in 1911 to 4,812,771 in 1921 of the industrial population in 1921 the actual workers number 2,219 497 The population supported and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

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Trade

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and the normal profits earned. Conditions are apparently the same in all parts of the Presidency. It is only in towns that the shops specialize in particular articles, in the smaller villages there is as a rule only one shop which sells everything that the villager is likely to want, from grain to kerosene-oil, and from salt to cheroots. Prices generally are regulated by custom and so are profits. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not unknown.

28 Except in the districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets play a very important part in the collection and distribution of local produce and in bringing within the reach of the rural consumer necessities or luxuries otherwise procurable only in towns. The market, in fact, serves the same purpose for the rural area as a number of specialized shops do in towns. These markets are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days are so arranged that the same men may, as they often do, go on from the one market to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance of the market, and may range from 300 to 30,000. Rural markets

29 Markets are held once a week but the number of hours varies in different places. Almost every important market lasts for a whole day, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m., but the smaller ones last from 3 to 5 hours, mostly in the afternoon. Prices are higher in the earlier hours of the market than in the later, and when the produce first comes to the market than at the time when in a favourable season the new year's fresh stocks are expected. Subject to these limitations prices are still to a large extent regulated by custom and this is almost always the case with articles like pots, coarse cloth, etc., which are brought to the market direct by the producer.

30 Profits are variously estimated in various places, but about 1 to 2 annas in the rupee seems to be the normal, profit on cattle rises sometimes to 25 per cent. In the smaller markets profits appear to be a little higher than in the larger, and retail sale usually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.

31 Retail sale is the rule, but in the larger collecting centres merchants purchase articles wholesale. Retail sale is, save in exceptional cases, for cash, in wholesale transactions, credit is allowed. Barter is reported to prevail in a few areas in Ganjām, Bellary, Coimbatore, Rāmnaḍ and the Nilgiris, and bulls are reported to be exchanged in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.

32 The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and also luxuries. A large part of it is local produce, but produce of other districts, especially cattle, are sent long distances when they command a large sale.

33 Grain is brought in by the poorer ryot, the agent of the bigger ryot, or a mere trader. Vegetables, fruit and leaves are almost always brought by the grower, so also pots, coarse cloth, etc., by the maker, groceries and such things are usually brought in by the merchant, cattle, more often than not, by an agent, fresh fish, etc., by the fisherman, but dried fish by the merchant. Trade agents or brokers are employed in a few markets, but they are invariably employed for the sale of cattle. Cattle brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fixed rate per head of cattle sold through them.

34 The average area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below —

District.	Area in square miles	Number of markets	Amount of income derived by the local board	Average area served by a market.	Average income derived from a market
			RS	SQ. MILES	RS
Godāvāri	2,545	49	37,821	52	772
Kistna	5,907	63	23,116	94	367
Bellary	5,713	50	10,934	114	220
North Arcot	4,954	53	18,732	85	323
Coimbatore	7,225	78	61,054	98	763
Rāmnaḍ	4,539	65	12,745	69	232
South Arcot	4,021	30	6,376	134	179

35 In addition to these markets held once a week, annual fairs and especially cattle fairs are held in various places of pilgrimage of local or general repute. The Madras and Tiruppur fairs are the most important instances but there are many others. A report has been received of a special market for the employees in the railway workshops at Perambur near Madras. This market is held once a month on the day when the men get their pay. Provisions, etc. are taken out to the market from Madras and are sold for cash at rates which bring the sellers a profit of 12 per cent. Report says that the market is patronized by no one except the employees in the workshops, because of the high prices which are obtained.

36 During the decade the number of persons engaged in the pursuit of commerce has fallen by 0.6 per cent. There is a large increase in group 152, general store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified, which has of course to be distributed over the other groups which deal with specific trades, so that it is impossible to account for the slight fall in the total commercial population. From

Number per 1,000 support & by commerce.

	1921.	1911
Madras	186	204
Malabar	192	121
South Kanara	68	70
Kannara	64	81
Malabar	81	108

subsidary table 8 we see the proportion of the population of each district engaged in trade. The figures for the districts with the largest commercial population are shown in the margin. The great fall in Madras is due to the

increase of persons returned in group 184—business men unspecified. In Kannara the fall under commerce is made up by a gain under agriculture.

Class C.
Public Administration and Liberal Arts,
Sub-class VI.
Public Force

37 Sub-class VI—Public Force—has four orders for the Army the Navy the Air Force and the Police. Madras has no person shown under the Air Force the Imperial Army has fallen by 25 per cent, the Police by 10 per cent, and village watchmen by 31 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Army is due to

District.	Police—	actual workers.
	1921.	1911
Agency	461	1,075
Malabar	1,803	2,018
Chikla	1,133	1,773
Trichinopoly	1,671	1,783
Coimbatore	1,759	1,898
Malabar	2,001	1,740

the abolition or reduction of the garrisons at Bellary St. Thomas Mount, Trichinopoly and Malappuram. The fluctuation in the police population has occurred mostly among dependants. But there are three districts in which the number of actual workers fell and three

districts in which they rose by more than 500 during the decade. In the case of

District	Village watchmen—	Actual workers.
	1921.	1911.
Agency	832	1,274
Coimbatore	1,003	2,063
Malappuram	248	1,211
Godavari	690	1,201
Chikla	614	1,215
North Arcot	1,274	1,813
Tanjore	1,082	2,499
Trichinopoly	1,058	2,344
Coimbatore	1,430	993
North Arcot	1,430	1,000
South Kanara	790	4

village watchmen the variation exceeds or approaches 500 in 11 districts as shown in the margin. The variations are erratic and indicate something unsatisfactory in the enumeration either in 1911 or in 1921 unless they are all to be ascribed to the tendency for every person to return his main occupation as agriculture. In the case of the Agency Godavari and North Arcot, the fall may owing to care-

lessness in classification be due to the increase in group 164—Village officials and servants other than watchmen but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.

Sub-class VII.
Public Administration

38 Sub-class VII contains four groups 161—Service of the State; 162—Service of Indian and Foreign States; 163—Municipal and other Local services; 164—Village service. In this order there has been a fall of 9 per cent, shared by all groups except the last whose numbers have risen by 4 per cent. Government service has lost 11½ per cent. Municipal and Local service 21 per cent and the service of Indian and Foreign States (whose number is of course very small) has lost no less than 83 per cent of its 1911 population.

39 From Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—we learn that there has been a fall of 25 per cent in Order 46—Religion, a fall of 6 per cent in Order 47—Law, an increase of 2 per cent in Medicine, a fall of 12 per cent in persons supported by Instruction and a fall of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Letters and Arts and Sciences. Under Religion, there are 13,000 fewer priests, 43,000 less engaged on temple service, 5,000 fewer catechists and mission servants, and 3,000 fewer religious mendicants. The decrease occurs in several districts and is perhaps most striking in Ganjām, Guntūr, Anantapur, Chittoor and Trichinopoly. The number of lawyers has increased, while their clerks are fewer by $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is perhaps worth remark that the actual workers among lawyers have risen by no less than 34 per cent, while dependants remain practically the same.

Sub-class VII
Professions
and Liberal
Arts

40 In Medicine—Order 48—we find a decrease of 4 per cent under medical men, and an increase of as much as $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under their assistants. It must be remembered that in group 171 are included not only qualified graduates of a Medical College but also the ignorant and superstitious quack. And similarly there is no means of knowing how far the increase in group 172 represents an increase of trained nurses, compounders and so forth, or whether it means that a larger number of barbers' wives have returned themselves as midwives. The districts in which there is the greatest fall in the number of doctors are Anantapur and Trichinopoly, while the increase in nurses, etc. is greatest in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely.

41. Next come the groups in Order 49—Instruction, the number of persons supported by these occupations has fallen by 12 per cent though in actual workers the fall is only 5 per cent. The fall is most noticeable in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar, which are the last districts in which a fall in the number of schoolmasters would naturally be expected. It must, however, be remembered that as in the case of the medical profession, so in these groups the modern product of a university rubs shoulders with the master in a pial school.

42 The remaining professions and arts are included in Order 50 which contains seven groups. Architects, surveyors and engineers have lost nearly 4,000 out of 27,200, music has lost 5,800 out of 81,800, in fact all groups in the order have lost, and the order as a whole supports $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fewer persons than in 1911.

43 There has been a fall of 21 per cent in the number of persons with independent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

Class D Miscellaneous
Sub-class IX.
Persons
living on
their income

44 Domestic service maintains 14,000 or 7 per cent fewer people than in 1911, the number of grooms and coachmen has fallen by $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the 6,000 private motor drivers do not quite make up the loss. The loss is distributed over most districts and in all probability represents a preference on the part of domestic servants to return in occupation, such as agriculture, other than their real one rather than an actual shortage of servants or a change in the habits of the people.

Sub-class X.
Domestic
service

45 The 1911 census saw an increase of 125 per cent in the number of those supported by "insufficiently described occupations." At the 1921 census there is a still further increase of 38 per cent. The number classified in this order is now over 2,100,000. The increase is abnormally high in Vizagapatam, Krishna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. There is, however, a satisfactory decrease in Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts. It cannot be necessary for so many as 2,000,000 persons to be described as owing their livelihood to one of these vague terms, and special efforts should be made at the next census to get other districts to follow the good example set this time by Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and to reduce, if not to eliminate altogether, the entries under these groups.

Sub-class XI
Insufficiently
described
occupations

Sub-class XII.
Unproductive

46 Finally we have the "unproductive" who are fewer now by 25 per cent than in 1911. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses have fallen by 1 per cent, while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by 26½ per cent.

Occupation
by natural
division

47 The accompanying diagram based on subsidiary table 8 shows for each

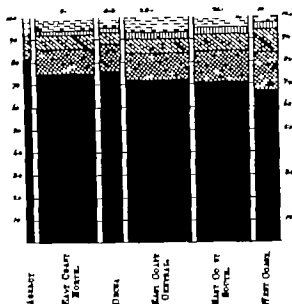
Number per 1,000 supported by

	1921.	1911
Agriculture	709	687
Industry (including mine and transport)	129	143
Commerce	64	66
Professions	28	32
Others	77	67

natural division the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture, industry, commerce, professions and other occupations. The figures for the province as a whole are given in the margin. The variation under agriculture has been discussed above the

other occupations in which there has been an increase are the insufficiently described occupations.

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural divisions



REFERENCE

AGRICULTURE (1)
INDUSTRY (2-4)



COMMERCE (5)
PROFESSIONS (6-8)
OTHERS (9-12)



Note.—The base of each rectangle is proportional to the total population of the province. The height shows the percentage of the population which is engaged in each class of occupation.

The Agency

48 In the Agency division the proportion of persons supported by agriculture is considerably higher than in any other division or in the province as a whole and there is a corresponding shortage in the proportion of those living by industry, commerce and the professions. It will be observed from the figures

Number per 1,000 supported by

	1921.	1911
Agriculture	80	15
Industry (including mine and transport)	37	83
Commerce	30	40
Professions	9	6
Others	13	86

in the margin that there has been a fall in the past decade in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture, industry and commerce while there has been a considerable increase in the number who live by the professions or by "other" occupations. The increase under "other" occupations is almost

entirely in the insufficiently described occupations under which head the numbers

have increased from 82,000 to 148,000. Practically the whole of this increase is in the group "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified."

49 Passing on to the East Coast North division the proportions are as shown in the margin. It will be observed that these figures approximate much more closely to those of the Presidency. It will also be noticed that the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna are exceptions to the rule that agriculture supports now a larger proportion of the population than in 1911. In

The East
Coast
North

Number per 1,000 supported by		1921	1911
Agriculture		725	696
Industry		114	138
Commerce		61	78
Professions		20	13
Others		80	75

1911, 724 out of every 1,000 persons in Vizagapatam and 721 in Kistna were supported by agriculture. The figures of this census are 691 and 673, whereas in Ganjām, Gōdāvari and Guntūr the proportion of those supported by agriculture has risen from 687, 665 and 696 to 781, 767 and 777. In Nellore there has been hardly any change in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture. Kistna again proves an exception to the rule that the proportion supported by industry has fallen. In 1911, 135 persons in every 1,000 in the Kistna district were supported by industry. The proportion in 1921 is 145. The greatest fall has been in Ganjām, but Guntūr, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam all return a considerably smaller proportion of their population supported by industry than was the case in 1911. Kistna again is the only district in the division which now has a larger proportion of the population supported by commerce than in 1911. The proportion in Nellore is exactly the same at the two censuses, but in the other four districts of the division there has been a distinct falling off on the part of the commercial population. With regard to professions the districts differ from each other very much. Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr more or less follow the fortunes of the division as a whole. In Ganjām the proportion of professional men is exactly the same in 1921 as it was in 1911. Vizagapatam returns show a fall from 67 per mille in 1911 to 13 in 1921, while Nellore shows an increase from 10 per mille in 1911 to 25 in 1921.

50 The cities of Rajahmundry and Cocanada are situated in this division. As is natural, the distribution of the population by occupations in these cities is very different from the distribution in the districts. Agriculture supports only 286 people per mille in Rajahmundry and 319 in Cocanada. Rajahmundry returns 198 and Cocanada 182 per mille as maintained by industries. Commerce supports 169 in Rajahmundry and 212 in Cocanada, and the professions support in Rajahmundry 87, and in Cocanada 116 out of every 1,000 persons. Rajahmundry shows 260 under other occupations as against 171 in Cocanada.

Cities

51 In the Deccan considerably more people are supported by agriculture than the Presidency average, and the proportion has increased considerably in the past

The Deccan

Number per 1,000 supported by		1921	1911
Agriculture		746	719
Industry		116	136
Commerce		64	63
Professions		23	9
Others		61	73

decade. There has been a corresponding decrease in those supported by industry, by commerce, and by other occupations. Professional men on the other hand show an increase, the proportion having risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 23 in 1921. There is no great

variation in the four districts, though Bellary has a considerably higher proportion of agriculturists than the other districts and a corresponding shortage in those supported by industry, but the figures for the State of Banganapalle are quite different from those of the rest of the Deccan. Only 549 per mille are shown as supported by agriculture, 122 by industries, 88 by commerce, 8 by professions, and 283 by other occupations. These other occupations are in almost every case "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified," of whom there are now no less than 7,463 against 351 in 1911. Kurnool district is an exception to the rule that the proportion of the population supported by industry has declined since

1911 when 113 people in a thousand were supported by industry the proportion in 1921 is 120. In all other districts and States there has been a decrease. In commerce there has been a fall in Bellary Anantapur and Sandur while in Uddapah the proportion has risen from 58 to 62 per mille the most considerable fall is in Anantapur district where the proportion has dropped from 75 to 43. The proportion shown under professions in 1911 was remarkably low being less than 10 per mille in each district. In 1921 the proportion in three of the districts is just below the Presidency average, while in Bellary the proportion has risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 28 in 1921.

Bellary city

52. The only city in this division is Bellary where the returns show that of every 1 000 persons 263 are supported by agriculture 263 by industry 165 by trade 141 by professions, and 166 by other occupations. The proportion of professional men is higher than in any city of the Presidency except Tanjore, Mangalore and Kumbakonam, all professions being well represented in the city of Bellary.

East Coast Central

53. In the East Coast Central division the principal variation in the decade is

		Number per 1,000 supported by	
		1921.	1911
Agriculture	— — —	304	606
Industry	— — —	130	123
Commerce	— — —	60	78
Professions	— — —	26	16
Others	— — —	80	78

a fall in the proportion of those supported by commerce and industry and an increase in the proportion supported by other occupations. The increase in the number of those supported by agriculture is small and the proportion of agriculturists is still below the Presidency average. This is not surprising for the East Coast Central division contains the city of Madras in which only 39 per mille of the inhabitants are supported by agriculture. This division also contains the district of South Arcot which is the most purely agricultural district of the Presidency as many as 831 of every 1 000 inhabitants deriving their livelihood from the land. The proportion of agriculture is lowest, after Madras, in Coimbatore where again there is a very large increase in the number returned as labourers unspecified. The proportion supported by industry in the city of Madras has risen from 271 to 370. There is also a slight increase in Chittoor and South Arcot but in the other districts the proportion has fallen the principal fall being in Coimbatore where it has gone down from 176 to 123 per mille. The loss is considerable in Salem and North Arcot and trifling in Chingleput. Of those supported by commerce the proportion in Madras has fallen from 204 to 196 per mille, the reason apparently being a large increase in the number of those returned as business men unspecified. The proportion of the population supported by professional occupations has practically doubled in Madras, Chingleput and Salem and there is no district in which there has not been a considerable increase.

Cities

54. The cities included up this division are Madras, Coimbatore, Conjeevaram, Salem, Cuddalore and Vellore for which the statistics are as shown below —

Number per 1,000 supported by		Madras.	Coimbatore	Conjeevaram.	Salem.	Cuddalore	Vellore.
Agriculture	— — —	39	306	178	635	123	229
Industry	— — —	370	123	612	131	123	238
Commerce	— — —	196	129	164	146	123	263
Professions	— — —	224	73	26	31	44	97
Others	— — —	271	100	89	40	236	123

55. Salem and Cuddalore were mentioned in the 1911 census report as typical of the "overgrown village" type of city and the reference is justified to some extent by the fact that these two cities both contain a large proportion of agriculturists. In Salem as many as 635 per mille depend on agriculture and for Cuddalore the proportion is 453. More than half the population of Conjeevaram is maintained by industry—chiefly weaving—a proportion which is not approached in any other city except Madras where 499 persons out of 1 000 are supported by industries.

East Coast
South

56. The proportions in this division differ considerably from those in any other

natural division, and the variations between 1911 and 1921 are more considerable in this division than in any other. The proportion of those engaged in agriculture has increased and there has been a considerable decrease in the proportion supported both by commerce and by "other" occupations. Going to the figures for the districts we find that the increase in the proportion of agriculturists has occurred in every district except Madura. The increase is most considerable in Tanjore and least in Tinnevely which has a remarkably low agricultural population only 587 per mille of the inhabitants deriving their support from agriculture. In every district except Rāmnād and Tinnevely the industrial population has increased. The increase is most considerable in Trichinopoly. Under commerce there is a striking variation in the population of Tanjore district, in 1911, 106 in every 1,000 persons depended upon commerce, the proportion has now fallen to 64. In Rāmnād also there has been a considerable falling off from 105 persons per mille in 1911 to 81 in 1921. Professions occupy a particularly large number of persons in the district of Tanjore.

	Number per 1,000 supported by	1921	1911
Agriculture		69	653
Industry		139	135
Commerce		67	86
Professions		28	21
Others		71	100

57. There are 6 cities in this natural division, Madura, Trichinopoly, Kumbakōnam, Tanjore, Negapatam and Tinnevely in none of which is there anything unusual in the distribution of the population by occupations.

Cities

	Number per 1,000 supported by	Madura	Trichinopoly	Kumbakōnam	Tanjore	Negapatam	Tinnevely
Agriculture		138	148	220	194	174	256
Industry		490	392	258	283	381	308
Commerce		138	215	244	150	163	125
Professions		93	113	146	163	76	37
Others		132	132	182	207	203	276

58. In the West Coast division the proportion supported by agriculture, industry

West Coast

and professions has increased while the number supported by other occupations has gone down. The proportion of agriculturists is lower in this division than in any other part of the Presidency. The increase in agriculturists occurs in every district and is most noticeable in Malabar. The increase under industry occurs in every district and is practically uniform. The fall under commerce occurs in every district except South Kanara where there is a small increase. The proportion of professional men in the Nilgiris has nearly trebled while there is a slight increase in Malabar and South Kanara.

	Number per 1,000 supported by	1921	1911
Agriculture		614	633
Industry		173	168
Commerce		96	109
Professions		36	28
Others		51	74

59. The cities in this division are Calicut and Mangalore, both are considerable industrial centres, 316 per mille in Calicut and 319 in Mangalore being supported by industrial occupations. The other figures call for no special comment.

Cities

	Number per mille supported by	Calicut	Mangalore
Agriculture		97	171
Industry		340	319
Commerce		231	213
Professions		113	161
Others		213	130

60. Imperial Table XVIII gives the

subsidiary occupations of agriculturists and Imperial Table XIX the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is not agriculture. The gist of Table XVIII is contained in subsidiary table 5, while subsidiary table 4 shows the principal occupations of persons who returned agriculture as

Subsidiary
occupations

Number per 10,000 who returned a subsidiary occupation.

	1921	1911
Rent receivers—landowners	653	2,785
" tenants	719	1,693
Cultivators—landowners	457	1,223
" tenants	463	1,212
Labourers	227	315

their subsidiary occupation. The first point which arrests attention is the striking fall in the number of those who have returned a subsidiary occupation. Taking first those who have returned agriculture as the principal occupation we see from subsidiary table 5 that there has been a very great reduction among all sorts of agriculturists except labourers, and even among them the fall is considerable. There is no doubt that a large number of people who in 1911 returned their traditional occupation as the principal occupation and agriculture as subsidiary have at this census returned agriculture as the main occupation and suppressed the traditional occupation altogether. The same condition is to be seen from a study of subsidiary table 4 and a comparison of it with the corresponding table of 1911. In 1921 75 in 10 000 of the actual workers whose principal occupation was not agriculture returned an agricultural subsidiary occupation. In 1911 the proportion was 2.9 in 10 000 the figures for the

Number per 10,000 who are partially agriculturists

	1921	1911	Percentage of variation.
Agency	—	6	123
East Coast North	—	86	415
Deccan	—	108	180
East Coast Central	—	33	223
East Coast South	—	116	120
West Coast	—	87	173

natural divisions are compared in the margin. The fall is less than 50 per cent only in one division—the East Coast South. It is between 50 and 75 per cent in the West Coast and Deccan divisions, and between 75 and 100 per cent in the East Coast North, East Coast Central and Agency divisions.

Agriculture
as sub-
sidiary
occupation

61. From the statement below it will be seen that agriculture is returned as a subsidiary occupation in the East Coast South and in the Deccan divisions more than in other parts of the Presidency and that taking the Presidency as a whole it is commonest among those whose principal occupation is public administration or a profession. Each natural division, however has its own peculiarity. In the Agency there are very few persons who return agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and of those who do most return an industry as the main occupation. In the East Coast North the largest number return a profession as the main occupation, but industry, public administration, and independent means are not far behind. In the Deccan, as in the East Coast South, a large number of those who supplement their principal occupation with agriculture are domestic servants in the Deccan persons of independent means come next, closely followed by professional persons, industrial workers, persons engaged in public administration and transport workers in the East Coast South persons engaged in public administration are the most numerous after domestic servants, and then come persons of independent means, members of the public forces, professions and traders. In the East Coast Central division the number of persons who return agriculture as a secondary occupation is very low and of them the majority belong to the professions or to the public forces. On the West Coast the majority are principally engaged in public administration or a profession

Number per 10,000 actual workers who are partially agriculturist

Principal occupation,	Madras.	Agency	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
All occupations	75	6	86	108	23	118	87
Market-gardening	81	—	234	85	22	64	81
Rearing of animals	158	30	171	298	67	321	128
Industry	31.2	106	458	234	157	280	180
Transport	158	—	148	232	87	180	106
Trade	21.2	—	264	230	111	209	128
Public force	299	58	332	179	215	207	58
Public administration	477	12	412	234	189	264	272
Profession	417	27	492	208	236	270	207
Independent means	202	—	404	229	122	208	81
Domestic service	282	6	146	1,071	28	1,212	44

62 Turning now to occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the principal occupation, we find that in every case the majority have returned as their subsidiary occupation some other form of agricultural occupation, next come traders, and then, as is natural, a difference manifests itself between the various classes of agriculturists. Among landowners, the most common subsidiary occupations after trade are religion, money-lending and dealing in grain, wood or metal industry, the washing of clothes and miscellaneous labour, among tenants, we find general labour, religion, wood or metal industry, money-lending and grain dealing, public service, and textile industry, among cultivators and labourers alike, we find miscellaneous labour, wood and metal industry, cattle breeding and textile industries.

Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists

63. From subsidiary table 6 we see that 7,565,555 women out of the female population of 21,693,997 are engaged in some occupation. Of every 1,000 women workers 750 are employed in cultivation, 90 in industry, 52 in trade, 72 in occupations insufficiently described, and 36 in other occupations. Of the agriculturists 313 in every 1,000 are cultivating landowners, 295 are field labourers, 209 are cultivating tenants, 111 are farm servants, 45 are non-cultivating landowners, and 27 are non-cultivating tenants. In 1911, 746 women in every 1,000 workers in British territory were employed on agriculture, and of this number, 447 were labourers or farm servants, 532 were cultivating landlords or tenants. There is little difference between the figures of 1911 and those of the present census.

Occupations of women

64 The general feature of the 1921 census is an almost universal reduction in the proportion of women who work. In three only of the 12 sub-classes has there been an increase in the proportion of women workers and these three are mining, transport and professions. The women who work in mines are practically all employed in the mica industry in Nellore. The women who work at transport are (1) labour employed on roads and bridges, (2) owners of carts, (3) porters and messengers, and (4) railway labour. Those who depend on professions are supported by religion, medicine, teaching and music. But the actual numbers employed on all these professions are very small. The actual number of women employed has fallen by 813,823 or 9.7 per cent and in 1921 only 585 women were working for every 1,000 males as against 648 in 1911.

Fewer women workers

65 After cultivation the principal occupations which afford women a livelihood are trade in food, industries of dress and the toilet, textile industries and building industries. These occupations absorb 6½ millions of the 7½ million women workers and of the remaining million more than half come under the head of insufficiently defined occupations. An examination of each of these occupations in detail may indicate the direction in which women's work tends to develop.

Chief occupations at which women work

Number of female actual workers

Occupation	1921	1911	Variation per cent
Rent receivers—landowners	254,403	112,979	+ 125.2
" tenants	150,104	17,617	+ 754.0
Cultivators—landowners	1,771,400	2,204,228	- 21.0
" tenants	1,168,210	1,104,901	- 7.5
Labourers	2,300,701	2,700,380	- 16.4
Tea etc., estates	17,747	8,723	+ 76.4
Plant flower, etc., growers	11,002	8,471	+ 31.4

66 The figures for the agricultural occupations are given in the margin. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of landlords and tenants, who lease their land for cultivation to others, and a considerable decrease both in cultivators and in labourers. The number of women employed on planters' estates has nearly doubled.

Agriculture

Title Industries	Number of female actual workers			
	Occupation	1921	1911	Vari- ation per cent.
Textile industries	All textile industries	106,844	803,070	- 87.0
	Cotton spinning, weaving and	103,491	184,380	- 47.3
	Rayon, twine and string	3,353	—	—
	Cotton fibre work	30,038	64,818	- 53.1
	Other fibre	315	—	—
	Cotton spinning	6,700	13,448	- 50.0
	Spinning and weaving	9,338	15,443	- 40.0
	Weavers unspecified	31,822	—	—

Industries of dress and the toilet

68 In industries of dress and the toilet, the variation between the number of women employed in 1911 and the number employed in 1921 is much less than in the occupations hitherto examined. In fact there has been an increase during the decade in the number of female shoe-makers and also in the number of female barbers. The great majority of women who work at these industries are employed on washing and cleaning of clothes and here the

Number of female actual workers			
Occupation	1921	1911	Vari- ation per cent.
All industries of	—	—	—
Dress, etc.	192,578	211,414	- 8.9
Tailors, etc.	7,805	13,018	- 40.7
Shoe-makers	19,253	14,806	31.3
Washing, etc.	180,125	173,506	- 3.9
Barbers, etc.	4,180	4,074	2.6

number of women workers has fallen by 9 per cent.

Building industries

Number of female actual workers			
Occupation	1921	1911	Vari- ation per cent.
All building industries	101,141	98,879	- 18.3
Lime burners	2,730	3,111	- 12.2
Excavators, etc.	40,804	44,753	- 10.3
Stone-cutters, etc.	7,803	—	—
Bricklayers, etc.	37,331	30,330	+ 123.1
Builders	2,283	4,099	- 43.3

Trade in food

Number of female actual workers			
Occupation	1921	1911	Vari- ation per cent.
All food trades	317,700	351,370	- 35.0
Sellers of wine	7,308	16,044	- 54.4
Hotel-keepers	10,103	2,387	199.3
Fish-dealers	36,080	31,100	- 36.1
Grocers, etc.	41,793	108,072	- 60.9
Sellers of milk, etc.	36,448	23,318	- 10.1
Street-vendors	17,837	43,033	- 58.5
Vegetables	30,086	44,006	- 32.4
Grains	19,531	38,007	- 30.7
Tobacco	4,234	4,651	- 9.0
Shops, grocers and	1,237	2,830	- 56.3
Flour	—	—	—
Hay and grass	10,140	10,800	- 6.9

Occupation by caste

71 Material for the study of the relation between occupation and caste is contained in Imperial Table XXI and subsidiary table 8. We notice that except in the case of Ambattan, Chenchu, Dvāṅga, Kalkōlan, Kamala (Telugu), Kōmat, Kusavan Mangala, Odde Pattanavan Sāle Saurāshtra, Sembadavan, Teṅkala, Vāriyan, Vannān and Yerukala, cultivation in some form or other is the favourite occupation of each caste. Of the castes specified as exceptions to this rule practically all are castes with distinct occupational characteristics, e.g., the Ambattan and Mangala castes are by hereditary tradition barbers; the Dvāṅga, Kalkōlan, Sāle and Saurāshtra are all by tradition weavers or dyers the

67 Of the textile industries those which employ most women are shown in the margin. There has been an enormous fall in the number of women employed in each kind of work. These figures do not tell us whether the fall is in the number of women employed in mills, or in the number of women who work at cottage industries.

69 In the building industries there has been a considerable increase in the number of women employed. From the figures in the margin we see that, while there has been a fall in the number of women working as lime-burners and excavators, the number of women employed as stone-cutters, bricklayers etc. has more than doubled.

70 Trade in food is the next group of occupations which employs a large number of women. The figures in the margin show that there has been a large fall in the number of women workers except in the group "hotel-keepers" where the number of women has increased from 3,400 to 10,000. All the other occupations employ fewer women than they did in 1911. The fall is especially striking in the case of sellers of wine, grocers and dealers in sheep, goats and pigs, each of which occupations now gives employment to less than half the number of women employed in 1911.

Sembadavan and Pattanavan are fishing castes, the Tsākala and Vannān are washermen, Vāniyans are concerned with the extraction and selling of vegetable oils, the principal occupation of Kōmatis is the keeping of sundry bazaars and miscellaneous shops, Kusavans are potters, Telugu Kamsalas are artisans whose main occupations are working in gold and carpentry, but even with these artisans and other castes with special hereditary occupations, we find that in practically every case a considerable proportion of the members of the castes are returned as agriculturists.

Number per 1,000 workers who returned a religious occupation

	1921	1911
Brāhman, Telugu	40	108
" Tamil	71	122
" Kanarese	94	60
" Oriya	51	88
" Malayālam	125	260

Number per 1,000 workers returned as non-cultivating landowners and tenants

	1921	1911
Brāhman, Telugu	295	388
" Tamil	213	332
" Kanarese	114	141
" Oriya	106	184
" Malayālam	412	483

Number per 1,000 workers returned as cultivating landowners and tenants

	1921	1911
Brāhman, Telugu	494	329
" Tamil	363	196
" Kanarese	643	713
" Oriya	524	420
" Malayālam	90	71

Number per 1,000 workers returned as agricultural labourers

	1921	1911
Chakkiliyan	408	468
Cheraman	912	956
Holeya	442	787
Mādiga	473	661
Māla	609	791

72 Among Brāhmans in all parts of the Presidency, there has been a great fall in the number who returned as their principal occupation some form of religious calling or service in a temple. The comparative figures are as shown in the margin

Occupation of
Brahmans

Again among all Brāhmans except Oriyā Brāhmans there has been a decline in the number of non-cultivating landowners and tenants as shown in the margin

Brāhmans on this occasion have preferred to return their occupation as that of cultivators. Hence we find for each of the Brāhman castes except Kanarese an increase in the proportion returned as cultivating landowners and tenants

73 We may next consider the occupations returned by those castes which constitute what are generally termed the depressed classes, among whom the statistics for only the castes shown in the margin are available both for 1921 and 1911

The depressed
classes

The greatest variation occurs in the Holeya caste, among whom in 1911 only 28 per mille were returned as cultivating landowners and tenants. In 1921 this proportion has risen to 480 and there are also in every 1,000 actual workers 8 non-cultivating landowners and tenants. Among Chakkiliyans and Mādigas the

proportion of leather workers is approximately the same in 1921 as in 1911. The only other important occupation returned by these castes is general labour and the variation between the proportions in 1921 and 1911 under this head is as shown in the margin

Number per 1,000 workers returned as general labourers

	1921	1911
Chakkiliyan	152	259
Cheraman	"	16
Holeya	"	36
Mādiga	60	"
Māla	84	23

74 Imperial Table XXI gives particulars of occupations for a certain number of hill and jungle tribes. It is unfortunate that occupation statistics were not tabulated in 1911 for any of these tribes, hence figures for comparison are not available. The occupations that are most frequently returned are cultivation, general labour, forest work and, in the case of Badagas, work on tea and coffee estates. The statement in the margin shows the number per thousand workers of each tribe engaged in each of these occupations. The only other occupations returned by any considerable number of these tribes are trade, returned by 4 Khonds per mille, weaving (120 Dombös), bogging (95 Chenchus), cattle-breeding (115 Dombös), and village watchmen (12 Konda Doras)

Hill and
jungle tribes

	Ordinary cultiva- tion	General labour	Forest work	Estates
Badaga	688	113		120
Chenchu	218	239	315	
Dombö	716	140		
Gadabä	850		41	
Khond	876	106	"	
Konda Dora	777	105	11	
Savara	923	47	11	

Weavers

Number per mille engaged in spinning, weaving and dyeing.

	1921.	1911.
Devāṅga	540	730
Kaikkāṣa	480	439
Sāla	471	636
Saurāśṭra	708	—

Number per mille engaged in cultivation.

	1921.	1911.
Devāṅga	—	393
Kaikkāṣa	—	367
Sāla	—	386
Saurāśṭra	—	68

Number per mille engaged in trade in textiles etc.

	1921.	1911.
Devāṅga	—	81
Kaikkāṣa	—	37
Sāla	—	25
Saurāśṭra	—	85

6 In 1911 occupation statistics were tabulated for the three weaving castes, Devāṅga, Kaikkāṣa and Sāla. In 1921 we have in addition statistics for Saurāśṭra.

The number per mille of the workers of these castes who are engaged in cultivation is shown in the margin

And the proportion who returned trade in piece-goods and ready made clothing is shown in the margin.

In the case of Devāṅga, Kaikkāṣa and Sāla there is a marked decline in the numbers who live by their traditional occupations of spinning and weaving and a large increase in the proportion who return agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Saurāśṭra during the decade have made a notable advance socially economically and educationally and instead of one of the more backward communities are now regarded as one of the most progressive.

Kallans

1921. 1911.

Cultivators	607	323
Non-cultivating landowners and tenants	107	
Agricultural labour	98	
Non-agricultural labour	23	
Trade and other industries	19	
Others	—	19
	—	34

76 Apart from the castes already mentioned the only pre-eminently agricultural caste for which statistics were tabulated in 1911 are the Kallans. The 1921 statistics for this caste compare with those of 1911 as shown in the margin.

The proportion of the caste engaged in ordinary cultivation remains unchanged, and the numbers engaged in the other occupations are so small that the slight variation is not worthy of notice.

The last column of subsidiary table 8 shows for each of the castes and each of the occupations the proportion of female workers for every thousand male workers. In 1921 there are only two castes, Holeya and Konda Doras, in which the number of female workers exceeds the number of males. In 1911

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

	1921.	1911.
Brahmins—Telugu	366	327
Tamil	376	186
Kannara	370	361
Oriya	237	260
Malayālam	79	76

female workers were in a majority among Cherumans as well, but in 1921 there are only 995 female workers among Cherumans for every 1 000 males. The proportion of female workers among Brahmans of all languages except Oriya has increased as shown in the margin.

Holeya	1,018	Teluka	367
Konda Doras	1,011	Yelama	323
Cheruman	996	Yazala	785
Khond	683	Od	779
Idiga	638	Kavumba	743
Ibana	606	Mavva	723
Mila	597	Valaia	745
Bilava	585	Padma	719

The increase occurs mainly among those who follow agricultural occupations. The castes which have the greatest proportion of women workers are shown in the margin

Most of the Holeya women work as agricultural labourers. Konda Doras women mostly do general coolie work, but they also sell firewood and attend to cultivation. Cheruman women are generally employed as agricultural labourers and they also work at basket making. Khond women are largely employed on cultivation, on general labour in the sale of firewood, and in basket work. Idiga women mostly work as agricultural labourers.

Women workers by caste

PART II—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS

(Contributed by Mr C W E. Cotton, C I E, I O S)

PART I—General

78 Many reasons have been given at different times by different authorities for the industrial backwardness of the Madras Presidency. Some have pointed out that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits and prefer the less exacting routine of academic study to the strenuous apprenticeship which commerce demands of its acolytes. The professional classes, others say, consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings and the hereditary trading castes have a much greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in promoting manufactures, while the history of joint-stock company promotion in Madras indicates a singular lack of that co-operative confidence which is necessary if capital is to flow into industrial ventures. These factors have no doubt a good deal to do with the present unsatisfactory position, but if they represented the whole truth the commercial achievement of Bengal would have been no better. The jute mills which have contributed so greatly to the prosperity of that Presidency owed everything in the early stages of their development to British enterprise and British capital and the frenzy of company promoting which reached its height in the year following the armistice was made possible by the gambling propensities of the Marwari colony in Calcutta rather than by any industrial awakening on the part of the natives of the province. The basic causes which operate to delay the industrial development of the Presidency are undoubtedly the absence of cheap fuel and the comparative lack of mineral wealth. I have seen it stated that fuel costs calory for calory, about three times as much in Madras as it does in English industrial centres. No supplies of coal have yet been proved within the borders of the Presidency, though prospecting in the Gōdāvari valley has lately been resumed with some prospect of success. A licence has been even more recently applied for to put down some borings for petroleum further south, but the geological prognosis is not exactly favourable. Attention is again being drawn to the extensive lignite deposits which are believed to exist in Travancore and elsewhere on the West Coast and also in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and samples which have been obtained suggest that here is a possible source of cheap fuel if (but this is a very important qualification) a process of inexpensive briquetting can be devised. Meanwhile the price of wood fuel has risen by 50 per cent in the last ten years, and continues to rise while the price of oil fuel chiefly obtained from Burma is three times what it was in 1914. The mineral resources of the Presidency do not compare with those of certain other provinces and with the additional handicap of costly fuel, neither the magnetic iron ores of Salem for example nor the bauxites of Vizagapatam and the Malabar Coast can profitably be exploited. In these circumstances I can only echo Sir Alfred Chatterton's regret that very little use is made of hydraulic power, in fact, in the last ten years there has been no addition to the installations then existing, one at Sivasamudram and the other at Aiyankadu. However, thanks chiefly to the interest provoked by the hydro-electric survey of India which was initiated some three years ago, prospects for the future are decidedly brighter. There are several projects now under examination, among which may be mentioned the Srimalai, the Kollimalai, the Kunda and the Pj kara schemes which if they materialize, will supply power to Madurai, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Calicut, respectively. The Periyar scheme on the other hand, has not advanced much, if at all, since 1911 chiefly, it would seem, owing to the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the promoters with those of the Irrigation Department. Apart from the electricity generated by water power, there are a few public power installations supplying current for electric lighting, driving fans and in some cases for industrial purposes. The Madurai municipality is understood to be negotiating for a generating station which will supply the town with light and also furnish the power for a service of trams. For the development of chemical industries, scarcely less important than cheap supplies of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and alkalis, such as caustic soda

General
remarks

and ammonia is the availability of electricity at sufficiently low rates. Madras is no better and no worse off than the rest of India in the matter of the essential chemicals, the great bulk of which are of necessity imported but of the several promising hydro-electric schemes which are now being investigated in Southern India, it is doubtful if any will yield electric energy at a figure which will make it profitable to employ it either for electro-metallurgical or electrolytic purposes owing to the fact that the water-supplies from which the power is generated postulate in most cases very heavy expenditure on the construction of storage reservoirs in order to guard against a shortage in the rainless interval between the north-east and south west monsoons.

Minerals 79 The only two minerals worked in the Madras Presidency on any considerable scale are manganese and mica, but magnesite, barytes and the precious metals, gold and silver also figure in the returns.

Manganese The total exports of manganese ore during the ten years ending 31st March 1921 amounted to 191 860 tons (chiefly from the Vizagapatam district) as compared with 952 025 tons in the ten years ending 31st March 1909. The average production in the quinquennium ending in 1913 amounted to about 120 000 tons. From 1914-18 the average fell to 14,000. This was partly attributable to two of the principal mines being flooded and all work in them being suspended for about a year after war broke out. In 1914 some 53 000 tons were mined in Sandūr State chiefly for shipment to Belgium and Germany but nothing was taken out of this area from 1915 onwards. High ocean freights, shortage of tonnage and export restrictions greatly affected the industry in Vizagapatam apart from the competition of other deposits in India with a higher commercial value. A reflection of this decline will be found in the census returns which show that the population supported by mineral production in the Presidency fell from 18,836 to 9 288 or practically 50 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

Mica The mining of mica in large open quarries in the Vellore district continued. The outbreak of hostilities suspended the activities of a German firm which had just started the mining and shipping of mica from this field on a large scale. For a time thereafter trade conditions discouraged output and diminished the volume of exports, but later on a considerable demand grew up for Vellore as well as Bihar mica for munition purposes. In September 1915 exports except to the United Kingdom were prohibited and in June 1916 a scheme to purchase on Government account was introduced. The output from Vellore during the ten years ending 31st December 1920 amounted to 4 123 tons valued at Rs. 43 68 478 as compared with 4 284 tons valued at Rs. 40 64 193 for the previous decade. The above figures are generally regarded as conservative.

Magnesite The exploitation of the magnesite deposits in the Chalk Hills near Salem has been steadily proceeded with in spite of various handicaps during the past decade. In 1916 and the following year over 17 000 tons were mined, but in 1918 there was a set-back to less than 6 000 tons. The exports are chiefly in the form of caustic magnesite obtained by calcining at a temperature of 800° C. In 1918-19 only 6 per cent of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, while 55 per cent went to Germany and 39 per cent to Belgium. The present prospects of the industry are decidedly hopeful.

Gold and silver The gold fields of Anantapur have yielded the following quantities of gold and silver during the last ten years —

		OZ. TROY	
Gold	--	--	152,845
Silver	--	--	6,946

Only one mine was systematically worked.

Barytes The considerable deposits of barytes occurring near Betamchele in the Karnool district were for the first time exploited during the decennium. Two hundred and ninety four tons were mined in 1913 but after that nothing was done until 1918 when 1 900 tons were extracted. The figures for 1919 and 1920 were 232 and 913 tons, respectively only.

80 As regards other raw materials, it is only perhaps in respect of cotton, oil-seeds and hides and skins that Madras is at all favourably situated, and in these fields there is much yet to be done in the way of developing manufactures in the country. There are those who would regard the extent by which her present exports of oil-seeds can be superseded by exports of oil and so much of the oil-cake as is not absorbed in the country for manurial purposes, the barometer of the industrial advance of the Madras Presidency. The problem is not one of finding the necessary capital to erect mills and machinery so much as of overcoming the difficulties which face the exporters of oil and oil-cake owing to tariff differentiation against them in the chief continental markets, while the raw material is admitted free, and the much higher freights which are demanded for oil and cake, particularly the former which cannot be carried in bulk as can the raw materials. The prejudice against oil expressed in India on account of impurities or deliberate adulteration has also to be lived down. The bulk of the skins exported are tanned, but not dressed, while hides are usually shipped in the form of "kips," i.e., half or crust tanned which means that they have to be subjected to further treatment known as "currying" after they reach foreign markets, before they can be regarded as finished leather. There is no cotton spinning and weaving mill north of Madras though there are large areas under cotton in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts. A company called the Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was registered in 1920, but the promoters have hitherto found it impossible to obtain sufficient capital to proceed to allotment. Another potential source of industrial wealth is the forests, the systematic exploitation of which has in the teeth of a good deal of criticism only just begun, while as regards bamboos and other material suitable for conversion into wood pulp, the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, has commenced the erection of a mill at Rajahmundry, but the extent of the Presidency resources in this regard has scarcely yet been fully ascertained. The industrial developments which have taken place in Madras during the past ten years, as in the previous decade, have taken the form usually of expansion in the field that lies midway between manufacturing and cottage industries, typical examples of which are rice hulling and cotton ginning. Unlike the bulk of cottage industries, as for example, handloom weaving, they do not produce manufactured articles but stop short at the conversion of raw products into a form more suitable for further handling.

Other raw
materials

81 The following tabular statement extracted from the season and crop report for 1910-11 and 1920-21 shows in detail the area devoted to each of the crops grown in the Presidency which are subjected to preparatory processes of an industrial or quasi-industrial character before they are put on the market —

Acres under
forest and
industrial
crops

Classification of areas—	Area		Difference (plus or minus)
	1920-21	1910-11	
	ACS	ACS	
(1) Forests	12,985,852	13,606,994	— 621,142
(2) Net area under cultivation	33,073,385	33,751,818	— 678,428
(3) Net area cropped	37,553,000	38,085,000	— 532,000
(4) Irrigated from Government and private canals, tanks, wells and other sources	9,368,816	9,922,954	— 554,188
Acres under crop—			
Cereals—			
Rice	11,096,365	10,754,010	+ 342,355
Oil-seeds—			
Linsced	8,792	14,131	— 5,339
Gingelly	752,622	815,100	— 62,478
Groundnut	1,599,738	934,185	+ 665,603
Castor	390,668	197,823	— 192,845
Coconut	544,747	543,112	+ 1,635
Sugar—			
Sugarcane	102,308	94,579	+ 7,729
Palmyra	88,616	88,740	— 124

		Area		Difference (plus or minus).
		1920-21 ACR.	1910-11. ACR.	
Fibres—				
Cotton	.. ..	1,162,828	2,317,048	- 1,154,220
Jute		678	NH	+ 678
Rubber	...	18,004	4,420	+ 13,584
Dyes—				
Indigo	..	11,158	81,464	+ 70,306
Drugs and narcotics—				
Coffee	..	54,108	49,097	+ 5,011
Tea	...	46,260	16, 37	+ 29,823
Tobacco	...	201,062	218,816	- 17,754

82. The fall in the area under forests is no doubt attributable to the policy of converting reserves into unreserves in the neighbourhood of villages for the benefit of the agricultural community but the decline in the net area under cultivation is only temporary and attributable to the failure of both monsoons in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Kurnool, Gōdāvari and Anantapur in 1920-21. The acreage under groundnut shows a very marked increase due to the high prices and profitable trade in this oil-seed which prevailed during the greater part of the decade. The area under cotton has remained fairly stationary in the neighbourhood of 900,000 acres and the shortage in 1920-21 is attributable to seasonal failure. It will be noticed that during the last ten years the area under rubber has increased threefold while the indigo acreage has increased from 81,000 to 112,000. The temporary encouragement given by the war to natural indigo led at one time to as much as 800,000 acres being placed under this crop. Under drugs and narcotics, coffee under the stimulus of better prices has slightly increased while the area under tea has nearly trebled. The normal area sown with tobacco is 214,000 acres which is slightly below the total for 1910-11 but there is good reason to anticipate a considerable extension particularly in the Guntūr district, in the course of the next few years. The low prices which prevailed in 1920-21 sufficiently account for the 10 per cent fall in the area in that year.

Trade statistics

83. The statistics which follow indicate the expansion of the external trade of the Presidency in value. If not in volume, during the past ten years (in lakhs of rupees) —

Year		Sea-borne trade		Coasting trade		Rail-borne trade		Total	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
		LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.
1910-11	—	1,064	2,108	814	817	1,025	682	2,050	2,545
1911-12	—	1,102	2,310	811	683	1,341	906	2,341	2,961
1912-13	—	1,204	2,494	804	679	1,280	1,134	2,467	4,227
1913-14	—	1,222	2,501	848	640	1,206	1,106	2,713	4,246
1914-15	—	1,253	2,161	746	654	1,278	1,270	2,777	3,865
1915-16	—	1,182	2,458	690	660	1,557	1,264	2,470	4,518
1916-17	—	1,266	2,501	618	645	2,301	1,847	4,200	4,980
1917-18	—	1,220	1,804	814	707	2,629	2,364	4,458	4,366
1918-19	—	1,177	2,434	862	646	2,317	2,306	4,960	5,328
1919-20	—	1,226	2,565	1,451	732	2,748	2,384	5,373	7,311
1920-21	—	2,467	2,227	1,470	226	2,482	2,637	6,429	5,080

84 The history of the past ten years falls into three distinct epochs, the pre-war and post-war periods, and the four years and three months of actual hostilities. The first of these was marked by considerable trade activity and in the sphere of industrial progress by steady developments along the lines which had proved most successful in the past, viz, in an increasing number of small installations for irrigation purposes, cotton ginning and rice hulling. The closing of the central European markets to the raw materials which form the bulk of Madras exports caused at the outset of the second period considerable trade depression, but as the war proceeded, this was largely made good by the increasing demands of the mother country and the Allies and the reaction would have been even more favourable had not the losses due to submarines seriously affected, as time went on, the freight available at the majority of the ports in the Presidency. In values, if not in volume, however, the export trade continued to expand, and there was at the same time developed a remarkable if largely temporary activity in manufactures, principally of military requirements which the Indian Munitions Board working through a Provincial Controller, did much to stimulate. The manufacture of finished leather was encouraged by the war needs of the Allies, but several mushroom concerns which participated in this trade collapsed in the depression which followed close on the heels of the armistice. The weaving mills in Madras did splendid service in the supply of cloth required for the troops, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills supplying monthly for a considerable period as much as one and a half million yards of khaki drill besides pagris, doosooties, tape webbing, etc. The chief engineering workshops at the Presidency undertook the manufacture of machinery and parts of machinery which hitherto had invariably been imported. The Indian Aluminium Company, which found its supplies of aluminium sheets cut off employed its plant upon making articles of galvanized iron and brass and Messrs George Brunton & Sons, Cochin, started manufacturing internal combustion motor and marine engines. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, concentrated on the production of meter boxes cut-outs, section insulators, transmission parts, etc, while Messrs Best & Co embarked upon the manufacture of looms and loom parts. The output of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid at Rānīpēttai by Messrs Parry & Co was nearly trebled. There was a temporary revival in the shipbuilding trade, a steamer for the coasting trade being built at Cochin and orders placed for several wooden sailing vessels on the West Coast as well as at Masulipatam. At the same time industrialists had many difficulties to contend with. Much indispensable machinery became practically unprocureable and the shortage of coal and oil fuel became intensified. In fact many of the rural installations which depended upon liquid fuel to run their plant had on this account compulsorily to shut down.

85 The third period opened with high hopes, though the armistice did not at once restore facilities for trading with enemy countries. The monsoon failure involved the continuance of an embargo on the exports of wheat and rice, but anticipations of a general renewal of world trade encouraged shipments in spite of railway and cable congestion, tonnage scarcity and the handicap of a rising exchange. At the same time the high sterling value of the rupee fostered imports and the total volume of the trade of the Presidency (including rail-borne) reached the unprecedented figure of 127 crores of rupees. But early in 1920 a reaction began to set in. With congestion of stocks in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan, which are India's principal customers, the take-off in exports fell off considerably and exchange conditions were such as practically to preclude business with Germany and Russia who were in need of supplies. In Madras the tanning industry was perhaps the most severely affected and at the same time importers of Lancashire piece-goods found the distributing trade unable or unwilling on a falling exchange to take up their commitments when the general level of prices at home was simultaneously declining. The balance of trade turned against India and in March 1921 when the census was taken there was an almost complete stagnation of trade with the prospect of dull times ahead, for exporters in particular, for some time to come.

Railway development

86. The only important railway development in the Madras Presidency in the ten years under review was the opening by the South Indian Railway of a new route to Ceylon via Adams Bridge, an extension from Pamban across the island of Rameswaram to Dhanalakudi being connected with the terminus of the Ceylon Railway at Talaimannar on the other side of the 23 mile strait. The Madras Railway disappeared as a separate entity part of it being merged in the Southern Mahratta which is now known as the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and part of it in the South Indian. There were some additions made to the railway mileage owned by District Boards. The Podanur Pollichchi line was opened for traffic in October 1913 and the Sal m-Suramangalam in 1917-18. But no progress was possible with more important schemes such as the Trichuopoly Ramnad chord line while the alignment of the metre gauge connexion between Dindigul and the Shoranur Cochin Railway cannot yet be regarded as finally settled. The extension of the Vizianagaram Parvatipuram line depends upon the materialization of the Vizianagaram harbour scheme. To compensate to some extent for these disappointments there has been a remarkable development particularly during the last five years of motor transport to connect important centres in the interior with the nearest railway station. One of the earliest of these was the Cuddalore-Pondicherry service which obviated a roundabout railway journey via Villupuram.

Ports

87 In the other maritime provinces (other than Bihar) the foreign trade is chiefly concentrated in a single port. Karachi is the only outlet of importance for the trade of Sindh and the Punjab. Bombay for the Bombay Presidency proper. Calcutta with Chittagong for Bengal the United Provinces and Bihar and Rangoon for Burma whereas in Madras there are a number of minor ports whose aggregate trade slightly exceeds that of Madras itself and on the latter is not a terminal. Elaborate schemes for the development of the harbours of Vizianagaram Tuticorin and Cochin have been under consideration during the period under review. The Bengal Nagpur Company is interested in the first named but the Cochin scheme has the greatest potentialities in view of the size of the inner harbour if a permanent entrance can be successfully dredged and of its geographical situation and the rich hinterland including the States of Travancore and Cochin which it will serve.

Harbours**Department of Industries**

88 Whatever the objections may be and they are by no means purely theoretical, to the pioneering of industries by a bureaucracy there is no doubt that in circumstances which are not peculiar to the Madras Presidency though intensified here such industrial progress as has been registered during the last fifteen years owes a good deal to the policy which the Local Government followed in this matter as the instance of Mr (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton. To this policy the famous despatch of Lord Morley in 1910 gave a temporary set-back but his successor at the India Office restored the *status quo*, and there is little doubt that with the transfer of Provincial Departments of Industries under the Reforms to the charge of Ministers, this line of development is not likely to be definitely abandoned. Though Sir Alfred Chatterton's connexion with the Department of Industries in Madras terminated early in the decennium under review I am justified in paying a tribute here to the considerable value of his work. Apart from his successful experiments in metal spinning and chrome tanning the popularization of the fly shuttle loom is chiefly due to his propaganda work and the success which attended his early efforts with small pumping plants for irrigation has stimulated private enterprise in every part of the Presidency not only in that field but also in small industrial factories for cotton ginning gourdnut decortication and rice hulling. And the record of the Department of Industries since Sir Alfred Chatterton left is not, as some people imagine altogether barren of achievement. Sir Frederick Nicholson has conclusively proved the potentialities of soap manufacture and fish canning on a commercial scale. Peanut manufacture has successfully been demonstrated and the manufacture of glue at tropical temperatures has been found practical, though the commercial value of the discovery still remains to be proved. The department is also gradually systematizing the growth

of industrial education chiefly by co-ordinating the work of the different schools under private management in different parts of the Presidency and there is no doubt that in recent years, owing to the devoted labours of the missionaries in whose charge the majority of the schools are, the bazaar standards of attainment in the minor arts of carpentry and blacksmithy are imperceptibly, but none the less appreciably, being raised. But while the artisan is being taught to do better work, it is unfortunately, seemingly much more difficult to turn out what is an even more urgent need, namely, the man capable of performing the function of works manager in an industrial concern. There have been many instances of so-called experts returning after an all too short apprenticeship in Europe, America or Japan quite unable to erect the machinery which they have persuaded the capitalist to invest in, and attaching so little importance to the lay-out of the factory that a great deal of money has to be spent later on in structural alterations, if not on actual rebuilding. In the case of small installations for irrigation purposes, considerable advantage has been taken of the facilities given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which has done much to further the utilization of small plants for this purpose, but the want of a similar measure to help the small industrialist has long been felt, and a measure is now under consideration to deal with the general question of State aid to industries. It is a subject of great complexity and the terms and principles governing such loans and the agency which will decide when they ought to be made will probably provoke a great deal of discussion.

**Industrial
education**

89 In the light of what has already been stated, it was not to be expected that an examination of the provincial census returns would reveal any marked indications of an industrial awakening, for such development as has taken place has been not in the direction of large industrial concerns attracting as in the jute mills of Calcutta or the cotton mills of Bombay a large number of immigrant labourers from other provinces but in the substitution of machine-driven small plants for primitive bullock mills and mofes, which tends not to increase the number of those who figure in the returns as industrial workers but to reduce them. A rice huller does the work of a good many rice pounders and the same is true of cotton ginning, oil pressing, etc., when machinery displaces manual labour. The figures quoted *infra* indicating substantial declines in the population supported by these industries confirm this view. It is not then for a matter for surprise that, while the population as a whole has only increased by 2.2 per cent, the increase in the population supported by pasture and agriculture is 1 per cent from 20,546,737 to 20,781,678. At the same time it is difficult to suggest any adequate explanation, if the figures are reliable, for the extent of the fall under the general head "Industries" from 5,591,038 to 4,812,771, equivalent to nearly 14 per cent, though the high price of food-grains in parts of the country when the census was taken and general trade depression may have led to a temporary abandonment of many cottage industries in favour of agriculture or emigration. Under the sub-head textiles, there has been a decline from 1,106,286 to 1,127,114 which is chiefly due to the fall under cotton ginning, cleaning and pre-sing from 59,223 to 20,814 and under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving from 1,118,628 to 687,183 though the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable because there is a new sub-head "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818 and "spinners unspecified" 6,641. Under makers of rope, twine and string, there was a fall from 74,291 to 14,114, under silk spinning and weaving from 71,773 to 31,981 and under wool carding and spinning and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets from 37,115 to 17,197. Tanners of hides and skins and makers of leather articles, feather and bristle makers, brush makers, etc., have fallen from 132,232 to 69,797, basket makers and builders working with bamboos and reeds from 222,301 to 145,319, makers of implements and tools from 158,072 to 133,516, workers in brass, copper and bell metal from 41,871 to 26,381. Under the head "ceramics" the fall is less marked from 249,413 to 226,753. Under the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils the total is 31,979 and for mineral oils 130 making a total of 40,109 as compared with 53,302 for the combined group in 1911. Under "food industries" there has been a fall from 619,298 to 545,517

**Population
supported by
industries**

though some increases are noted under sub-head in this branch for example, the population supported by bakers rose from 12,995 to 14,155 and by makers of sugar molasses and gur from 25,093 to 27,146. On the other hand brewers and distillers have fallen from 4,335 to 520 and rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders from 1,04,922 to 139,691.

Factories

90. On the 31st March 1921 there were 511 factories subject to control under the Indian Factories Act though 14 were out of commission throughout the year. Of these 332 were perennial and 179 seasonal. 155 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily attendance of operatives was 101,655, 7,177 being employed in Government and Local Fund concerns and the remainder in privately owned factories. In the case of establishments employing 20 or more persons it is possible to institute comparisons between the figures for 1911 and 1921. The total number of such establishments rose from 887 to 1,384, the increase being most marked in the case of textile and connected industries from 109 to 307 and food industries from 149 to 325. The total number of persons employed was 131,644 in 1911 and 166,465 in 1921, the proportionate increase being lower than in the number of establishments which supports the contention that the majority of new establishments were on the small side. The number of skilled workmen rose from 41,141 to 43,412 only while the additions in the number of women and children employed were not proportionate to the general increase. As in the past immigrant labour from other provinces was practically negligible.

Power employed

91. Table XXII gives some interesting information regarding the details of power employed in establishments using steam, oil, gas or water. The total for the Presidency is 1,466 distributed between steam engines 843, oil 497, water 86 and gas 90 while the brake horse power generated is compared below with the figures compiled in 1911—

	1921	1911	Increase
Steam	35,733	26,101	9,632
Oil	12,480	8,939	3,541
Gas	5,647	—	—
Water	3,819	1,763	2,056
Total	87,679	36,803	50,876

92. The above figures indicate that while the bulk of the power generated is derived from steam engines, the increase is proportionately larger during the last ten years in internal combustion engines, and with liquid fuel at its present height, there is little doubt that when the figures for 1931 are compiled, there will be a marked advance registered in the employment of suction gas plants. It is unfortunate that separate figures are not available for oil and gas plants in 1911 by which to institute comparisons of the increase under each head during the last ten years. And as regards railway workshops the figures for 1911 were it is to be feared, not very complete or exact. The figures do not include the prime-movers employed in the generation of electric power aggregating 8,339 H.P. and there are many small concerns which do not come within the scope of the Factory Act where gas or oil engines are installed. The statistics may therefore be appropriately supplemented by more comprehensive figures for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Sadasivam Pillai, Assistant Director Tanjore division showing the increases in the five southern districts of the Presidency during the last ten years. The total number of plants were in 1911 113 and in 1921 486 while the B.H.P. aggregated 7,249 in 1911 and 19,225 in 1921. The most striking feature of these tables is the enormous addition to the number of rice mills which increased from 21 to 244 in the Tanjore district and from 1 to 61 and nil to 43 in Trichinopoly and Madura respectively.

93. The districts selected are those in which the Department of Industries has, in view of the abundant irrigation facilities already available, done little in the way of small installations for agricultural purposes for which a wider scope exists in districts like Coimbatore where so much garden produce depends upon well irrigation.

Power census of southern districts

Plants	1911	1921
TANJORE DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	21	244
Railway workshops	1	1
Oil mill	1	
Municipal water works	1	
Pumping plants	6	10
Electric plant and lighting		6
Saw mills, tannery, etc		5
Total plants	30	266
Total power	605 B H P	6,933 B H P
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	1	61
Irrigation	14	11
Ginning	1	4
Electric installation	1	2
Cinema		1
Workshop	1	1
Railway workshop	1	
Tile factory		1
Soap factory		1
Tannery	1	1
Printing press	1	
Municipal water works	1	
Joinery works	2	
Total plants	24	83
Total power	580 B H P	1,495 B H P
RAMNAD DISTRICT—		
Ginning plants	5	13
Pumping		2
Rice mills		12
Decorticator		1
Marine department plant		1
Cotton presses	2	
Cotton ginning and pressing factory	3	
Total plants	10	29
Total power	973 B H P	2,073 B H P
MADURAI DISTRICT—		
Rice mills		43
Pumping sets	5	8
Electric installations		2
Cinema		1
Workshops	1	2
Municipal water works	2	
Spinning mills	2	2
Ginning	1	4
Printing press		2
Soda factory		3
Cigar factory		1
Joinery works	1	
Tobacco factory	1	
Aerial ropeway	1	
Railway workshop	1	
Telegraph workshop	1	
Total plants	16	68
Total power	1,100 B H P	4,734 B H P

Plants.	1911	1921
THE VALLEY DISTRICT—		
Cotton ginning factories	4	8
Cotton presses	7	7
Cotton ginning and pressing factory	2	2
Cotton spinning mills	3	3
Petroleum storage	2	2
Rice mills	1	1
Sugar mills	2	2
Dairies	1	1
Tile works	1	1
Bone crushing	1	1
Irrigation	9	8
Salt manufacture		3
Total plants	33	39
Total power	3,931 B.H.P.	5,090 B.H.P.

Electric power

The electric power applied to industries according to the table given in the corresponding chapter of the census report for 1911 was only 286 H P.

The statistics for 1921 (vide Table XXII) show a total of 4,031 kilowatts equivalent to 5,403 H P. employed in establishments which use electric power generated on the premises while 2,416 H P. was the corresponding aggregate in respect of electric power generated outside the establishments which utilise it.

PART II

The following notes on the principal industries of the Presidency are intended to supplement the general information given in the first part of this chapter.

Coconut industries

94 The principal commercial products of the coconut are four—copra, cocoil, coconut oil and poonac to name them in order of their importance—in this Presidency the value of the shipments of each in the year 1913-14 being Rs. 1,103,94 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. But these do not by any means exhaust the products of the tree every part of which as Mr. Innes has said in an article contributed to the Indian Mutations Board Handbook has its own definite use or uses. The leaves are used for hutting and roofing and for the manufacture of brooms, baskets and umbrellas or are burnt for manure. The shells are the fuel of the Coast. The juice is drunk either fermented or unfermented and is made into jaggery and distilled into arrack. The trunks are employed in building or are used as water pipes.

(1) Copra

95 The exports of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, from Malabar ports in 1913-14 amounted to 764,000 cwt. at values double those which obtained in 1908-09. Of this quantity Germany took no less than 3 per cent and her elimination when war broke out caused a temporary paralysis in the trade but as April and May are normally the busiest months for shipment the statistics for 1914-15 show only a comparatively small decline. Thereafter the trade with France considerably developed (her purchases in 1916-17 amounting to over 400,000 cwt. against a pre-war average of 65,000 cwt.) and the United Kingdom which had previously obtained the bulk of the coconut oil required for the manufacture of margarine from the Hamburg mills turned to Malabar for direct supplies of copra. The volume of business would undoubtedly have been even larger had it not been for the shortage of steamers to carry it owing to submarine losses which culminated in the year 1918-19 the despatches being limited in that year to 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands while the All India total was less than 10,000 cwt. Malabar copra has for years commanded and still commands a higher price than any other in the world's markets chiefly because of its higher oil content but partly also perhaps because it is wholly sundried. The principal port of shipment is Cochin.

(2) Cocoil

96 The exports of cocoil in the quinquennium preceding the war were almost stationary. Germany which admitted copra free imposed a duty on the

imports of oil and took only 22 per cent of the total shipments from Malabar, though "Cochin" oil, as it is known in the trade, has always commanded a premium over other varieties

97 While the war lasted and for some time afterwards, there was a marked development in the demand for edible oils, long popular on the continent, in the United Kingdom and butter substitutes became the rule and not the exception in every household. The governing factors being quite different, exports of coconut oil, unlike those of copra, were greatly stimulated during the war period, the shipments in 1914-15 amounting to 1,731,000 gallons as compared with 1,060,000 gallons in 1913-14. The figures for subsequent years are —

Years	GALLONS
1915-16	2,018,000
1916-17	2,019,000
1917-18	2,400,000
1918-19	3,885,000
1919-20	3,012,097
1920-21	1,794,042

The figures for 1918-19 were swelled by purchases on behalf of the Director of Oil and Seeds supply amounting to 2,198,000 gallons. The All-India shipments to the United Kingdom in this year totalled 5,760,000 gallons valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling.

98 The despatches of poonac (the resultant cake after expression of the oil) (iii) Poonac have never attained to any considerable dimensions. What little was shipped during the war period went to the United Kingdom which had not previously appreciated its value as a cattlefeed to anything like the same extent as Germany.

99 The manufacture of coir is the principal cottage industry of the Malabar littoral and as Mr Innes has pointed out coir yarn is to some extent the currency of the Coast, for the workers (chiefly women), when they are not employed in any factory, take their hanks every evening to the bazaar to barter them for rice, chillies and other household necessities. These people were at first badly hit by the fall in values, which followed upon the outbreak of war and notwithstanding the support of the principal exporting firms which accumulated large stocks in excess of their immediate commitments, there was for a time not a little economic distress. The value of exports of coir manufacture in 1913-14 amounted to about Rs 90 lakhs and of coir rope, fibre and matting to another Rs 13 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany each took about 30 per cent of the trade and the balance went in about equal shares to Holland, France and Belgium, 29,39 tons of manufactured coir representing about 76 per cent of the whole was shipped from Cochin and the remainder entirely from Calicut. The season for shipment runs from September to May. The following table shows the quantities and values of the exports during the war period —

Years	TONS	RS.
1914-15	23,750	55,95,000
1915-16	26,810	63,15,000
1916-17	27,900	63,45,000
1917-18	19,000	45,50,000
1918-19	13,000	31,40,000

In 1910-11 the corresponding figures were 31,730 tons valued at Rs 68,70,000 and in 1920-21, 29,360 tons valued at Rs 96,53,000. A marked increase in values since 1914 will be noticed.

Mats and matting of every description are woven from coir yarn on hand-loom at Cochin and Alleppey. During the war several new lines were successfully introduced, shipments being chiefly from Cochin. For example, in the last two years of the war about 1,50,000 square yards of coir screening were supplied

monthly to the military authorities in France for camouflage purposes. The following table shows the exports of coir rope and cordage from 1918-14 onwards —

Years	Quantity TONS.	Value, RS.
1918-14	837	1,83,358
1914-15	459	1,03,466
1915-16	679	1,47,523
1916-17	627	1,16,481
1917-18	411	81,477
1918-19	523	1,16,725
1919-20	728	1,97,048
1920-21	456	1,37,043

Cotton

100 The various branches of the cotton trade continue to employ more capital and give employment to a larger number of people than any other industry carried on in this Presidency. The following statement shows the area on which cotton was grown during the last ten years with the weight and value of the cotton exported —

Year	Area under cultivation ACS.	Exports of raw cotton.	
		Quantity	Value
		TONS.	RS.
1911-12	2,078,596	49,004	2,00,22,462
1912-13	2,228,926	63,871	4,07,51,091
1913-14	2,886,904	36,304	8,04,96,164
1914-15	2,087,442	36,518	2,25,72,180
1915-16	2,060,279	39,120	1,74,00,688
1916-17	2,167,978	27,507	3,29,23,111
1917-18	2,700,487	16,046	1,97,53,690
1918-19	2,122,031	8,641	1,07,74,187
1919-20	2,320,260	29,531	1,28,30,473
1920-21	2,121,288	17,023	2,26,90,920

Cotton
ginning

101 According to the census returns, there were 59,253 people engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing in 1911 while the corresponding figure for 1921 is 20,844 and though the extent of the fall is probably exaggerated some part of it must be attributed to the increase in the number of ginning factories and cotton presses throughout the Presidency. Exclusive of a number of small factories employing only two or three gins the total was 99 in 1911 and in 1921 205.

Varieties of
cotton

102 The principal cotton growing tracts in Madras fall into three well marked divisions—

(1) The Ceded districts in which "Northern" and "Western" are grown
(2) The uplands of Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and Godavari of which the first named is much the most important, where "Cocanada" are grown.
(3) The Southern districts of Tinnevely, Hāmūd, Madurai, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore where (1) "Cambodia" (a variety of American upland) is grown on red soils, (2) Tinnevelles of which pure *Karungas* is much the most important variety grown on black soils, and (3) *Uppam* cotton grown in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts and to a small extent in Salem, sold under the trade name of *Salema*. In a normal year raw cotton accounts for 10 per cent of the total exports of merchandise from the Madras Presidency and it has been calculated that on an average about 360,000 bales of 400 lb. each are available for export. The war brought into stronger relief the dependence of Japan upon India for unlimited supplies of this raw material and while hostilities lasted the carrying trade of Indian cotton to Japan was at least temporarily largely transferred from British to Japanese bottoms.

Cotton
spinning

103 Hand spinning had long ceased to be of any commercial importance and, in fact, had practically died out except as a cottage industry in one or two remote

hand-weaving centres when the charka suddenly became a political mascot, but the revival of this industry in the Madras Presidency is strictly localized and the profits to be derived from it are insufficient to postulate any great extension of it as whole-time employment

The following table shows the progress made by the mill industry since 1891 —

Statement showing progress of the mill industry since 1891

Number of	1891	1901	1909-10	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Mills	8	11	12	13	13	15
Looms	555	1,735	2,023	2,676	2,716	2,727
Spindles	173,000	288,000	339,500	404,928	404,612	423,232
Hands employed daily	5,900	12,600	18,860	22,859	23,388	24,118

Though the cotton mills in existence in this Presidency as elsewhere in India have made very large profits during the last five years, there are still extensive cotton-growing areas where no spinning and weaving mills exist, the chief obstacle to development being the amount of capital required to instal the number of spindles and looms which experience has proved constitute the smallest economic unit likely to ensure commercial success

104 In the following table an attempt has been made to arrive at the quantity of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weaving industry in this Presidency —

Quantity in lb of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weavers

Particulars	Average of 1919-20— 1920-21
1 Imports into the Madras Presidency —	LB
Cotton twist and yarn—	
(a) Sea-borne traffic	5,050,500
(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	3,083,500
(c) Do Foreign	206,000
(d) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	48,657,500
(e) Do Foreign	4,826,500
2 Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency	42,793,500
3 Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in the Presidency	104,623,500
4 Exports from the Madras Presidency —	
Cotton twist and yarn—	
(a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian	1,406,500
(b) Do Foreign	8,000
(c) Coastal traffic—Indian	1,202,000
(d) Do Foreign	133,500
(e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	28,973,000
(f) Do Foreign	3,499,500
5 Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency	18,612,000
6 Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x)	12,180,500
7 Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency	50,403,000
8 Balance available for consumption outside the mills	54,220,500

(x) Calculated at the rate of 100 lb yarn = 112 lb. woven goods.

In the three years 1907-08 to 1909-10, the quantity available for the handloom industry was calculated at 179,572,000 lb equivalent to an annual absorption of 50,857,333 lb. If both sets of figures are reliable, there is a decline of about 10 per cent to be accounted for, but there are so many factors involved in the calculation that any material error in a single item would vitiate comparisons

Handloom
Census

105 The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency has given the following totals for each district —

Guntūr	14,974	Bellary	5 100
North Arcot ..	12,743	Godāvari ..	5,078
Tinnevely ..	11,394	Rāmnād ..	4,989
Salem	10,841	Anantapur ..	4 841
Chingleput ..	10 600	South Arcot ..	4,546
Nellore	10 494	Kurnool ..	4 419
Malabar and Anjengo	7,886	Chittoor ..	3,882
Coimbatore ..	7 714	South Kanara ..	1,528
Visagapatam ..	7 438	Madras City ..	1,527
Madura	6,468	Agency Division	1,525
Kistna	6,349	Banganapalle State	929
Tanjore	6,299	Nāgiris	NIL
Cuddapah ..	6,051		
Trichinopoly ..	5,898	Total	169 403
Ganjām	5,682		

106 According to the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency the number of handlooms in 1900 was 167 808. Comparison with the district figures is impossible in most cases owing to changes in territorial distribution but in those instances where it is possible the larger variations do not lend themselves to obvious explanations. In Malabar there were 6,828 looms as compared with 7,886 now and in South Kanara 1 317 as compared with 1,528. On the other hand, while the total for Ganjām has fallen from 10 320 to 6 030 (including the Balligudā Agency) Visagapatam (including Jeypore and Koraput) has increased from 1 461 to 7 931. Anantapur records 4,841 as compared with 2,299 twenty years ago, while Bellary has fallen from 9,284 to 5,102 and Tanjore from 9 898 to 6,299.

Census of
Weavers

107 The counter-check made in certain localities by officers of the Department of Industries inclines one to the belief that there should have been disclosed a rather more marked increase in the number of looms. When we turn, however, to the statistics showing the population supported by cotton weaving, we find a very marked fall, the total for the combined head (cotton spinning, sing and weaving) being 1,118 628 in 1911 as compared with 687 083 in 1921 and even if we add the number of weavers unspecified amounting to 224,818 it is obvious there has been a considerable drop which cannot altogether be accounted for by factors such as the existence of famine conditions in certain districts of the Presidency at the time the census was taken. The number of handloom weavers in 1911 was estimated at 368,509 as compared with 365 119 in 1891 and 381 132 in 1901 whereas if we assume that each weaver supports two others, the figure for 1921 deduced from that showing the population supported by the industry is rather less than 304,000. The attempt to organize the handloom industry in small factories has definitely proved a failure chiefly owing to the indolence and indiscipline of the workers, though such factories would greatly reduce the time taken in preliminary processes. With the laborious methods of warping and sing now employed the average outturn of the handloom weaver does not much exceed 100 lb of cloth per head per annum. The popularisation of the fly shuttle has, however, done something to increase the output and attempts are being made by the weaving branch of the Department of Industries to introduce simple machinery to be worked by groups of weavers without bringing them into factories which should further increase their capacity to earn. But as was observed in 1911 the future of the handloom industry depends almost entirely upon the improvement of the hand weaver himself.

Fly shuttle

108. The development in the use of the fly shuttle has been most marked in the Tamil districts. The converts in the Northern Circars have to some extent backslided and also in the Ceded districts, the reason most commonly suggested being that sowcars who finance the industry find it difficult to market the increased outturn of the looms and to keep the coolie weavers supplied with yarn.

Many silk weavers have also adopted the fly shuttle but it is not suitable for the solid bordered sarees which are made at Salem and in the Tanjore district

109 As to whether the economic condition of the handloom weavers has deteriorated during the last ten years it would be hazardous to express any decided opinion. There are clear indications in certain urban weaving centres of more material prosperity but the village-weaver for the most part remains as ever incorrigibly lazy and improvident

110 The population supported by dyeing and the bleaching of yarn amounted to 28,527 in addition to 85 persons returned as supported by printing and preparation and sponging of textiles, making a total of 28,612 as compared with 17,096 in 1911 and 23,061 in 1901. There is reason to believe that figures for 1911 were considerably under the mark, but probably some progress has been made during the last ten years, for the industry is at any rate, on the commercial side, in a very flourishing state in Madura which is the principal centre. About half the total imports of the Presidency go into the Madura market. There are only four dye works employing ten people and upwards, one in Madura, one in Bellary and two in Kistna. Most of the dyeing is done in the dyer's own house by himself and his family, who possess no knowledge of chemistry and work according to rough and ready rule of thumb methods. The statement below shows the quantity in lb of alizarine and aniline dyes imported during the last ten years. The values are not given because during the war period they touched almost unimaginable heights

Year	Alizarine LB	Aniline LB
1911-12	1,254,830	318,353
1912-13	1,761,709	457,292
1913-14	1,479,124	486,011
1914-15	771,168	141,752
1915-16	31,248	11,355
1916-17	50,772	49,240
1917-18	20,823	40,520
1918-19	405,862	11,984
1919-20	761,979	98,619
1920-21	887,980	139,646

The normal development of the industry was very much interfered with by the war. When supplies of synthetic dyes became increasingly difficult to obtain, it was found that little use could be made of indigenous vegetable dyes other than indigo owing to many of the plants from which they were formerly derived having practically gone out of cultivation, and even the supplies obtained gave little satisfaction as the resultant shades did not compare favourably with those to which the dyers had grown accustomed. An interesting feature of the past ten years has been the increasing demand for fast dyes.

111 It is a matter for regret that the ryot continues to display a marked indifference, except perhaps for sugarcane cultivation, to the advantages of employing suitable manures. Quantities of oil-cake and animal bones are annually exported because there is no market for them in Southern India and the bulk of fertilizers manufactured in this Presidency is also exported, the only considerable market for them being among the planting community. The output of Messrs Parry & Co's works at Rimpittai continues nevertheless to increase, and in 1919 Messrs. Stanes & Co, Coimbatore, were given two blocks in the Trichinopoly district for the extraction of phosphatic nodules for conversion into fertilizer, a maximum price being fixed for the powdered meal in the hope of encouraging orders from the ryots of the Cauvery delta.

112 The declaration of hostilities in 1914 closed the markets of the world to synthetic indigo and in a very short time the shortage of dyestuffs among the Allies except perhaps Japan became acute and when indigo sales were resumed in Calcutta in December 1914, prices were nearly four times as high as those of the previous March. With this encouragement to exporters and with Indian dyers finding supplies of aniline increasingly difficult to obtain and then only at

extravagant rates, the area under cultivation increased by over 100 per cent in 1915-16 and again by another 100 per cent in the following year. This increase was most marked in Madras where unlike Bihar indigo is for the most part cultivated by small holders and the inferior grade of dye produced largely disappears in local consumption though there has always been a definite market for the better grade particularly in the Levant. But the improvement noted was only temporary. The secret of aniline manufacture was rediscovered by British chemists and the Badische branch works in the United Kingdom were re-opened. In 1917-18 the marked fall in prices was reflected in a fall in the acreage cultivated and in 1918-19 these elements were even more accentuated though a substantial recovery was recorded in the volume of exports. The shipments of indigo from the Madras ports from 1913-14 onwards are shown in the following table —

Year.					QWT
1913-14					1 787
1914-15					5,393
1915-16					26,171
1916-17					12,290
1917-18	...	...	...	...	3,411
1918-19	...	...	...	...	10,245
1919-20					12,138
1920-1				...	4,874

The particularly heavy shipments in 1915-16 went chiefly to the United Kingdom but also to Egypt (for orders) Persia and the United States. Even during the war India failed to make much impression on the Far Eastern markets. China and Japan have always been by far the largest buyers of indigo and owing to the very large stocks accumulated, the cutting off of German supplies was less severely felt in those quarters. With natural indigo prices gradually receding and with better returns obtainable from other agricultural products, the area under this crop is likely before long to return to its pre-war level.

Engineering
works and
saw mills

113 In addition to the locomotive and carriage building works of the M & S.M. Railway at Perambur and those of the S.I. Railway at Negapatnam and smaller running repair sheds at the more important junctions, and the P W D shops at Madras Beswada and Dowlahweram there are several private engineering works in the Presidency town itself and one at Cochin. Besides these there are a number of workshops where motor repairs, castings, etc., are attended to in some of the larger industrial schools. In 1921 there were including Local Fund and Municipal workshops 53 engineering establishments in existence employing 21,525 persons as compared with 12 employing 2,202 persons in 1911 which gives, it is thought, a fairly accurate illustration of the developments in this line during the last ten years.

114 At the time the census was taken there were 8 saw mills in the Presidency employing altogether 725 persons, the only two modern mills fitted with up-to-date machinery being in Malabar where 608 persons were employed.

22

115 Though there is no true jute (*corchorus*) grown in Madras, Decan hemp (*kibiscus cannabinus*) which is known locally as Bimlipatam jute is largely grown in Northern Circars and yields a fibre which is very similar and can be put to practically the same uses. The area under *kibiscus cannabinus* in Madras is 70 000 to 80 000 acres and the chief parts of export are Bimlipatam, Vinnagapatam and Cocanada. The pre-war destinations were the United Kingdom (67 per cent) and France (8 per cent) but in 1913-14 Germany took 5 000 tons equivalent nearly to 25 per cent of the whole. The table below shows the exports of Bimlipatam raw jute from Madras ports during the last decennium —

Year	Quantity TONS.	Value. RS.	Year	Quantity TONS.	Value. RS.
1911-12	...	3,010 7 49 786	1916-1	...	6,090 16,84,030
191-13	...	3 485 9 58 952	191-18	...	32 8,264
1913-14	...	22,063 77 69 884	1918-19	...	2,376 9 11,256
1914-15	...	6,822 14,22,683	1919-20	...	5,911 23,45,272
1915-16	...	5,887 12,60,032	1920-21	...	719 2,02,215

The large increase in 1913-14 was due to the temporary closing of the Chittivalasa mill which released a large quantity of raw jute for export

The export trade lacking the organization of the Bengal jute industry and dependent upon an uncertain and gradually diminishing steamer service at three non-terminal ports was, it will be seen from the above figures, greatly curtailed during the last two years of the war. There were at the time the census was taken only two factories in the Madras Presidency which deal with this fibre, one being at Chittivalasa near Bimhpatam and the other at Killore. The local demand for gunnies absorbs practically the whole production of these mills. A third mill was under construction at Nellimarla near Vizagapatam at the close of the period under review.

116 In examining the census returns for industries connected with hides and skins, one must remember that the leather trade throughout the world was suffering from a period of most acute depression at the time the census was taken, which was partly attributable to the sudden cessation of hostilities in November 1918 which left an enormous quantity of finished leather and raw hides in particular to be disposed of for other than military requirements. The importance of the leather trade in the Madras Presidency in pre-war times may be illustrated by the figures of export for 1913-14—

Leather

Year	Tanned skins		Tanned hides	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	CWT	RS	CWT	RS
1913-14	110,535	2 23,71,268	142,370	1,23,27,371

The success of chrome tanning has now been commercially proved and a regular industrial colony has been set up by the original firm which pioneered this form of tanning at Chiomepet near Pallāvaram which in 1918 employed about 1,000 hands, and at the present time nearly 1,500

117 The Madras tanners of skins enjoyed great prosperity during the first two and a half years of the war, the United States market being particularly active. High prices encouraged the tanning of skins in preference to hides though the demand for the former for war purposes was very limited, and led to undesirable competition between the tanner of hides and skins, extravagant rates being demanded for bark. Finally an apprehended shortage in the supply of East India "kips" for the War Office compelled the Government of India to prohibit the tanning of sheep and goat skins in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with effect from the 28th April 1917 and an absolute embargo was placed upon the export of tanned skins from India from the 15th May 1917 though permission was afterwards given to ship the balance of stocks held on the 31st August 1918. The course of trade during the war years and after is well illustrated by the table below —

Tanned skins

Exports of tanned skins from Madras ports from 1914-15 to 1920-21

Year	Quantity	Index number	Value	Index number
	CWT		RS	
1914-15	97,472	100	1,89,87,769	100
1915-16	105,063	108	2,11,51,059	111
1916-17	132,958	136	3,07,46,607	203
1917-18	10,350	11	57,77,460	30
1918-19	26,572	27	9,23,531	52
1919-20	82,180	84	4,09,18,411	215
1920-21	47,260	49	1,80,64,472	95

The improvement in the volume of shipments in 1919-20 is attributable to the removal of the embargo on tanning and export, the record prices realized being due to the heavy demands chiefly from the United States of America to make good the shortage caused by export restrictions during the previous two years

Tanned hides

118 No less illuminating are the corresponding figures for tanned hides (East India "kips") In the first three years of the war trade as revealed by the statistics followed a more or less normal course. In 1917-18 however there was a great shortage of freight and very large quantities were awaiting shipment at the end of the year which help to swell the astonishing figures of 1918-19 The total for 1919-20 was in the circumstances no less remarkable, but in 1920-21 came a collapse not only it will be noticed in volume but also in value.

Exports of tanned hides from Madras ports from 1918-19 to 1920-21

Year	Quantity CWT	Value Rs.
1917-18	192,206	1 60,27 008
1918-19	142,370	1 28,25 371
1919-20	170,265	1 79 88,387
1918-19	22,418	2 30 68,445
1916-17	14,984	1 68 07,41
1915-16	3 180	8,63 110
1918-19	450 490	6 46 02,529
1919-20	875 020	8 50 43,888
1920-21	65,160	86 32,768

Silk

119 As far as the Madras Presidency is concerned sericulture is confined to the Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district. The area under mulberry during the past four years has been as follows —

Year	Acres.
1917-18	11,44
1918-19	12,244
1919-20	11,880
1920-21	11,141

Silk weavers

The figures for the first six years of the decennium are unfortunately not available. Mr Lefroy estimated the outturn of mulberry silk in this area in 1916 at 400 000 lb which is quite insufficient for the needs of the Presidency and is supplemented not only by foreign imports but also by considerable rail borne imports from Mysore 90 per cent of which are used by silk weavers of the Presidency and the balance exported According to the census returns the population supported by silk spinning and weaving has fallen from 74,773 to 84,984 but this may in part be due to the exclusion of weavers who only use silk for the border of the cloths which they manufacture and are therefore more correctly classified as cotton weavers. The silk broadsides chiefly made in Tanjore continue to engage a considerable number of skilled artisans who dispute with the weavers of fine counts of cotton at Pullampet the claim to be the exponents of the highest developments of the weavers' art in Southern India.

A census was also taken of the numbers of those actually engaged in silk weaving the Presidency totals (excluding Native States) being 10 431 males and 4 643 females. The two districts where the bulk of silk weaving is done are Tanjore (2,524 males and 631 females) and Trichinopoly (2 418 males and 601 females) followed by Chingleput with 1,248 males and 1 168 females disclosing an unusually high proportion of women and Salem with 1 149 males and 430 females.

Sugar

120 The area under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 103,308 acres and under palmyra 88 616 as compared with 94,879 acres and 88 740 acres, respectively ten years earlier The total population supported by makers of sugar molasses and gur is 27 146 in 1921 as compared with 25 093 in 1911 Of modern sugar factories there are only seven in the Presidency the most important being that at Nelli kuppam in South Arcot district In most parts of the country the fragmentation of holdings operates to discourage the cultivation of sugarcane in areas sufficiently large to justify the establishment of central factories as in Java and the prospects of the industry seem to lie at any rate for some time to come, in the development

of small factories, on the lines of the concern under the control of the Department of Industries at Pallapalayam near Coimbatore which receives cane from the neighbouring ryots and charges so much per *pothi* for the jaggery produced. The very large expenditure necessary to obtain the machinery for the extraction of white sugar and the more favourable prices obtainable for gur make the production of the latter at present decidedly more profitable. The difficulty about the utilization of the palmyra for sugar extraction is chiefly attributable to the sporadic distribution of the trees. A great deal of work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of growing and distributing improved cane to the ryots from the cane breeding station at Coimbatore which is financed by the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

121 The cultivation of oil-seeds is carried on extensively in most of the districts of the Presidency as the following table shows — Vegetable oils

Statement showing the area under cultivation of each kind of oil-seeds for 1920-21

District	Gingelly	Groundnut	Castor	Coconut.	Cotton
	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS
Total	752,622	1,599,738	390,668	544,747	2,121,628
Ganjām	57,189	22,216	3,254	10,621	2,040
Vizagapatam	136,917	38,155	3,568	3,030	19,000
Gōdāvari	71,954	16	1,790	48,725	4,950
Kistna	98,315	2,091	15,019	9,465	43,636
Guntūr	848	6,464	43,961	600	193,208
Kurnool	2,514	66,766	37,849	68	300,645
Bellary	12,860	19,673	86,693	2,260	446,337
Anantapur	20,451	118,870	67,850	961	111,097
Uddapah	7,072	144,298	19,343	143	73,979
Nellore	3,137	1,254	37,138	283	41,310
Chingloput	23,847	22,590	63	6,787	1
South Arcot	40,898	438,793	809	1,625	1,413
Chittoor	5,551	38,068	15,905	2,347	740
North Arcot	22,057	221,705	6,914	12,890	1,615
Salem	25,629	89,945	21,489	10,362	24,653
Coimbatore	22,496	78,828	17,990	7,609	234,222
Trichinopoly	43,939	48,176	13,596	6,368	38,857
Tanjore	16,720	87,092	589	30,666	885
Madura	26,582	68,643	11,943	5,479	129,634
Rāmnād	22,389	33,663	2,940	6,572	251,811
Tinnevely	39,529	3,003	2,337	4,870	212,379
Malabar	14,464	631	403	328,967	322
South Kanara	2,008		212	40,601	164
Nilgiris	30				
Anjengo				339	
Agency	34,886	208	28,907	185	2,640

122 The copra and coconut oil industry have already been dealt with in another part of this chapter. Of the remaining oil-seeds, a large amount enters into local consumption, but the export trade to other parts of India and to foreign countries is, particularly in the case of groundnut, of considerable magnitude. The following table shows the average weight and value of the exports of oil-seeds other than copra in 1913-14 and also the number of gallons and value of the oils derived therefrom exported in that year —

	Oils		Oil-seeds	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	TONS	RS.	CWT	RS.
Gingelly	3,102	1,12,604	97,411	6,15,488
Groundnut	279,835	4,34,053	1,916,762	3,44,45,418
Castor	160,835	1,38,593	188,667	1,44,07,0
Other sorts	192,677	1,00,729	1,900	135,3
Cotton			53,532	3,21,743

The census returns show that the persons supported by the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils is just under 40 000 in 1920-21 as compared with 53 000 which included an unconsiderable number engaged in the manufacture and refining of mineral oils in 1911. The decline may be attributed to a further increase in the number of small mills worked by power which reduces the number of hands employed in oil extraction. The attempt made by the Eastern Development Corporation to extract dhupa fat from the seeds of the *wateria indica* in South Kanara failed owing to the uncertain cropping of the trees and the difficulty of collection as the fruit ripens and falls just after the south west monsoon has burst. No recent figures are available as to the number of oil mills in this Presidency. The bulk of them are too small to figure either in factory or census returns.

THE OCCUPATION SUBSIDIARY TABLES

1—General distribution by occupation

Class, sub-class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population		Percentage in each class sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependants
1	2	3	4	5
Class A—Production of raw materials ..	7,252.4	3,529.7	48.7	51.3
SUB CLASS I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	7,250.2	3,528.7	48.7	51.3
Order 1 Pasture and agriculture—				
(a) Ordinary cultivation	7,230.8	3,411.9	48.5	51.5
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	46.5	23.2	50.0	50.0
(c) Forestry	16.0	7.54	47.1	52.9
(d) Raising of farm stock	97.7	58.2	60.8	39.4
(e) Raising of small animals	0.4	0.24	50.8	49.2
Order 2 Fishing and hunting	57.3	26.03	46.5	53.5
SUB CLASS II—Exploitation of minerals	2.2	0.98	45.3	54.7
Order 3 Mines ..	0.4	0.13	37.2	62.8
4. Quarries of hard rocks	1.4	0.66	47.8	52.7
5 Salt, etc ..	0.4	0.19	45.5	54.5
Class B—Preparation and supply of material substances ..	1,893.6	849.17	44.8	55.2
SUB CLASS III—Industry	1,224.6	518.64	46.1	53.9
Order 6 Textiles	263.3	124.21	47.2	52.8
7 Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	16.3	7.1	43.6	56.4
8. Wood	118.5	48.89	41.3	58.7
9 Metals	40.6	15.1	37.1	62.9
10 Ceramics	63.0	25.2	47.5	52.5
11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	11.1	4.9	44.2	55.8
12 Food industries	127.5	54.6	42.8	57.2
13 Industries of dress and the toilet	256.6	134.4	52.0	48.0
14 Furniture industries	0.6	0.20	34.6	65.4
15 Building industries	133.3	65.4	49.1	50.9
16 Construction of means of transport	1.4	0.17	34.7	65.3
17 Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.)	9.6	0.22	37.4	62.6
18 Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	101.8	38.85	38.2	61.8
SUB CLASS IV—Transport	126.4	48.73	38.6	61.4
Order 19 Transport by air				
20 Transport by water	11.3	4.4	38.2	60.6
21 Transport by road	74.1	29.65	40.0	60.0
22 Transport by rail	34.1	12.38	36.4	63.6
23 Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	6.9	2.3	33.1	66.9
SUB CLASS V—Trade	642.6	281.8	43.8	56.2
Order 24 Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	27.1	10.1	37.4	62.6
25 Brokerage, commission and export	4.9	1.7	33.0	66.1
26 Trade in textiles	21.1	10.7	44.9	55.7
27 Trade in skins, leather and furs	12.1	4.2	35.0	65.0
28 Trade in wool	9.7	3.8	39.0	61.0
29 Trade in metals	2.5	0.8	35.8	64.2
30 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	5.1	2.8	54.6	45.4
31 Trade in chemical products	4.9	2.2	44.0	56.0
32 Hotels, cafes and restaurants etc	33.4	14.4	43.1	56.9
33 Other trade in food stuffs	27.1	12.25	45.2	54.8
34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	2.4	10.2	40.1	59.9
35 Trade in furniture	0.3	2.3	37.6	62.4
36 Trade in building materials	5.0	2.3	45.6	54.4
37 Trade in means of transport	5.9	2.7	44.9	55.1
38 Trade in fuel ..	17.6	9.6	54.5	45.5
39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ..	20.0	9.1	40.1	59.5
40 Trade of other sorts	167.4	73.4	43.8	56.2

1.—General distribution by occupation—concluded.

Class, sub-class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	2370	2709	377	673
Sub-Class VI.—Public force	368	148	373	677
Order 41. Army	37	12	43.2	67.6
42. Navy	—	—	67.1	63.9
43. Air force	—	—	—	—
44. Police	301	132	36.9	63.1
Sub-Class VII.—Public administration	752	391	37.4	62.6
Order 45. Public administration	752	391	37.4	62.6
Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	1379	654	390	670
Order 46. Religion	46.2	18.4	39.8	60.2
47. Law	107	3.4	31.8	68.2
48. Medicine	31.4	5.1	37.9	62.1
49. Instruction	80.2	13.0	39.8	60.2
50. Letters and arts and sciences	30.4	12.8	41.1	58.9
Class D.—Miscellaneous	6639	3147	593	677
Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income	362	65	40.0	60.0
Order 51. Persons living principally on their income	16.2	0.8	40.0	60.0
Sub-Class X.—Domestic service	44.8	23.2	49.8	50.2
Order 52. Domestic service	44.8	23.2	49.8	50.2
Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	4931	2354	57.8	42.2
Order 53. General name which do not indicate definite occupation	483.1	263.4	51.8	48.2
Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	47.9	30.5	63.8	36.2
Order 54. Immature of body, mythical and alchemists	3.1	2.7	87.0	13.0
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	44.8	27.8	62.2	37.8
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	—	—	43.0	57.0

2 — *Distribution by occupation in natural divisions*

Occupation.	Number per 10 000 of total population supported in					
	Agency	East Coast North	Deccan	East Coast Central	East Coast South	West Coast
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class A — Production of raw materials	8,207	7 465	7 614	7,195	7,084	6 662
SUB CLASS I — Exploitation of animals and vegetation	8,207	7 461	7,611	7,194	7,081	6,659
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation	8,042	7,241	7,455	6,999	6,897	6 246
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening	4	5	5	46	48	192
2 Raising of farm stock and small animals	143	133	114	97	78	32
3 Others	15	13	31	15	7	36
4 Fishing and hunting	3	69	6	37	54	153
SUB-CLASS II — Exploitation of minerals	..	1	3	1	..	3
Class B — Preparation and supply of material substances	665	1 745	1,701	1,798	2,062	2 691
SUB CLASS III — Industry	354	1,051	1,074	1,004	1,248	1,478
1 Textiles	138	228	290	274	263	345
2 Wood industry	26	117	68	87	119	279
3 Metal industry	57	16	24	46	50	70
4 Ceramics	35	38	59	54	67	78
5 Food industry	17	59	41	104	190	305
6 Industries of dress and the toilet	44	383	385	189	216	186
7 Building industries	16	98	140	139	201	92
8 Other industries	26	117	67	161	146	143
SUB CLASS IV — Transport	14	82	89	135	140	249
SUB CLASS V — Trade	297	612	538	590	674	964
1 Foodstuffs	61	284	172	274	320	586
2 Textiles	11	27	32	41	15	44
3 Others	225	301	334	362	339	334
Class C — Public administration and liberal arts	66	202	226	258	284	359
SUB CLASS VI — Public force	19	39	52	44	83	34
" VII — Public administration	40	64	96	77	81	73
" VIII — Professions and liberal arts	27	99	78	137	170	249
Class D — Miscellaneous	1 042	588	459	749	569	266
SUB-CLASS IX — Persons living on their income	..	10	9	30	11	18
X — Domestic service	37	39	29	16	42	77
XI — Insufficiently described occupations	989	467	319	639	493	166
XII — Unproductive	17	72	102	34	33	27

4—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation)

Occupation	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists.						
	Province	Agency	East Coast North	Deccan	East Coast Central	East Coast South	West Coast
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total actual workers	7.5	0.6	8.8	10.6	3.2	11.6	5.7
Class A—Production of raw materials	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
SUB-CLASS I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
1 (a) Ordinary cultivation							0.1
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening	5.1		33.4	5.6	2.2	6.4	5.1
2 Raising of farm stock and small animals	16.8	3.0	17.1	29.8	6.2	70.1	2.2
3 Fishing and hunting	9.5		9.9	91.7	18.6	5.0	3.9
4 Others	16.2	47.2	39.1	13.1	4.2	18.7	12.2
SUB-CLASS II—Exploitation of minerals	6.9		2.1		33.7		3.6
Class B—Preparation and supply of material substances	30.4	6.2	40.7	48.0	12.9	41.3	17.3
SUB-CLASS III—Industry	31.2	10.8	45.3	55.4	14.7	35.0	16.9
1 Textiles	26.0	5.8	32.0	108.1	7.7	21.7	1.9
2 Wood industry	23.8	6.0	24.1	20.2	28.5	17.5	16.5
3 Metal industry	25.6	8.4	38.1	38.7	23.0	21.7	27.4
4 Ceramics	27.9	65.4	28.5	45.6	12.6	41.4	8.4
5 Food industry	18.9	1.4	28.7	52.8	7.3	16.8	23.7
6 Industries of dress and the toilet	44.4		67.9	36.1	28.2	24.9	25.8
7 Building industries	37.3	1.6	1.2	22.7	9.2	76.0	4.4
8 Other industries	23.4		39.8	41.6	11.1	20.1	28.3
SUB-CLASS IV—Transport	16.8		14.8	51.2	5.7	25.0	10.5
SUB-CLASS V—Trade	31.3	1.9	35.4	32.9	11.1	56.9	10.8
1 Trade in food-stuffs	29.2	4.9	33.6	37.0	9.6	50.9	17.8
2 " textiles	24.5		18.7	56.5	10.9	43.3	21.2
3 Other trades	34.0	1.2	38.4	20.1	12.7	64.4	23.0
Class C—Public administration and liberal arts	41.5	2.6	42.6	46.1	22.0	65.0	33.6
SUB-CLASS VI—Public Force	28.0	5.6	23.2	17.9	21.5	58.7	6.0
" VII—Public administration	47.7	1.2	41.2	53.4	19.9	86.5	57.2
" VIII—Professions and liberal arts	41.7	2.7	49.3	55.5	23.5	57.0	30.7
Class D—Miscellaneous	14.7	0.1	10.2	20.8	4.3	39.3	6.9
SUB-CLASS IX—Persons living on their income	80.2		10.4	56.9	13.2	70.5	8.1
" X—Domestic service	36.2	0.6	14.8	107.1	2.6	124.2	4.4
" XI—Insufficiently described occupations	12.8	0.1	7.8	13.5	4.3	35.2	9.8
" XII—Unproductive	11.4	1.3	10.4	16.8	1.2	2.0	2.6

6—Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation)

Rent receivers—Landowners		Rent receivers—Tenants		Ockiraters (landowners and tenants)		Farm servants and field labourers	
Subsidiary occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Subsidiary occupation		Subsidiary occupation.	
Number per 10,000 who follow it.		Number per 10,000 who follow it.		Number per 10,000 who follow it among land-owners.		Number per 10,000 who follow it among tenants.	
Total	6598	Total	7198	Total	4865	Total	4824
Agriculture	173.3	Agriculture	191.7	Agriculture	108.3	Agriculture	182.0
Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers	168.7	Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers	186.3	Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers	74.1	Traders of all kinds	60.0
Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers	40.3	General labourers	118.1	General labourers	41.9	General labourers	30.0
Artisans	34.6	Artisans	34.5	Artisans	30.1	Artisans	11.0
Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers	26.6	Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers	27.7	Cattle-breeders	16.6	Cattle-breeders	9.0
Washermen	21.9	Public service	25.3	Textile industries	16.2	Textile industries	8.0
Miscellaneous labourers	21.1	Textile industries	23.0	Barbers	13.9	Beggars	6.0
Public service	20.3	Collection of forest produce	19.8	Cart-owners and drivers, etc.	13.0	Domestic service	8.0
Textile industries	19.3	Building industries	18.7	Public service including village watch men	12.0	Cart-owners and drivers, etc.	4.0
School-masters	18.6	Cart-owners, drivers, etc.	13.1	Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers	9.8	Collection of forest produce	3.0
Cart-owners, drivers, etc.	1.9	Business unreported	11.6	Religion	8.2	Barbers	1.0
Barbers	1.6	Medical practitioners	9.3	Washermen	7.8	Washermen in woody waste-lands	6.0
Business unreported	7.8	School-masters	7.8	Milkmen	6.6	Toddy-drawers	4.0
Medical practitioners	6.1	Other occupations	17.7	Domestic service	6.6	Milkmen	3.0
Li yam	5.0			Business unreported	5.5	Building industries	2.0
Cattle-breeders	3.7			School-masters	4.1	Rice pounders	1.0
Growers of frank, flowers, etc.	3.4			Toddy-drawers	3.8	Washermen	1.0
Other occupations	31.7			Village watchmen	2.2	Fishermen and boatmen	1.0
				Fishermen and boatmen	2.0	Other occupations	10.0
				Other occupations	30.4		

6—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups

Order	Group	Occupation	Number of actual workers in 1921		Number of females per 1,000 males	
			Males	Females	1921	1911
		Grand Total	12,926,818	7,565,555	585	646
		Sub Class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	9,305,729	5,795,153	623	692
1		Pasture and agriculture	9,216,500	5,770,410	628	687
1 (a)		Pasture and agriculture—ordinary cultivation	8,925,780	5,675,255	636	718
	1 (a)	Income from rent of agricultural land (owned)	463,778	254,463	549	504
	2 (a)	Do do (leased)	257,192	150,604	580	424
	3 (a)	Ordinary cultivators owners	3,780,308	1,774,408	489	551
	3 (b)	Do tenants	2,092,048	1,188,219	568	554
	3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors etc	10,283	1,109	108	60
	4	Farm servants	961,911	630,055	655	
1 (b)	5	Field labourers	1,354,260	1,670,359	1,238	1,167
		Pasture and agriculture—growers of special products and market gardening	70,344	29,039	413	346
	6	Ten, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	27,140	17,347	639	780
	7	Fruit, flower, vegetable betel vine, arecanut, etc., growers	47,204	11,692	271	240
1 (c)		Pasture and agriculture—forestry	24,632	7,652	311	433
	8	Wood-cutters, firewood catechu rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	19,612	7,652	390	617
1 (d)		Pasture and agriculture—raising of farm stock	195,098	58,043	298	165
	11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	40,428	10,165	251	197
	12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	37,632	12,639	336	221
	14	Herdsmen shepherds, goatherds	116,562	34,894	299	146
1 (e)		Pasture and agriculture—raising of small animals	648	421	662	
2		Fishing and hunting	89,229	24,743	277	193
	17	Fishing	87,680	24,367	278	182
	18	Hunting	1,549	380	238	
		Sub Class II—Exploitation of minerals	2,111	2,097	993	370
3		Mines	481	93	193	
4	22	Quarries of hard rocks	1,116	1,738	1,559	
5		Salt	516	266	517	
		Sub Class III—Industry	1,541,056	678,441	440	500
6		Textiles	335,604	195,954	584	639
	25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	5,773	5,700	937	624
	26	Cotton spinning	23,118	18,028	779	
	27 (a)	Cotton sizing	1,231	658	545	
	27 (b)	Cotton weaving	192,105	83,907	447	503
	28	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	1,074	489	455	
	29	Rope, twine and string	2,541	5,548	2,187	6,576
	30 (a)	Coconut fibre work	4,329	10,978	7,147	
	30 (b)	Other fibres (aloes, flax, hemp straw, etc.)	1,493	545	365	7,258
	32	Weaving of woollen blankets	3,391	3,145	970	
	33	Weaving of woollen carpets	1,947	753	297	497
	34	Silk spinners	1,016	1,385	1,303	
	35	Silk weavers	10,495	4,687	475	722
	37 (a)	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn	8,741	3,971	454	
	39 (b)	Lace and embroidery work	1,045	1,944	1,878	
	(c)	Spinners unspecified	1,600	1,600	949	
	(d)	Weavers unspecified	75,606	31,833	421	
7	39	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	27,350	3,017	110	95
	40	Tanners curriers leather dressers and leather dyers	6,453	766	120	
		Makers of leather articles such as trunk, water bags, saddlery or harness etc. excluding articles of dress	20,834	2,231	107	104
8		Wood	161,953	47,633	294	415
	44	Carpenters turners and joiners etc	107,423	4,324	40	54
	45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leave and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	54,530	42,817	1,108	1,271
9		Metals	59,901	4,656	78	85
	48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	14,460	808	5	101
10		Ceramics	77,348	39,424	393	555
	57	Utensils and earthen pipes and bowl makers	13,780	2,074	157	53
	58	Brick and tile makers	21,460	4,250	77	
11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous	15,432	6,455	345	375
	60	Manufacture of dye, paint, ink and pencils	1,200	244	20	
	61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	12,712	5,100	401	401

6—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—continued.

Number of		Occupation	Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males	
Order.	Group.		Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3			4	5
Sub-Class III.—Industry—continued						
12		Food industries	187,872	78,848	421	894
65		Rice graders, huskers and flour graders	18,864	55,072	2,096	6,029
66		Bakers and biscuit makers	8,401	3,043	1,323	—
67		Grain parchers etc.	1,191	800	600	—
68		Bakers	8,091	643	96	—
71		Makers of sugar molasses and gum	7,129	6,424	601	3,701
72		Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	1,675	2,580	1,619	—
74		Teddy-drawers	108,191	1,930	18	25
75		Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and gunje	18,308	3,194	240	—
13		Industries of dress and the habes	879,262	288,878	328	408
77		Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darters and embroiders of linen	82,477	7,368	338	498
78		Shoe, boot and millie makers	101,008	19,252	190	108
80		Washing, cleaning and dyeing	171,538	100,138	921	915
81		Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	82,302	4,186	81	43
15		Building industries	178,611	101,141	366	423
82		Lime workers and cement workers	5,494	2,780	497	—
83		Carriers and wall slavers	55,193	48,864	848	721
84		Stone cutters and dressers	38,437	7,803	174	—
86		Bricklayers and masons	72,108	27,381	318	384
88		Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or other material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	12,663	8,223	741	801
18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	168,519	81,878	148	70
96		Workers in precious stones and metals, ornaments, jewellery makers, golders, etc.	118,656	6,964	616	61
99		Makers of baggies or bands or substitutes of other material than glass and maker of sponges, rosaries, kangans and covered threads	5,777	1,122	415	444
103		Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	14,203	13,184	965	—
Sub-Class IV.—Transport						
20		Transport by water	17,806	823	36	37
106		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (incl. flag construction)	1,237	813	528	36
21		Transport by road	113,862	18,223	117	137
111		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	1,308	810	237	—
112		Labourers employed on roads and bridges	10,382	8,119	308	306
114		Drivers, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	71,154	1,701	40	45
117		Porters and messengers	23,247	5,083	237	211
22		Transport by rail	68,234	8,166	83	41
119		Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and carriers and porters employed on railway premises	1,802	9,014	153	13
Sub-Class V.—Trade						
24		Risk managers, money-lenders, exchange and money agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	22,828	10,847	237	808
25		Trade in piece good wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	22,828	12,668	573	186
27		Trade in skins, leathers, furs, feathers, horns etc and articles made from these	13,080	3,088	226	122
28		Trade in wood (not firewood), work hair, bamboo, thistle, etc.	10,488	5,794	343	646
29		Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	8,144	843	396	—
30		Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	8,798	8,178	1,023	807
31		Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	8,156	3,278	337	486
32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants	44,193	17,471	398	543
129		Workers of wine liquors, distilled waters and ice	22,194	7,808	270	303
130		On-sets and managers of hotels, restaurants, etc and their employees	23,008	10,123	462	—
33		Other trade in food-stuff	637,788	292,848	619	630
131		Fish dealers	23,971	39,088	1,003	1,378
132		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	107,273	41,793	360	428
133		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry eggs, etc.	23,870	25,446	1,136	1,642

6—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—concluded

Number of		Occupation	Number of actual workers in 1921		Number of females per 1,000 males	
Order	Group		Males	Females	1921	1911
1	2		3	5	6	7
		Sub Class V—Trade—concluded				
33		Other trade in food stuffs—concluded.				
	134	Sellers of sweetmeats sugar, gur and molasses	24 364	27,527	1,130	1,693
	135	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut sellers	52,341	30 985	592	760
	136	Grain and pulse dealers	42 891	19,24	401	522
	137	Tobacco, opium ganja, etc., sellers	19,781	4,335	219	217
	138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	7 583	1,227	142	231
	139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	8,078	10,140	1,255	2,471
34	140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes)	37,726	5,907	157	221
35	141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	3,355	691	205	
36	143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc)	6,680	3,105	465	
37		Trade in means of transport ..	10,022	1,364	130	
	146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle asses, mules etc.	8,558	1 167	136	
38	147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	20,211	20 771	1,023	1,351
39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences	26,033	8,622	331	360
	148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	0,665	822	123	
	149	Dealers in common bangles and necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	17,263	7 701	446	476
40		Trade of other sorts	222 105	92,113	415	270
	152(a)	General store and sundry bazaar keepers	129 708	59 709	428	
	(b)	Shop keepers otherwise unspecified ..	79,134	31,667	400	282
		Sub Class VII—Public administration and liberal arts	186 766	37,532	201	176
46		Religion	64 595	5 418	84	136
	165	Priests, ministers, etc	22 750	1 080	48	74
	167	Catechists, readers church and mission service	2,388	614	256	871
	168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	38 063	3 612	92	144
48		Medicine	25,405	9,409	370	294
	171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	21,027	4,189	194	140
	172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3 778	5 221	1,382	1,691
49		Instruction	43,587	7 898	181	142
	173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ..	40 701	7,554	186	142
50		Letters and arts and sciences	38 613	14,809	384	289
	178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ..	20 979	13 062	523	453
	179	Conjurors, acrobats fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	2,574	895	311	
51	180	Sub Class IX—Persons living on their income Proprietors (other than agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners	19,478	8,161	419	449
52		Sub Class X—Domestic service	54,660	40,741	745	750
	181	Domestic service				
		Cooks, water-carriers door keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants ..	47,900	40,370	842	843
53		Sub Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations— General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	550 474	542 499	956	1,231
	185	Cashiers accountants, book keepers clerks and other employees in the unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops ..	58 108	2,164	373	61
	187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ..	476 581	532,813	1 133	1,453
		Sub Class XII—Unproductive	80 444	50,257	625	707
54	183	Inmates of jails asylums and almshouses ..	10 703	872	81	
55		Beggars vagrants prostitutes	62 724	42,411	709	702
	189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc ..	62,523	42,327	665	
	190	Procurers and prostitutes	165	3,076	19,445	782
56	191	Other unclassified non productive industries ..	17	4	235	

7—Selected occupations (1921 1911 and 1901)

Number of			Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of		
Sub-class.	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921	1911	1911-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Grand Total —	42,794,155	41,870,789	38,533,840	+	2.2	8.4
I			Exploitation of animals and vegetation	31,806,751	29,225,729	27,575,829	+	4.9	+ 7.8
	1		Passive: all agriculturists	20,781,878	19,898,787	17,423,128	+	4.6	+ 7.7
	(a)	1 ()	Ordinary cultivation	20,004,823	19,021,668	16,089,145	+	5.1	+ 8.1
			Income from rent of agricultural land	1,676,110	860,184	790,843	+	74.5	+ 30.6
	1 (b)		Income from rent of agricultural land	817,487	143,865	43,681	+	479.9	+ 362.6
	2 (a)		Ordinary cultivation as workers	11,980,104	12,788,700	12,809,901	—	0.8	— 2.8
	2 (b)		Do. do. transient	7,236,573	6,423,909	4,361,623	+	13.5	+ 48.2
	3		Agric. managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	31,636	74,808	103,330	—	57.8	— 27.9
	4		Farm servants	2,027,459	—	—	—	—	—
	5		Field labourers	6,323,940	7,231,423	7,660,774	+	8.4	+ 2.8
	(b)		Growers of special products and market gardening	193,830	186,261	171,124	—	37.8	— 9.7
	6		Tea, coffee, cinchona rubber and knife plantations	71,804	27,879	51,376	—	62.4	— 27.2
	7		Fruit, flower vegetable, botanical, medicinal, etc. growers	120,923	118,823	118,798	—	0.8	— 0.7
	()		Forestry	55,814	70,530	92,046	—	3.0	— 23.9
	8		Wood cutters, brushwood, cuttings, rubber etc. collectors and charcoal burners	64,072	81,177	77,438	+	7.6	— 33.9
	(d)		Raising of farm stock	417,967	499,007	539,078	—	16.8	— 7.1
	11		Oxide and buck-to breeders and keepers	66,145	74,947	80,318	+	19.4	+ 7.1
	12		Sheep, goat and pig breeders	90,377	102,323	110,411	—	13.0	— 7.1
	14		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	1,643	—	2,528	—	36.8	— 7.1
	()		Horsemen, shipwrights, gunsmiths, etc.	326,830	319,144	344,385	—	23.8	— 7.1
	16		Raising of small animals	2,179	2,177	1,119	+	343.2	+ 199.0
	17		Fishing and trapping	168,073	226,963	103,007	+	2.6	+ 23.4
	18		Fishing	340,180	331,080	189,143	+	3.6	+ 24.4
			Hunting	4,904	4,868	4,868	+	0.4	— 100.8
II			Exploitation of minerals	9,888	28,336	36,814	—	49.3	+ 9.9
	3		Mines	1,643	10,081	8,961	—	84.7	+ 25.0
	4		Quarries of hard rocks	6,030	8,838	4,558	+	8.9	+ 30.7
	5		Salt, etc.	1,716	2,748	4,294	—	37.0	— 94.9
III			Industry	4,918,771	5,291,036	5,222,221	—	23.9	+ 8.8
	6		Textiles	1,127,114	1,406,860	1,294,000	—	19.9	+ 0.9
	25		Cotton spinning, dyeing and pressing	20,514	40,223	43,678	—	64.8	+ 36.8
	26		Cotton spinning	84,808	—	—	—	—	—
	27 ()		Cotton spinning	4,303	—	—	—	—	—
	27 (b)		Cotton spinning	467,733	1,118,038	1,106,878	—	36.6	— 6.3
	28		Wool spinning, pressing and weaving	2,310	5,364	384	—	43.3	+ 550.8
	29		Wool, jute and string	14,444	78,394	80,881	—	307.0	— 227.1
	31		Wool carding and spinning	653	—	—	—	—	—
	32		Weaving of woollen blankets	11,763	37,418	31,544	—	53.2	— 78.6
	33		Weaving of woollen carpets	6,202	—	—	—	—	—
	34		Wool yarns	6,013	—	—	—	—	—
	35		Wool yarns	29,941	74,773	53,125	—	53.3	+ 36.6
	36		Wool yarns	64	1,260	1,067	—	96.3	— 22.6
	37 ()		Dyeing and bleaching of yarns	39,377	—	—	—	—	—
	37 (b)		Printing and preparation and spinning of textiles	—	17,060	20,061	—	67.4	— 39.9
	38 (a)		Textiles unspecified	63	—	—	—	—	—
	38 (b)		Textiles unspecified	6,644	—	—	—	—	—
	39 ()		Woolen, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	234,828	—	—	—	—	—
	40		Timbers, carriages, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	80,797	132,323	103,866	—	47.3	— 19.3
	41		Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, valises, bags, saddlery or harness, etc.	18,880	21,321	23,223	—	50.9	— 80.6
	42		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	807	—	—	—
	43		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	46		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	47		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	48		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	49		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	52		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	53		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	54		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	56		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	57		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	58		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	59		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	61		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	62		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	63		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	64		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	66		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	67		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	68		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	69		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	71		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	72		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	73		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	74		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	76		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	77		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	78		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	79		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	80		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	81		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	82		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	83		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	84		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	85		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	86		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	87		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	88		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	89		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	90		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	91		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	92		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	93		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	94		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	95		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	96		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	97		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	98		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	99		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—
	100		Woolen articles of dress	—	—	—	—	—	—

7—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued

Sub-class.	Number of		Occupation	Population supported in			Percentage of variation	
	Order	Group		1921	1911	1901	1921-1911	1911-1901
1	2	3	4				8	9
III—cont			Industry—concluded					
		45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds, or similar materials ..	145,319	222,301	210,171	- 84.6	+ 2.8
	9	46	Metals	173,804	218,594	210,727	- 20.5	+ 3.7
		47	Forging and rolling of iron and others	822				
		48	Makers of arms, guns, etc	194	-			
		49	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron	133,556	158,072	152,359	- 16.5	+ 37.5
	10	50	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	26,381	41,871	41,118	- 37.0	+ 1.8
		51	Ceramics	226,753	240,418	190,235	- 8.1	+ 31.1
	11	52	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	192,780	224,063	167,769	- 14.0	+ 33.6
		53	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	47,444	61,162	92,335	- 22.4	- 33.8
		54	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	39,979				
		55	Do do of mineral oils	130	53,302	58,350	- 24.8	- 8.7
	12	56	Food industries	545,517	610,298	625,535	- 11.0	- 1.0
		57	Flour pounders and huskers and flour grinders	139,691	204,922	256,830	- 31.8	- 23.2
		58	Bakers and biscuit makers	14,165	12,695	6,601	+ 8.9	+ 26.0
		59	Grain parchers, etc.	3,380	5,906	26,153	- 42.8	- 70.7
		60	Butchers	24,881	2,565	28,673	- 3.7	- 9.7
		61	Fish curers	760	4,114	3,317	- 81.5	+ 30.1
		62	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	27,146	25,003	23,651	+ 8.2	+ 6.1
		63	Sweetmeat makers and preparers of jam and condiments etc	7,308	10,880	7,667	- 63.0	+ 152.8
		64	Brewers and distillers	60	4,335	710	- 88.0	+ 610.6
		65	Toddy drawers	293,575	303,420	283,052	- 3.2	+ 15.3
	13	66	Industries of dress and the toilet	1,098,146	1,235,131	1,180,095	- 11.1	+ 8.7
		67	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darters and embroiderers on linen	69,255	83,777	71,660	- 17.3	+ 16.9
		68	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	256,857	277,702	270,419	- 7.5	+ 2.7
		69	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	553,116	604,630	559,359	- 8.1	+ 8.5
		70	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	214,824	260,637	233,627	- 17.7	+ 11.0
	14	71	Furniture industries	2,512	4,806	1,825	- 48.4	+ 160.6
	15	72	Building industries	570,321	606,841	607,116	- 6.0	- 0.0
		73	Excavators and well sinkers	210,290	129,492	303,128	- 8.5	- 24.2
		74	Stone cutters and dressers	82,607				
		75	Brick layers and masons	220,506	322,824	283,444	- 4.5	+ 13.9
	16	76	Construction of means of transport	5904	3,616	2,635	+ 63.3	+ 87.2
	17	77	Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.)	2,598	1,166	167	+ 122.6	+ 598.2
	18	78	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	435,564	389,364	319,976	+ 5.2	+ 15.4
		79	Workers in precious stones and metals, jewelers, imitation jewellery makers, golders, etc	334,605	44,802	38,746	+ 12	+ 14.7
		80	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of sprangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	8,950	9,879	9,018	- 2.0	+ 8.7
		81	Contractors for the disposal of refuse dust etc	320				
		82	Sweepers scavengers, etc.	51,215	44,402	38,746	+ 15.0	+ 15.6
IV			Transport	540,908	568,701	597,357	- 4.9	- 4.6
	20		Transport by water	48,185	74,966	54,142	- 35.7	- 10.9
		107	Shipowners and their employees, ship brokers, ship officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	8,005	15,912	10,913	- 43.4	+ 58.4
		108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	3,271				
		109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals	4,071	1,778	2,000	+ 31.2	- 13.7
		110	Boat-owners, boat men and tow men	28,184	51,451	71,255	- 51.1	- 27.6
	21		Transport by road	317,209	343,676	328,747	- 7.4	- 10.5
		111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	4,076				
		112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	28,117	31,628	22,111	- 1.4	- 13.7

7—Selected occupations (1951, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

Sub- class.	Number of Order, Group	Occupation.	Population supported to			Percentage of variation.	
			1901	1911.	1901.	1911 1911	1911 1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV— cont.		Transport—continued.					
	113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	6,803				
	114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	304,983	218,478	100,826	30	29.4
	115	Paoli, or, busmen and owners	4,170	2,887	4,983	+ 48.0	- 42.5
	116	Post-employees, animal, male, and and halibut owners and drivers	127	1,000	8,565	- 87.1	- 80.9
	117	Porters and messengers	60,568	91,445	100,110	- 34.1	- 48.7
	118	Transport by rail	145,981	116,811	100,823	20.7	+ 18.0
	119	Railway employees of all kinds other than conductors	90,030	101,804	82,431	- 11.7	+ 31.7
	120	Labourers employed on railway construction.	50,321	18,007	17,301	+ 274.7	- 18.7
	121	Post, office, telegraph and telephone services	20,818	21,545	20,001	- 14.3	10.6
V		Trade	2,748,889	2,767,308	2,508,675	- 0.6	+ 0.9
	122	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	118,818	114,808	102,833	+ 3.1	+ 11.4
	123	Brokers, commission and export	22,080	19,477	20,482	+ 0.1	- 8.0
	124	Trade in textiles	103,817	90,575	120,047	+ 4.7	- 24.3
	125	Trade in skins, leather and furs	81,830	90,085	80,180	3.7	- 2.7
	126	Trade in wood	41,613	32,072	22,408	+ 34.6	+ 2.6
	127	Trade in metals	10,860	2,883	1,175	+ 174.0	+ 237.6
	128	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	21,780	23,821	41,471	- 7.9	- 49.0
	129	Trade in chemical products	30,894	18,135	7,418	+ 15.6	+ 144.6
	130	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	143,187	127,387	118,680	+ 4.9	+ 51.8
	131	Vendors of wine, liquor, fermented water and ice	67,537	100,078	96,454	- 37.6	14.8
	132	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, etc. (and their employees)	78,800	28,828	18,118	+ 182.9	87.8
	133	Owner trade in foodstuffs	1,100,830	1,430,411	1,978,331	- 1.7	+ 6.6
	134	Fish dealers	177,191	330,740	308,120	- 19.7	6.6
	135	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, milk and other (unmanufactured)	229,004	662,786	608,807	- 61.6	+ 22.1
	136	Sellers of milk, butter, glass, poultry, eggs, etc.	90,801	51,607	87,586	12.8	- 7.1
	137	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, etc. and confectionery	111,806	128,654	121,379	- 12.1	0.1
	138	Cookshops, butcheries, vegetable, fruit and grocery sellers	180,508	220,518	223,678	- 17.6	- 10.4
	139	Grain and pulse dealers	144,233	300,080	310,478	- 23.7	- 6.6
	140	Tobacco, opium, ginseng, etc. sellers	87,017	60,801	61,624	- 14.0	- 7.6
	141	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	18,825	36,717	30,886	- 38.8	- 7.1
	142	Dealers in hay, grain and fodder	32,478	22,484	47,370	+ 86.6	- 81.0
	143	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	108,647	90,078	14,907	80.8	+ 432.6
	144	Trade in furs	30,983	28,983	32,080	- 0.9	- 9.6
	145	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	15,800	21,803	20,861	- 26.0	- 37.6
	146	Trade in building materials	11,816	22,808	26,844	- 18.6	0.6
	147	Trade in means of transport	38,300	27,808	30,184	- 9.5	- 7.1
	148	Dealers and drivers of mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	786				
	149	Dealers and drivers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, mules, oxen, etc.	8,033	27,800	20,184	- 9.5	- 7.1
	150	Trade in furs	21,808	60,824	122,303	- 17.6	- 36.3
	151	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	54,474	98,178	98,480	- 9.1	- 9.4
	152	Dealers in precious stones and jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	18,465	22,003	20,134	- 13.6	- 22.4
	153	Dealers in common linens, handkerchiefs, lace, etc.	36,134	36,830	54,030	- 1.3	6.7
	154	Dealers in rug, stable refuse, etc.	718,161	70,830	43,748	+ 980.0	104.7
	155	General store and country house-keepers	480,071	71,088	22,380	280.7	308.9
	156	Shop-keepers others not specified	245,864				
	157	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, bolls and markets)	7,071	4,489	4,123	29.3	- 11.8

7—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—concluded

Sub class	Number of		Occupation	Population supported in			Percentage of variation	
	Order	Group		1921	1911	1901	1921-1911	1911-1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI			Public force	166,180	208,605	247,136	- 20.4	- 15.5
	41		Army	11,762	16,083	25,773	- 28.9	- 37.6
		165	Army (Imperial)	11,339	15,164	25,186	- 25.2	- 39.8
		166	Army (Indian states)	423	929	587	- 54.6	+ 58.3
	42		Navy	35		23		
	44		Police	154,383	192,722	221,340	- 19.9	- 12.9
		169	Police	90,827	100,995	101,892	- 10.1	- 0.4
		160	Village watchman	63,556	91,727	119,948	- 30.7	- 23.5
VII			Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 8.8	- 11.0
	45		Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 8.8	- 11.0
		161	Service of the State*	141,662	160,087	160,723	- 11.5	- 0.4
		162	Service of Indian and Foreign States*	2,309	13,830	11,161	- 82.7	+ 1.9
		163	Municipal and other local (not village) service*	26,773	33,768	33,859	- 20.7	- 0.3
		164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	161,493	145,929	190,865	+ 7.8	- 23.5
VIII			Professions and liberal arts	589,838	680,696	595,594	- 13.4	+ 14.3
	46		Religion	192,812	258,639	221,616	- 24.9	+ 15.8
		165	Priests, ministers, etc	70,999	83,783	65,738	- 15.3	+ 27.4
		166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	3,361	6,424	4,975	- 47.7	+ 28.1
		167	Catechists, readers church and mission service	8,039	13,329	13,980	- 39.7	- 4.5
		168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	110,418	152,103	136,973	- 27.9	+ 11.8
	47		Law	45,878	48,580	36,368	- 5.6	+ 33.6
		169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazi, law agents and mukhtars	22,350	20,723	20,569	+ 7.9	+ 0.7
		170	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	23,528	27,857	15,799	- 15.5	+ 70.3
	48		Medicine	91,739	89,738	84,937	+ 2.2	+ 5.7
		171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists oculists and veterinary surgeons	72,161	75,295	68,571	- 4.2	+ 9.8
		172	Midwives vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	19,575	14,443	16,368	+ 35.5	- 11.7
	49		Instruction	129,285	140,749	123,745	- 11.9	+ 18.6
		173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	121,359				
		174	Clerks and servants connected with education	7,926	140,740	123,745	- 11.9	+ 18.6
	50		Lettres and arts and sciences	130,124	139,183	128,898	- 6.5	+ 8.0
		177(a)	Literature: authors, editors, journalists	990				
		(b)	Art: artists, photographers, sculptors etc	4,432	28,400	21,971	- 17.9	+ 13.7
		(c)	Science: astronomers, meteorologists, etc	17,903				
		178	Music: composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	76,053	81,808	84,779	- 7.0	- 3.6
IX			Persons living on their income					
	51	180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	69,163	67,308	123,409	- 20.6	- 29.3
X			Domestic service	191,715	206,095	250,004	- 7.0	- 17.6
		181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	173,036	186,959	222,457	- 7.1	- 18.0
		182	Private grooms, coachmen, do, boys etc.	11,941	19,136	27,547	- 37.6	- 30.5
		183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	6,738				
XI			Insufficiently described occupations	2,110,530	1,527,676	679,417	+ 35.1	+ 124.6
		184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	27,310	14,761	15,447	+ 8.0	- 4.4
		185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	163,644	162,653	61,975	+ 0.6	+ 7.1
		186	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	1,902,755	1,343,632	599,162	+ 41.6	+ 163.9
XII			Unproductive	204,684	273,823	344,461	- 25.2	- 20.5
	52	188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	17,310	13,421	11,438	- 0.8	- 17.4
		189	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	191,374	260,404	333,023	- 23.5	- 21.8
		190	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc	181,764				
			Procurers and prostitutes	6,780	260,404	333,023	- 2.5	- 21.4

* Not assigned to any specific head.

B—Occupations by caste

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	4	5
Ambathan	—	309	Brähman (Tamil)—continued.	—	—
Barbers	438	7	Landowners and tenants ..	813	837
Cultivators owners and tenants	370	611	Religion	71	34
Agricultural labourers ..	66	1,181	Public administration ..	80	—
Medical practitioners and midwives	43	1,314	Insufficiently described occupations (other than labourers).	89	73
Labourers (unspecified) ..	87	1,183	Professors and teachers of all kinds	37	48
Players on musical instruments (not military)	34	108	Owners of hotels and their employees	21	129
Landowners and tenants ..	34	649	Lawyers, etc.	30	—
Others	80	1,078	Bankers and their employees ..	16	4
Badaga	—	340	Railway employees	15	—
Agricultural labourers ..	546	306	Others	140	331
Tea, coffee, etc. plantation employees	130	965	Brähman (Kannara)	—	370
Excavators, stone cutters, masons and labourers (unspecified)	113	518	Cultivators owners and tenants	643	730
Cultivators owners and tenants	93	1,043	Landowners and tenants ..	114	500
Others	73	53	Religion	24	103
Balla, Kavaral	—	538	Public administration ..	30	—
Cultivators owners and tenants	463	671	Trade in food stuffs	24	61
Agricultural labourers ..	127	1,014	Professors and teachers ..	15	314
Trade of all sorts (except fish dealers)	104	453	Others	160	307
Landowners and tenants ..	39	374	Brähman (Oriya)	—	137
Fishing and fish selling ..	43	370	Cultivators owners and tenants	334	143
Labourers (unspecified) ..	40	1,318	Landowners and tenants ..	198	110
Rabbers of farni stock ..	30	3,948	Religion	31	35
Railway employees (other than coolies) and public administration and police	16	—	Agricultural labourers ..	49	370
Textiles	11	314	Medical practitioners and midwives	43	5
Others	86	307	Others	123	100
Bilava	—	863	Brähman (Malayalam)	—	79
Cultivators owners and tenants	671	870	Landowners and tenants ..	413	126
Agricultural labourers ..	30	1,304	Religion	123	—
Teddy growers and sellers ..	11	43	Hotel managers and their servants	93	33
Landowners and tenants ..	—	1,077	Cultivators owners and tenants	90	123
Rice, paddy, bruhara and sugar granaries	6	3,393	Cooks, water-carriers and other indoor servants	33	164
Others	80	1,330	Public administration ..	39	—
Biya	—	668	Instruction	31	—
Cultivators owners and tenants	434	373	Law	33	—
Agricultural labourers ..	377	1,308	Others	137	47
Porters and messengers ..	—	—	Chakkiliyan	—	397
Labourers (unspecified) ..	67	830	Agricultural labourers ..	408	303
Landowners and tenants ..	37	473	Leather workers and traders in leather and skins, etc. ..	331	197
Rearing of farni stock and grass selling	30	704	Musical instruments	163	315
Fishing and fish selling ..	14	183	Cultivators owners and tenants	120	308
Others	61	443	Landowners and tenants ..	25	341
Brähman (Telugu)	—	388	Barbers	14	1,163
Cultivators owners and tenants	404	480	Others	31	219
Landowners and tenants ..	398	463	Chenchu	—	460
Religion	40	71	Musical instruments	330	400
Professors and teachers ..	33	70	Wood cutters and sellers ..	378	394
Others	109	330	Agricultural labourers ..	114	378
Brähman (Tamil)	—	378	Cultivators owners and tenants	104	343
Cultivators owners and tenants	366	633	Beggars	28	323
			Bookbinders and other workers on woody materials ..	34	—
			Hunters	3	—
			Others	133	1,133

8—Occupations by caste—continued.

Casto and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Casto and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cheruman		995	Idaiyan Yādava—cont		
Agricultural labourers	912	1,070	Cow, sheep and buffalo breeders and herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	79	160
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials	32	1,370	Landowners and tenants	93	808
Cultivators owners and tenants	5	225	Agricultural labourers	91	1,055
Others	51	160	Milk, etc. sellers and sheep, etc. sellers	43	1,775
Chetti		413	Miscellaneous labourers	33	1,202
Cultivators: owners and tenants	304	483	Others	80	283
Landowners and tenants	143	602	Idiga Arya Hihida, Setti		
Traders of all kinds	270	168	Baliya		926
Agricultural labourers	82	920	Cultivators: owners and tenants	456	643
Money lenders	49	381	Agricultural labourers	206	4,288
Textile Industries	32	214	Toddy drawers and sellers	144	95
Others	1.0	380	Landowners and tenants	31	170
Dāvānga		562	Others	78	1,632
Cotton weavers	448	573	Huvan		695
Cotton spinners and dyers	91	413	Agricultural labourers	503	1,570
Cultivators owners and tenants	180	572	Cultivators owners and tenants	201	193
Agricultural labourers	91	1,130	Toddy drawers and sellers	86	11
Landowners and tenants	72	580	Rice pounders, etc	27	650 500
Traders in textiles and ready-made clothing and sundry shop-keepers	61	376	Others	93	1,118
Silk weavers	11	525	Irulan		402
Others	108	424	Agricultural labourers	492	190
Dombō		290	Cultivators owners and tenants	318	217
Cultivators: owners and tenants	399	115	Rice pounders, etc	82	922
Miscellaneous labourers	160	1,278	Masons and miscellaneous labourers	35	653
Cotton weavers	120		Firewood cutters and sellers	32	638
Agricultural labourers	117	1,180	Landowners and tenants	27	703
Cattle breeders and herdsmen.	115	35	Cattle and sheep breeders and herdsmen, shepherds, etc	22	141
Others	89	475	Others	82	252
Gadabā		688	Jains		250
Cultivators: owners and tenants	720	788	Cultivators: owners and tenants	759	244
Agricultural labourers	135	840	Landowners and tenants	41	559
Firewood sellers	25	1,120	General storekeepers and shopkeepers (unspecified)	41	61
Landowners and tenants	25	305	Traders in textiles, piece goods and clothing	29	39
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	16		Money lenders	22	31
Others	79	174	Religion	19	
Golla		673	Others	79	602
Cultivators owners and tenants	476	513	Kaikōlan Sengundar, Sen		
Agricultural labourers	261	1,224	Gunda Kshatriya		426
Cattle breeders and herdsmen and shepherds	112	220	Textile workers	180	362
Landowners and tenants	25	754	Cultivators owners and tenants	247	449
Milk etc. sellers and sheep and cattle traders	22	701	Agricultural labourers	71	719
Others	104	1,181	Landowners and tenants	45	457
Holeya		1,018	Miscellaneous labourers	40	1,523
Agricultural labourers	442	1,183	Traders in textiles piece-goods and clothing	27	102
Cultivators owners and tenants	450	1,012	Others	90	34
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	25	185	Kallan		691
Stone cutters and masons, etc	11	213	Cultivators owners and tenants	607	635
Landowners and tenants	8	1,000	Landowners and tenants	197	700
Others	34	624	Agricultural labourers	68	1,242
Idaiyan Yādava		603	Miscellaneous labourers	53	161
Cultivators owners and tenants	351	750	Rice pounders etc	6	5,582
			Cart owners drivers etc	6	19
			Domestic servants	8	179
			Shepherds etc	7	150
			Others	48	512

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Cast and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Kanna		378	Konda Dera—continued.		
Cultivators owners and tenants	787	861	Agricultural labourers ..	143	805
Agricultural labourers ..	147	458	Landowners and tenants ..	16	274
Landowners and tenants ..	49	546	Village watchmen ..	13	—
Miscellaneous labourers ..	—	1,589	Firewood sellers ..	11	1,213
Others	35	403	Others	33	140
Kammilan, Kamsala, Pincchia, Vissa, Brithama, Vissa Karna (Tamil)		233	Kahatriya		357
Cultivators owners and tenants	221	267	Cultivators owners and tenants	—	548
Wood industries ..	213	25	Agricultural labourers ..	94	1,032
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.	181	27	Landowners and tenants ..	73	309
Metal industries ..	176	34	Fishing and selling fish ..	23	1,374
Agricultural labourers ..	73	1,846	Sundry stockpayers and shopkeepers (unspecified) ..	17	783
Landowners and tenants ..	23	1,087	Miscellaneous labourers ..	14	1,136
Miscellaneous labourers ..	23	1,487	Tanners	11	523
Macroe and housebuilders ..	19	83	Army police and public administration ..	13	—
Religion	9	—	Money-lenders	8	804
Others	104	744	Cashiers, accountants, etc. ..	7	42
Kammilan, Kamsala, Pincchia, Vissa, Brithama, Vissa Karna (Tamil)		235	Raising of farm stock ..	10	258
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.	223	84	Business	8	—
Carpenters	221	101	Goldsmiths and silversmiths ..	5	40
Cultivators owners and tenants	122	427	Traders in clothing and toilet articles	1	215
Landowners and tenants ..	45	2,181	Others	101	331
Agricultural labourers ..	39	103	KHAYER		673
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.	31	739	Agricultural labourers ..	378	670
Others	—	329	Landowners and tenants ..	181	627
Kaya		—	Barber, cutters and sellers of hair, leaves, etc. ..	—	—
Cultivators owners and tenants	739	478	Clay workers and miscellaneous labourers ..	150	738
Agricultural labourers ..	180	1,186	Oatle and pig breeders ..	30	618
Miscellaneous labourers ..	17	180	Scavengers	18	738
Landowners and tenants ..	23	647	Landowners and tenants ..	18	948
Sundry shopkeepers ..	3	193	Weavers of woollen blankets ..	30	47,439
Quills, etc., breeders and shopkeepers	3	145	Tanners	18	8,760
Others	23	245	Others	97	327
Rhand		333	Kayam		307
Cultivators owners and tenants	698	646	Cultivators owners and tenants	807	429
Miscellaneous labourers ..	105	2,313	Agricultural labourers ..	123	1,130
Agricultural labourers ..	164	2,302	Landowners and tenants ..	108	864
Landowners and tenants ..	24	2,323	Shoys, etc., breeders and sellers ..	36	324
Sundry shopkeepers ..	4	—	Weavers of woollen blankets ..	23	624
Barber, etc., makers ..	4	1,967	Miscellaneous labourers ..	13	373
Firewood sellers	3	6,331	Sundry shopkeepers ..	30	403
Sellers of bark, etc. ..	2	110	Barber, etc., makers ..	7	890
Others	5	486	Extractors of vegetable oils ..	4	304
Komati, Arya Vaisya		497	Others	75	846
Sundry stockpayers and miscellaneous shopkeepers ..	380	395	Kayamhan		735
Cultivators owners and tenants	307	733	Cultivators owners and tenants	347	377
Trade in foodstuffs ..	113	481	Agricultural labourers ..	809	478
Landowners and tenants ..	88	431	Shoys, etc., breeders and sellers ..	118	614
Agricultural labourers ..	41	1,173	Miscellaneous labourers ..	25	3,716
Money-lenders	37	388	Landowners and tenants ..	48	916
Traders in piece-goods ..	19	213	Weavers of woollen blankets ..	23	1,027
Hotel-keepers, etc. ..	15	333	Quills, etc., breeders ..	23	327
Trade in articles of clothing and toilet	13	90	Sellers of milk, poultry, etc. ..	5	713
Others	88	471	Others	67	621
Konda Dera		1,911	KHAYER		547
Cultivators owners and tenants	613	1,121	Patrons and sellers of pottery ..	603	278
Miscellaneous labourers ..	198	1,754	Cultivators owners and tenants	343	711
			Agricultural labourers ..	138	3,822
			Macroe and bricklayers ..	74	33
			Landowners and tenants ..	24	828

8—Occupations by caste—continued

Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males
Kusavan—concluded			Nayar		481
Miscellaneous labourers	25	453	Cultivators owners and tenants	504	303
Cotton weavers	15	890	Agricultural labourers	172	1,575
Others	67	430	Landowners and tenants	59	575
Lambadi		698	Rice pounders, etc	35	61,169
Agricultural labourers	368	798	Domestic servants	33	1,057
Cultivators owners and tenants	302	458	Public administration	25	
Beggars	45	658	Teachers, etc	14	31
Landowners and tenants	40	623	Police	11	
Firewood cutters and sellers	25	2,203	Agents to landed proprietors	9	42
Miscellaneous labourers	23	1,627	Hotel keepers and servants	7	123
Raising of farm stock	32	1,031	Others	131	272
Cartowners, drivers, etc.	10	688	Odde		776
Others	89	879	Earthwork labourers	291	868
Madiga		690	Cultivators owners and tenants	209	630
Agricultural labourers	473	1,069	Agricultural labourers	163	1,272
Leather workers and sellers of sandals, etc	101	229	Miscellaneous labourers	91	1,223
Cultivators owners and tenants	165	418	Stone cutters, masons and house builders	149	333
Miscellaneous labourers	80	1,067	Landowners and tenants	15	761
Landowners and tenants	19	192	Scavengers	6	593
Beggars	12	881	Others	53	640
Sellers of bark, etc	7	55,255	Pallan		719
Others	53	1,183	Agricultural labourers	437	925
Mala		887	Cultivators owners and tenants	292	760
Agricultural labourers	609	1,079	Earthwork coolies, porters and messengers, unspecified	138	519
Cultivators owners and tenants	106	548	Landowners and tenants	80	330
Miscellaneous labourers	84	1,287	Shepherds	19	2,619
Landowners and tenants	22	508	Rice pounders	6	892,333
Cotton weavers	21	729	Preparers of sugar, gur, etc	5	709
Raising of farm stock	13	237	Others	23	197
Others	45	508	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshatriya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya		546
Mangala		400	Cultivators owners and tenants	594	474
Barbers	358	59	Agricultural labourers	204	812
Cultivators owners and tenants	303	554	Landowners and tenants	43	767
Agricultural labourers	150	2,479	Accountants, cashiers, unspecified and miscellaneous labourers	33	902
Landowners and tenants	43	346	Masons and bricklayers	10	223
Players on musical instruments and actors, etc	3	106	Weavers	8	324
Others	74	703	Cartowners, drivers, etc	7	13
Maravan		752	Sundry labour keepers	7	441
Cultivators owners and tenants	575	654	Others	94	432
Agricultural labourers	167	1,392	Panisavan		601
Landowners and tenants	153	531	Cultivators owners and tenants	550	848
Miscellaneous labourers	56	1,084	Agricultural labourers	125	1,125
Carpenters and workers on woody materials	8		Landowners and tenants	41	1,015
Others	41	360	Government servants	66	
Nadar		399	Textile workers	33	139
Cultivators owners and tenants	365	767	Cartowners, drivers, etc	2	16
Teddy drawers and sellers	217	57	Masons and bricklayers	21	
Agricultural labourers	130	1,141	Players on musical instruments, actors, etc	1	14
Landowners and tenants	47	1,681	Others	141	722
Miscellaneous labourers	28	1,778	Paraiyan, Panchama		638
Fishing	25	57	Agricultural labourers	15	761
Rice pounders, etc	23	53	Cultivators owners and tenants	271	478
Masons and bricklayers	23	149	Miscellaneous labourers		1,071
Makers of sugar, gur and molasses	16	775	Masons and bricklayers and builders, etc	14	1,157
Cottagers	17	70	Landowners and tenants		76
Sundry labour keepers	10		Coffee and plantation workers and garden workers	14	
Others	94	266			

8.—Occupations by cast —continued

Cast and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males	Cast and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males
Paraiyan, Paraiyans—continued			Tiyar		884
Cattle etc., breeders and hard- men	18	133	Agricultural labourers	444	1,300
Village watchmen and village servants	7		Cultivators owners and tenants	308	317
Others	83	333	Tidy drawers	70	—
Pattanam		845	Workers in coconut fibre and sellers of tannin	86	10,637
Fishing and selling fish	630	987	Barbers	30	1
Boatmen, ship's employees and harbour coolies	134	0	Charity unpropitiated and miscel- laneous labourers	18	373
Cultivators owners and tenants	50	23	Parties, messengers and domestic servants	18	373
Miscellaneous labourers	24	333	Gardeners, firewood, etc. collec- tors and sellers of vegetables	17	63
Gardeners and firewood sellers	13	113	Grain sellers and ready shop- keepers	13	78
Cotton weavers	8	38	Brick and tile makers and masons	10	80
Others	33	438	Hotel keepers, etc.	6	34
Bali		805	Others	63	238
Cotton spinners and weavers	471	816	Takkala		847
Cultivators owners and tenants	173	437	Watchmen	793	831
Agricultural labourers	123	865	Cultivators owners and tenants	131	604
Landowners and tenants	71	367	Agricultural labourers	37	877
Miscellaneous labourers	65	1,601	Landowners and tenants	34	318
Traders in piece-goods and ready made clothing	35	113	Miscellaneous labourers	14	307
Others	71	673	Others	31	348
Baurichira, Baurichira Brith- man		367	Vallayan		765
Cotton spinners and weavers	443	374	Cultivators owners and tenants	423	410
Silk spinners and weavers	108	363	Landowners and tenants	130	1,034
Dyers and bleachers	71	1,301	Agricultural labourers	133	1,034
Traders in piece-goods and ready made clothing	58	30	Fishing and selling fish	88	387
Cultivators owners and tenants	35	233	Miscellaneous labourers	81	1,074
Cashiers, accountants, etc.	18	168	Others	97	394
Landowners and tenants	17	108	Vaniyan, Vaniya Vaisya		417
Dancers, actors, etc.	16	10,330	Extracting and selling vegeta- ble oils	370	683
Agricultural labourers	13	81	Cultivators owners and tenants	318	248
Kalghos	8	8	Agricultural labourers	104	347
Police and public functiona- ries	6	745	Miscellaneous labourers	55	474
Others	123		Landowners and tenants	43	323
Savila		633	Other traders in food stuffs and ready storekeepers, etc.	81	383
Cultivators owners and tenants	361	363	Others	118	340
Agricultural labourers	103	630	Vannia		786
Landowners and tenants	163	2,134	Watchmen	733	864
Miscellaneous labourers	47	1,765	Cultivators owners and tenants	130	300
Traders in ready-made clothing	18	617	Agricultural labourers	34	744
Others	11	541	Miscellaneous labourers	19	2,330
Sembadavan		394	Grass and ready sheep keepers	15	381
Fishing and selling fish	480	818	Tailors	14	84
Cultivators owners and tenants	108	363	Others	40	348
Agricultural labourers	113	153	Vellala		333
Landowners and tenants	38	803	Cultivators owners and tenants	793	777
Rags, etc. makers	37	1,793	Agricultural labourers	97	1,373
Miscellaneous labourers	30	73	Miscellaneous labourers	48	1,081
Flax curers	189	348	Landowners and tenants	33	313
Others		491	Others	23	303
Telag		808	Vallala		334
Cultivators owners and tenants	636	808	Cultivators owners and tenants	334	99
Agricultural labourers	133	1,351	Agricultural labourers	145	433
Miscellaneous labourers	40	333	Landowners and tenants	131	373
Landowners and tenants	44	333	Gardeners and miscellaneous labourers	45	857
Ready-made clothing	15	337	Traders of all sorts	86	603
Flax	7	940	Masons and house builders	10	441
Sellers of vegetables	7	801			
Others	97				

8—Occupations by caste—continued

Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Vellala—concluded			Māppilla—concluded		
Weavers	7	359	Coffee, tea, etc., plantation employees	12	229
Cashiers, accountants, unspecified	6	11	Hotel keepers and servants	12	231
Money-lenders	4	261	Tailors	10	212
Others	73	249	Religion ..	13	47
			Others	103	131
Yānādi		676	Sheik		329
Agricultural labourers	457	1,077	Cultivators owners and tenants	309	452
Cultivators: owners and tenants	175	229	Agricultural labourers	201	530
Herdsmen, shepherds and cattle breeders	58	67	Miscellaneous labourers	45	491
Miscellaneous labourers	44	1 203	Landowners and tenants	77	297
Scavengers	23	695	Sundry bazaar keepers	37	91
Woodcutters and sellers of firewood, etc.	36	506	Textile industries	30	581
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials	22	475	Cart-owners, drivers, etc.	15	21
Rice pounders	21	830	Beggars	14	504
Fishing and selling fish	31	494	Tailors	10	132
Domestic servants	17	1,627	Trade in piece goods and ready made clothing	19	71
Mining	12	398	Traders in food stuffs	16	176
Village watchmen	11		Traders in skins, etc.	9	43
Others	93	704	Goldsmiths and silver workers	9	17
			Clerks, unspecified	9	29
Yerukala		657	Police	8	
Basket makers and other workers and sellers of bark, leaves, etc.	298	722	Government servants	9	
Cultivators owners and tenants	233	526	Carpenters and workers on woody materials	13	482
Agricultural labourers	207	985	Gardeners	7	366
Miscellaneous labourers	47	781	Butchers	7	54
Beggars	39	635	Others	126	119
Landowners and tenants	54	710	Europeans		238
Firewood cutters and sellers	27	388	Army	157	
Others	95	938	Religion	125	619
			Professors and teachers, etc.	67	2 639
Labbai		372	Income from investments	61	667
Cultivators owners and tenants	207	139	Ship's officers, etc.	53	
Landowners and tenants	144	160	Medical men	58	2,247
Fishing and selling fish	61	2 631	Government officers	43	9
Agricultural labourers	81	274	Railway officers	41	4
Miscellaneous labourers	46	631	Planters	14	53
Betel vine growers and sellers of betel leaves	71	623	Police officers	34	
Traders in skins, etc.	38	16	Architects and engineers	12	
Workers on woody materials	34	7 901	Cashiers and accountants	30	82
Weavers and sellers of ready made clothing	53	378	Postal and Telegraph officers	25	32
Greens and sellers of grains tobacco and sundry shop keepers	94	169	Shopkeepers, unspecified	21	19
Butchers and sellers of sheep etc.	20	16	Others	194	174
Cart-owners drivers etc.	14		Anglo-Indians		301
Others	150	191	Railway employees	186	73
			Unspecified clerks and mechanics	119	171
Māppilla		326	Income from investments	112	431
Cultivators owners and tenants	334	211	Teachers and professors	55	3,000
Agricultural labourers	239	878	Medical practitioners and midwives nurses, etc.	84	2 404
Fishing and selling fish	10	42	Postal officials	41	
Other trade in food stuffs	12	134	Domestic servants and private motor drivers	33	970
Sundry bazaar keepers	49	81	Tailors milliners	24	2 481
Workers in coconut fibre and makers of rope etc. and dealers in textiles	59	477	Government officials	18	91
Porters and messengers and miscellaneous labourers	31	80	Architects engineers	10	17
Cart-owners drivers etc.	18	6	Police officers	15	
Landowners and tenants	18	91	Port and harbour employers and ship's employees	17	52
			Others	262	173
			Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)		633
			Cultivators owners and tenants	4	27
			Agricultural labourers	2	44

8—Occupations by caste—concluded.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)—continued.			Indian Christians (Byzians)—continued.		
Landowners and tenants	44	633	Agricultural labourers	47	4,347
Manufacturers labourers	30	803	Woolly, brush-keepers and sheep-keepers, unspecified	24	98
Fishing	19	65	Teachers, etc.	23	306
Domestic servants	14	540	Magicians	45	13
Railway employees	10	31	Labourers	334	347
Washermen	9	134	Others	—	—
Teachers, professors, etc.	8	118			
Toddy drawers	8	—	Indian Christians (Others)—		
Carpenters	6	10	Agricultural labourers	—	—
Shop-keepers, unspecified	11	645	Cultivators	338	1,071
Tanners	5	533	Porters and messengers and miscellaneous labourers	391	335
Gardeners and sowers of vegetables	12	565	Landowners and tenants	61	604
Cooks, etc., unspecified	4	80	Fishing and selling fish	36	116
Leather workers	8	—	Woolly	13	27
Others	112	143	Weavers	31	303
			Shoemakers	80	68
Indian Christians (Byzians)			Governors & servants	8	—
Cultivators	—	328	Teachers	31	308
Domestic servants	—	77	Domestic servants	17	137
Rope, etc., makers and workers on seasonal fibre	—	91	Traders in silk, etc.	8	84
Rice pounders	—	45	Railway employees	6	—
Gardeners and sowers of vegetables	—	60	Workers on woody materials	128	1,322
			Others	—	300

*9—Number of persons employed in 1911 and 1921 on Railways and in the
Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments*

Class of persons employed	Europeans and Anglo Indians		Indians		Remarks
	1921	1911	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAILWAYS					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	2,974	2,825	69,448	59,035	
Persons directly employed	2,970	2,817	61,515	49,440	
Officers	156	142	23	6	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem	1,618	961	1,457	303	These figures exclude employees on the Railways in French territory and in the States of Travancore and Cochin
Subordinates drawing from Rs 20 to Rs 75	1,007	1,483	22,601	7,202	
Subordinates drawing under Rs 20	120	231	37,431	41,839	
Persons indirectly employed	4	8	7,933	9,595	
Contractors	1	7	176	86	
Contractors & regular employees	3	1	793	1,016	
Coolies			6,964	7,603	
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	28	66	28,090	45,857	All figures are reported by the P.W.D. to be only approximate; they are for British territory only
Persons directly employed	28	66	8,174	9,810	
Officers	19	33	82	22	
Upper subordinates	3	18	220	249	
Lower subordinates	3	3	192	261	
Clerks			681*	596	* Includes tracers
Peons and other servants	3†	9	5,361	5,591	† Dam superintendent, sluice superintendent, and launch driver
Coolies		3	1,469	3,181	
Persons indirectly employed			19,916	36,047	
Contractors			1,007	1,494	
Contractors & regular employees			2,635	1,280	
Coolies			16,184	33,263	
POSTAL DEPARTMENT ‡					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	69	84	13,339	13,496	‡ These figures exclude persons employed in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and in French territory
Total	69	78	12,014	12,310	
Supervising officers	6	11	75	70	
Postmasters	23	22	1,034	711	
Miscellaneous agents e.g. schoolmasters etc	"	1	1,079	2,250	
Clerks	40	42	1,645	1,406	
Postmen		1	3,442	4,578	
Skilled labour		"	213		
Unskilled labour			377		
Road establishment		1	3,240	2,950	
Railway Mail Service		4	753	628	
Supervising officers		4	14	10	
Clerks			26	423	
Sorters	"		410		
Mail guards etc	"		244	195	
Combined Offices	"	2	572	558	
Signallers		2	112	142	
Messengers etc			450	416	
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ‡					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	262	227	1,247	1,405	
Supervising officers	28	11	75	2	
Signalling establishment	224	205	250	279	
Clerks	6	7	150	103	
Skilled labour	3	1	411	207	
Unskilled labour including messengers	"	2	241	775	
Road establishment	1	"	21		

THE INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLES

10—Distribution of industries and persons employed.

(a) Main heads only

		General distribution of industries and persons employed																		
Industrial establishments	Total number of establishments	Districts where chiefly situated	Number of persons employed.														Unskilled labourers.		Number of acetylene families employed per 1,000 establishments.	Number of looms per 1,000 establishments.
			Total.		Direction, supervision and clerical.				Skilled workmen.		Adults.		Children.							
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.													
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Total Establishments	2,000	—	136,879	47,869	1,368	21	9,845	201	43,853	2,186	75,661	23,619	6,353	5,329	303	85				
I. Growing of cereal products	276	—	22,748	12,876	428	2	607	1	983	107	18,034	11,119	1,784	1,807	603	107				
II. Mines	9	—	4,182	2,433	80	—	174	2	190	—	2,407	2,193	223	226	611	97				
III. Quarries of hard rocks	23	{ Godavari Karnata Bellary Chingleput }	944	270	4	—	83	8	180	1	630	217	88	19	807	101				
IV. Textile and connected industries	441	—	22,871	12,780	243	10	2,118	80	19,813	1,768	18,868	10,008	2,118	1,804	408	131				
V. Leather, etc. industries	84	—	4,411	232	20	—	481	8	604	5	2,703	306	293	44	61	88				
VI. Wood industries	47	{ Godavari Madras Tinnevely Malabar }	2,061	33	42	1	210	2	700	18	1,029	17	70	—	18	44				
VII. Metal industries	100	{ Through the Presidency Malabar }	22,656	134	186	2	1,227	2	12,941	—	11,080	81	304	27	4	10				
VIII. Glass and earthenware industries, bricks, etc., etc. (inclusive of chemical products)	78	{ South Kanara }	6,143	1,308	20	—	216	—	686	9	4,953	1,178	230	134	309	60				
IX. Industries connected with chemical products	170	—	8,800	710	48	1	673	4	1,033	34	8,661	666	180	18	143	31				
X. Food industries	860	—	10,963	9,000	114	2	8,006	24	4,807	108	6,218	7,466	647	1,272	871	80				
XI. Industries of dress	14	{ Madras Tinnevely Nilgiris }	380	48	19	2	44	1	670	27	217	4	21	—	65	106				
XII. Furniture industries	9	Madras	236	12	6	1	26	2	184	—	65	10	23	—	23	234				
XIII. Industries connected with buildings	4	Madras	342	81	4	—	24	—	22	—	158	70	—	2	303	7				
XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	27	Madras	2,582	218	48	2	240	—	1,677	—	935	214	23	19	27	20				
XV. Production, pyrolysis and transmission of physical forces	2	Madras	817	80	42	1	142	—	224	—	492	79	8	—	110	8				
XVI. Industries of luxury	108	—	6,422	91	65	5	1,010	1	4,808	6	2,023	16	212	2	4	81				

10 —Distribution of industries and persons employed—concluded

(b) Special industries

General distribution of industries and persons employed														
Industrial establishment	Total number of establishments	Districts where chiefly located	Number of persons employed											
			Total.		Direction, supervision and clerical				Skilled workmen		Unskilled labourers			
					Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				Adults		Children	
					Males	Females	Males	Females							Males	Females
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I Growing of special products— Tea plantations and factories	123	Coimbatore Nilgiris Malabar	15,403	8,922	264		32	1	795	101	12,058	7,715	1,123	1
Coffee plantations and factories	104	Salem Nilgiris Malabar	5,613	3,565										
II Mines— Mica mines and mica splitting works Manganese mines	80 5	Nellore Vizagapatam	2,428 1,070	1,674 854	21 6		130 23	2	77 28		1,048 984	1,453 644	252 29	
IV Textile and connected indus- tries— Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	228	Deccan Divn Coimbatore Ramanud Tinnevely	6,787	5,075	68		910	2	1,235	40	4,464	4,910	60	
Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills	115	Madras Coimbatore Madras Tinnevely Malabar South Kanara	23,438	6,167	117	4	893	42	11,320	1,319	9,271	3,263	1,834	1
V Leather industries— Tanneries	81	Chingleput North Arcot Coimbatore Tiruchinopoly Madras	4,307	261	26		460	8	893	5	2,029	204	203	
VII Metal industries— Machinery and engineering, in- cluding railway workshops	53	Throughout the Presi- dency	21,537	18,155	3		981	3	10,000		9,300	12	45	
IX Industries connected with chemi- cal products— Oil mills	112	Godavari Gunur Kistna Cuddapah Salem	2,114	114	2		375		175	17	1,445	304	104	
Manure and fish oil works	20	Malabar	909	95	10		63		149	7	676	88	0	
X Food industries— Flour and rice mills	354	Throughout the Presi- dency	7,389	3,442	8		1,086	3	1,169		4,317	2,245	177	
Coffee curing and powdering works	20	Coimbatore Malabar South Kanara	1,101	3,662	23		117		50		831	2,600	77	
Fish-curing works	32	Malabar	1,025	507	3		8		112	177	762	400	43	
Sugar factories, breweries and distilleries	24	In various dis- tricts, Madras	7,562	255	26		320		100		2,500	200	2	
Tobacco, cigarette, snuff and condiment factories	74	North Arcot Tiruchinopoly Tinnevely Malabar	2,643	833	41	2	240	3	1,753	20	1,000	100	212	
XVI Industries of luxury— Furniture presses	140	Throughout the Presi- dency	7,205	14,000	4		80	1	1,201		1,000		201	

11.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	I Industries																	
	All industries.	I	II.	III.	IV	V	VI	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV	XV	XVI.	
	Growing of Special Products.	Mines.	Quarries.	Textile and con- fected industries.	Leather industries.	Wood industries.	Metal industries.	Glass and ceram- ics industries.	Industries con- nected with ag- ricultural products.	Food industries.	Industries of dress.	Print- ing indus- tries.	Industries con- nected with buildings.	Construction of means of trans- port and com- munications.	Electricity, gas, water and trans- mission of physical forces.	Industries varying		
A. Total Es- tablish- ments.	1921 1911	1,364 857	225 203	67 48	13	328 308	86 70	30 21	85 34	66 50	73 58	225 148	5 29	7 4	2 5	21 40	8 4	20 35
1. Directed by Govern- ment or local au- thorities.	1921 1911	81 56	4 2	—	1	1 1	2 —	1 2	7 8	4 1	4 25	2 2	—	—	4 16	—	8 19	
2. Directed by registered companies.	1921 1911	333 208	100 64	30 14	1	71 70	2 30	8 9	12 30	7 21	33 43	1 18	1 2	1 5	16 23	5 4	19 30	
3. Owned by private persons—																		
(a) Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	1921 1911	302 130	123 90	— 4	1	23 8	3 1	19 4	4 2	5 2	5 —	2 —	2 —	—	—	2 —	14 2	
(b) Indians.	1921 1911	800 298	37 18	61 30	10	217 23	61 30	12 6	87 11	55 25	62 30	288 70	8 4	5 3	2 1	3 —	37 30	
B. Number of persons employed.	1921 1911	268,965 121,644	34,725 25,620	8,802 6,322	1,893	65,878 47,938	4,638 4,875	1,847 1,786	25,008 4,080	7,342 5,263	4,809 5,598	22,657 11,881	808 1,781	520 329	301 622	2,437 15,386	876 383	7,354 7,288
(a) Directors, super- visors and clerks.	1921 1911	6,477 6,008	261 946	177 373	45	2,144 1,162	428 341	218 177	1,400 423	206 183	444 480	2,097 968	44 139	80 15	23 74	226 930	183 30	873 620
(b) Skilled workmen.	1921 1911	2,412 41,14	1,093 1,011	184 2,303	125	7,624 12,489	680 1,871	643 878	12,871 2,806	948 484	806 1,008	2,854 2,323	626 1,223	183 217	23 123	1,114 9,471	237 118	4,677 4,301
(c) Unskilled labourers.	1921 1911	114,624 52,318	22,398 22,681	2,841 1,946	910	29,730 14,818	7,124 2,302	986 916	11,296 1,761	2,400 4,433	2,818 4,406	16,816 8,404	175 321	107 67	945 416	1,097 5,198	886 248	3,006 1,226
C. Unskilled labourers only—																		
1. Adult work- men per 1,000 adult men.	1921 1911	448 436	804 751	661 628	406	624 279	78 180	4 19	7 18	224 102	132 43	848 120	24 61	20 1,066	240 8	40 86	40 7	19 121
2. Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.	1921 1911	114 180	116 153	90 123	102	134 204	119 240	64 232	18 108	37 98	43 96	201 302	61 1,417	64 64	29 29	24 24	250 250	

12—Organization of establishments

Type of organization	Total establishments	Number of industrial establishments in each class															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	2,105	276	91	23	441	84	47	100	75	170	566	14	9	4	27	9	169
1 Under the Local Government or local authority	72	4		1	1	2	1	7	2	4	37	2		1	5		5
2 Registered companies	386	114	30	1	82	2	8	52	7	13	35	1	1	1	14	5	20
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors	300	110	20		50	1	4	49	6	10	22	1	1		10	5	17
(b) With Indian directors	74	4	7	1	27	1	4	2	1	2	12			1	3		3
(c) With directors of different races	12		3		5			1		1	1				1		
3 Privately owned	1,647	158	61	21	358	80	38	41	66	153	494	11	8	2	8	4	144
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians	187	100		1	26	2	12	4	5		7	3	2			2	14
(b) By Indians	1,428	47	61	19	322	76	26	37	58	150	477	8	6	2	8	2	129
(c) By joint owners of different races	32	2		1	10	2			3	3	16						1

13.—Place of origin of skilled employees.

Birth-place.	Total number of work men.	Number of persons employed in each class of industrial establishment.															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1. In the Province or State —	44,784	1,830	165	181	14,112	908	624	12,740	607	1,021	4,464	653	184	23	1,009	235	4,967
(1) District of employment —	22,800	893	122	173	10,452	606	523	8,170	475	861	3,870	631	164	20	1,542	109	4,006
(2) Other districts —	12,184	647	63	8	4,760	302	181	4,570	232	420	794	222	40	3	466	87	882
(a) Coastal districts —	7,589	817	23	4	2,210	147	119	2,041	8	369	235	1	26	—	303	22	423
(b) Non-coastal districts —	4,605	180	27	1	1,250	145	43	1,529	14	121	459	21	4	2	224	23	400
2. Outside the Province —	306	—	2	—	129	—	15	114	1	7	7	1	—	—	4	7	13
3. Outside India —	180	0	2	—	18	1	1	78	—	25	2	2	—	—	2	1	6

14.—Place of origin of unskilled labour.

Birth-place	Total number of work men.	Number of persons employed in each class of industrial establishment.															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1. In the Province or State —	120,370	22,320	6,123	971	22,704	2,344	1,114	11,233	6,479	4,497	15,005	241	180	260	1,224	641	2,448
(1) District of employment —	94,720	20,080	5,048	723	21,826	2,108	878	8,220	5,244	3,890	16,948	130	108	226	982	223	1,804
(2) Other districts —	25,741	12,241	304	189	3,178	1,079	236	3,013	234	607	1,723	81	22	36	242	186	641
(a) Coastal districts —	17,221	8,978	122	181	2,186	406	145	1,458	205	872	1,605	43	13	4	171	74	308
(b) Non-coastal districts —	7,812	3,263	75	37	1,992	473	81	955	28	236	947	32	9	24	70	123	212
2. Outside the Province —	840	8	10	22	150	2	1	64	—	21	21	1	—	—	2	12	16
3. Outside India —	62	2	—	—	22	—	1	19	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	2	2

I' A—Distribution of power by establishments

Type of power used.	Total estab- lish- ments	Number of industrial establishments using															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
Total	1,174	85	30		285	11	17	80	47	49	449	4	1	3	25	30	58
Steam	561	8	22		170	6	4	80	37	14	308	3	—	3	3	4	—
Oil	428	82	8	—	102	3	7	37	19	19	173	—	1	—	11	3	12
Water	20	22	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gas	73	31	—	—	16	1	2	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	0
Electricity—																	
(a) generated within the premises	19				2	1		5	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
(b) supplied from without	87	2			3		2	2	11	—	2	—	—	1	9	3	31

I' B—Distribution of power by districts

Industry.	Number of establishments	Establishments using steam, oil, gas or water					Establishments using electric power		
		Details of horse-power				Total horse-power	Generated on the premises	Supplied from outside.	
		Steam.	Oil	Gas	Water		Power in Kilowatts.	Number of motors	Total horse-power
Total	1,174	25,723	12,439	5,847	3,529	57,338	4,931	223	2,416
Gazik	10	818	22	—	—	840	—	—	—
Yaghtsalem	19	924	43	—	—	967	—	—	—
Qadiri	42	1,323	338	180	—	2,000	3	—	—
Khata	118	2,320	3,030	—	—	4,885	3	—	—
Qatir	84	686	432	—	—	1,538	—	—	—
Wafra	40	478	146	—	18	631	—	—	—
Qadiriya	30	323	80	—	—	383	—	—	—
Kurmal	22	1,023	181	—	—	1,193	—	—	—
Bahary	84	1,186	697	—	—	1,913	—	—	—
Assatapur	30	870	231	—	—	1,107	—	—	—
Mudra	147	11,841	700	776	—	18,117	2,804	143	1,422
Changapet	30	819	307	118	—	1,233	5	—	—
Chikur	8	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—
North Area	83	184	882	—	—	733	18	—	—
Salwa	10	48	100	—	—	143	—	—	—
Qadiriya	91	1,735	3,303	650	31	4,834	4	3	100
South Area	—	441	108	—	—	744	128	—	—
Tajura	118	1,365	1,418	78	—	2,861	238	—	—
Trichanopoly	22	604	340	—	—	978	—	1	—
Mudra	22	4,387	118	84	100	4,877	30	—	—
Elmad	18	980	303	1,180	—	2,363	—	—	—
Tamir	3	1,708	871	308	1,033	3,567	—	—	—
Kilpita	81	443	301	772	3,323	5,794	681	37	788
Mudra	78	2,340	450	801	—	3,597	10	—	—
South Kama	47	480	81	—	—	572	—	—	—

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX II

Variation in population by natural divisions since 1871

DIVISION	PERSONS										MALES			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1871	1921	1911	1901	1891	1871	1921	1911	1891	1871
Madras Presidency	42,794,155	41,870,160	38,653,558	36,064,408	31,217,428	31,631,922	21,100,158	20,606,008	19,054,012	17,828,047	15,478,383	15,891,564		
Agency	1,403,324	1,550,092	1,339,509	1,307,767	1,090,603	8,175,101	718,593	782,701	680,211	670,600	664,041	4,151,005		
East Coast North	10,903,710	10,527,518	9,581,000	8,905,921	7,761,167		5,200,368	5,163,909	4,717,042	4,303,209	3,809,770			
Percan	3,000,101	3,414,726	3,070,655	3,101,047	2,060,302	3,007,781	1,871,810	1,037,040	1,877,401	1,770,028	1,501,770	1,060,711		
East Coast Central	11,000,087	11,017,082	10,701,001	9,009,417	8,012,500	8,012,500	6,000,071	5,800,029	5,700,877	4,920,601	4,112,820	4,185,203		
East Coast South	10,280,231	9,900,020	9,214,173	9,710,512	7,603,125	7,027,067	4,903,227	4,803,760	4,128,094	4,200,356	3,600,761	3,728,812		
West Coast	1,179,076	4,134,510	4,049,150	3,508,781	3,415,553	3,220,113	2,180,503	2,120,803	1,909,781	1,882,188	1,607,486	1,021,810		
VARIATION—INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)														
Madras Presidency	21,693,997	21,264,152	19,599,516	18,236,361	15,804,591	15,740,358	+ 923,995	+ 3,216,602	+ 2,589,150	+ 4,781,434	— 414,494	+ 11,162,233		
Agency	717,165	776,001	678,185	637,101	520,502	1,080,106	(— 67,944)	+ 221,093	+ 70,802	+ 217,104	+ 700,300	+ 4,227,097		
East Coast North	507,172	5,374,119	4,803,119	1,112,713	1,581,389		+ 780,222	+ 916,428	+ 775,100	+ 1,074,751				
Percan	1,707,017	1,877,077	1,400,191	1,715,010	1,134,180	1,797,007	— 145,203	+ 139,111	+ 186,538	+ 534,085	— 711,410	— 28,318		
East Coast Central	7,000,716	7,400,104	7,129,084	1,082,700	1,107,702	14,727,217	+ 319,100	+ 862,121	+ 886,511	+ 1,509,420	— 671,012	+ 1,074,187		
East Coast South	5,700,001	5,150,800	4,750,070	1,531,176	3,003,171	3,808,255	+ 200,005	+ 772,153	+ 473,611	+ 1,017,407	+ 60,058	+ 2,650,104		
West Coast	2,201,933	2,207,021	2,054,360	1,027,598	1,718,067	1,607,303	+ 114,100	+ 280,700	+ 278,300	+ 704,201	+ 190,470	+ 1,210,503		

APPENDIX III

General summary of statistics for cities.

Name of city	Number of persons per 100 houses	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males at age			Number per 1,000 male actual workers of those employed in						Proportion of female actual workers in total class
		Ethiopia	Madagascar	Chad	0-16	16-45	45 and over	0-16	16-45	45 and over	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Profession	Other occupations		
															16	17	
M. d. m.	818	813	101	84	208	840	103	984	999	817	39	383	185	100	373	145	
Madagascar	865	873	74	83	327	817	150	968	984	993	137	808	126	84	133	298	
Trochilops	847	731	129	186	840	827	143	987	908	1,080	13	380	233	138	140	15	
Chad	841	851	254	91	332	808	140	914	980	940	88	356	307	118	303	176	
Cameroon	829	834	83	72	364	490	117	939	983	1,011	817	338	183	70	103	206	
Cameroon	808	838	27	2	330	478	136	983	1,033	1,093	145	329	187	84	79	213	
Kambakama	826	839	44	23	318	808	177	987	1,043	1,180	178	320	337	143	118	305	
Tamora	841	846	63	90	330	478	184	988	1,046	1,135	181	308	184	103	108	223	
Nepotom	833	703	108	96	312	813	178	909	987	1,091	173	408	185	70	108	184	
Madagascar	838	879	111	308	334	493	147	833	873	984	168	301	187	116	188	230	
Rajahmundry	833	839	1	21	280	816	144	939	998	1,178	235	238	183	100	223	315	
Thomerville	813	886	100	83	314	813	173	971	989	1,229	230	300	118	44	291	321	
Cameroon	708	821	81	26	343	807	180	808	1,039	1,075	874	113	187	71	380	390	
Bacon	827	908	80	17	371	487	103	834	1,080	1,080	633	144	183	25	40	323	
Chad	830	833	43	31	308	403	171	944	1,081	980	379	106	178	81	158	403	
Valley	877	733	286	31	373	413	135	1,008	1,083	966	331	237	231	88	233	310	
Madagascar	800	828	818	83	301	338	184	944	818	980	380	233	183	144	173	314	

APPENDIX IV

(a) Statistics of Madura City

Ward number	Number of persons per 100 houses	Number per 1,000 of the population of			Number per 1 000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males aged			Number per 1,000 male actual workers employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers
		Hindus	Muslimans	Christians	0-15	15-45	45 and over	0-15	15-45	45 and over	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Profession	Other occupations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madura City	685	873	74	53	328	517	155	959	957	1 073	142	506	138	94	120	268
I	687	909	65	36	344	497	159	1,064	973	1,270	205	574	44	98	79	408
II	821	880	45	75	343	481	176	901	1,097	944	50	742	124	41	43	108
III	600	587	7	166	863	486	151	806	1,003	1,092	04	560	173	80	123	327
IV	708	953	11	30	349	492	159	1,021	997	922	94	425	206	105	80	120
V	740	839	148	13	346	602	152	1,003	1,011	1,080	121	582	184	71	42	104
VI	661	966	23	11	310	492	168	954	1,089	921	101	592	97	69	81	211
VII	674	980	12	2	350	475	175	964	1,149	1,079	17	581	97	67	80	320
VIII	631	976	20	4	318	512	172	966	1,070	1,172	122	297	327	123	131	352
IX	622	620	311	67	320	544	186	959	910	1,244	83	553	118	99	146	240
X	751	747	36	27	305	556	180	991	842	991	202	36	83	117	233	291
XI	711	873	98	34	303	550	147	923	812	1,073	115	412	152	115	126	378
XII	650	970	28	2	318	528	159	920	1,041	1,284	124	414	117	132	213	151
XIII	575	945	50	5	319	529	152	860	1,024	1,289	282	309	99	109	201	204
XIV	652	975	21	2	294	547	159	993	739	1,064	35	343	212	138	262	248
XV	744	997	3		325	523	152	682	943	1,278	160	449	95	112	184	325
XVI	666	884	92	24	318	520	156	977	920	993	213	199	242	95	251	242
XVII	686	693	300	7	309	567	124	1,042	724	916	269	337	199	82	116	152
XVIII	537	824	122	54	325	514	161	956	936	1,003	169	422	148	114	150	224

(b) Statistics of Trichinopoly City

Number of ward	Number of persons per 100 houses	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1 000 males aged			Number of females to 1 000 males at age			Number per 1 000 male actual workers of those employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers
		Hindus	Muslimans	Christians	0-15	15-45	45 and over	0-15	15-45	45 and over	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Professions	Other occupations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichinopoly City	547	734	128	138	340	497	163	957	968	1 050	138	559	223	126	122	159
I	500	63	61	303	281	598	121	1,084	663	814	173	373	40	170	131	100
II	541	570	164	260	362	470	168	1,080	1,153	1,047	152	325	213	115	160	138
III	532	187	135	78	372	437	171	915	1,034	1,013	29	412	118	157	103	161
IV	582	797	28	175	373	481	146	788	1,071	1,168	111	201	190	280	78	100
V	528	820	99	71	341	484	171	1,083	1,042	1,113	4	101	206	109	109	87
VI	516	911	65	15	331	411	175	1,013	1,091	1,077	122	609	84	104	43	184
VII	501	779	43	178	283	578	149	818	72	813	74	267	104	163	103	121
VIII	507	968	12	78	317	517	168	171	940	1,014	11	415	111	160	104	108
IX	613	134	1	5	313	42	147	870	792	1,331	11	611	128	173	7	108
X	546	719	163	8	327	511	162	814	8	1,197	171	426	226	117	10	131
XI	651	45	533	8	326	19	161	113	88	907	53	494	213	111	91	103
XII	619	508	116	43	343	440	165	1,047	881	1,027	147	322	271	124	104	107
XIII	602	811	131	1	343	478	174	1,041	1,073	1,014	2	483	271	104	104	102
XIV	549	801	182	17	311	412	169	874	1,149	1,011	11	108	111	113	417	104
XV	472	413	284	159	336	593	161	1,027	948	911	571	111	142	111	111	103
XVI	574	533	4	421	290	473	167	1,017	1,081	1,074	93	126	111	111	111	103
XVII	413	194	12	244	303	474	171	1,017	1,087	1,011	11	417	117	111	111	103
XVIII	488	511	13	211	34	481	16	1,081	1,041	1,017	13	411	111	111	111	103

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the proportion of Animists in certain tribes.

Name of tribe	1921			Percentage of Animists to total population in	
	Total strength	Number of Animists.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1901
Andi	70,370	30	0.1	—	—
Bodaga	50,379	19	—	—	0.2
Bagata	84,891	5,578	17.4	10.0	8.2
Banda	2,802	31	1.4	—	—
Bondili	11,004	5	—	—	—
Botswa	61,886	369	0.6	—	—
Butebutekula	2,045	172	8.4	—	—
Chenaka	6,361	1,304	23.2	20.2	22.4
Domba	70,316	146	0.2	3.7	3.2
Dumbara	19,567	328	1.7	0.7	0.7
Gadabai	52,770	25,308	47.6	40.0	47.6
Gando	94,009	1,180	1.2	—	—
Iadra	66,678	9	—	—	—
Iral	90,574	207	0.0	3.2	0.2
Jilipa	81,244	900	1.1	22.2	20.2
Jaga	14,578	24	—	6.4	—
Klito-Maritli	1,211	8	0.7	—	—
Khom	226,500	272,876	22.7	75.1	80.9
Kompa Dora	62,440	1,322	2.1	15.7	22.4
Kdy	74,084	2,267	1.90	22.6	16.8
Kushkipotiya	80	58	100	—	—
Kurava	122,308	48	—	0.2	—
Kurumbia	180,827	200	0.1	0.8	1.4
Lambili	52,980	2,664	5.0	6.9	14.8
Milaga	727,427	8	—	—	—
Mushu	9,152	62	2.6	—	—
Mushaka	2,741	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mua	4,827	278	7.6	11.0	—
Odio	527,322	16	—	—	—
Pakhangwata	7,574	7	—	0.4	0.5
Poreji	27,019	50,200	68.8	24.1	20.8
Rail	21,212	58	0.2	2.4	0.2
Rona	20,780	2	—	17.2	—
Rumatiya	17,277	62	0.4	—	—
Savara	210,611	124,100	59.0	70.0	80.7
Tala	640	62	10.0	94.0	90.6
Talukh	126,429	61,708	49.8	64.7	11.9
Yerulala	20,621	2,128	10.8	5.1	10.2
Unrecorded	—	4	—	—	—

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the proportions of Animist central tribes.

Name of tribe.	1921			Percentage of Animists to total population in	
	Total strength	Number of Animists.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1921
				A	B
Andi	70,870	36	0.1	—	—
Bakaya	20,229	10	—	—	0.2
Bagya	24,291	8,978	17.4	19.6	2.2
Banda	2,402	21	1.4	—	—
Bamhill	11,061	8	—	—	—
Botawda	65,598	399	0.6	—	—
Bud budakal	2,018	172	8.4	—	—
Chenab	6,261	1,264	23.2	20.2	22.4
Doubo	70,218	188	0.2	2.7	3.2
Doumara	19,967	228	1.2	0.7	0.7
Gadabul	22,770	25,208	47.4	6.0	47.6
Gande	26,598	1,180	1.2	—	—
Indra	66,672	9	—	—	—
Iral	66,974	202	0.2	5.2	0.2
Jhalpa	61,844	800	1.1	22.2	20.2
Jogi	16,578	21	—	0.4	—
Kikio-Markiki	1,211	8	0.7	—	—
Kibod	270,600	272,870	82.7	78.1	96.9
Kenda Dera	68,660	1,222	2.2	15.7	22.4
Kij	74,061	2,267	12.0	22.6	16.6
Kombokiputya	86	86	100	—	—
Kuravva	122,208	48	—	0.2	—
Kurumban	180,227	200	0.1	0.8	1.6
Lambidi	22,960	2,261	9.2	8.9	16.6
MEdiga	727,427	8	—	—	—
Mendi	2,552	62	2.4	—	—
Mushidi	2,761	4	0.1	6.1	0.1
Nan	4,227	278	7.6	11.0	—
Odde	127,222	18	—	—	—
Pinkologram	7,274	7	—	0.4	0.2
Poreji	27,019	20,200	68.2	21.1	28.8
Rali	21,212	58	0.3	2.4	0.2
Rona	24,720	2	—	17.2	—
Siamantya	17,227	62	0.4	—	—
Savara	210,211	124,100	20.0	76.0	66.7
Tala	640	62	10.0	64.0	66.6
Yakidi	126,426	61,700	60.8	64.7	11.9
Yarakala	66,221	2,122	2.8	8.1	10.2
Unspecified	—	4	—	—	—

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the proportion of Anshulins in certain tribes.

Name of tribe	1921			Percentage of Anshulins to total population in	
	Total strength	Number of Anshulins.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1901
Andi	70,370	35	0.1	—	—
Badeya	40,329	10	—	—	0.2
Bagya	24,391	4,978	17.4	19.0	2.2
Banda	2,802	31	1.4	—	—
Banduli	11,061	5	—	—	—
Batrad	65,088	309	0.6	—	—
Bad badakala	2,044	172	8.4	—	—
Chesha	6,281	1,364	22.2	20.2	22.1
Dambo	70,216	154	0.2	3.7	2.2
Domsara	19,567	248	1.2	0.7	0.7
Gadabdi	42,770	26,328	67.4	6.0	47.6
Gard	66,008	1,109	1.6	—	—
Isdra	66,674	2	—	—	—
Irai	29,374	86	0.9	5.2	0.2
Jilapa	21,211	900	4.1	22.2	20.2
Jogi	16,578	24	—	0.4	—
Kilim-Marikhi	1,211	8	0.7	—	—
Khowl	230,280	271,676	63.7	78.1	69.9
Komdi Dora	62,466	1,222	2.2	12.7	22.4
Koty	74,084	8,267	12.0	22.5	19.6
Kumbhpatiye	86	68	100	—	—
Kurava	122,208	46	—	0.2	—
Kurumban	120,227	200	0.1	0.8	1.4
Lambodi	22,280	2,201	9.5	6.9	14.2
Midiya	727,227	2	—	—	—
Mandi	2,222	22	2.2	—	—
Mahaku	2,741	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mia	4,227	276	7.6	11.0	—
Odio	127,222	10	—	—	—
Pishotagawa	7,224	7	—	0.4	0.5
Poreji	67,019	20,200	68.2	21.7	28.8
Rafu	21,212	22	0.2	2.4	0.2
Rona	24,780	2	—	17.2	—
Sikantia	17,227	22	0.4	—	—
Serara	210,211	124,100	59.0	79.0	66.7
Tada	220	22	10.0	64.0	66.4
Yakudi	126,225	64,788	66.8	64.7	11.9
Yerkala	22,221	2,122	8.2	2.1	10.2
Unrecorded	—	2	—	—	—

